July 1977
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National Basic Intelligence FACTBOOK - July 1977

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DIA and DOS review(s) completed.

GC BIF 77-002 (U)
July 1977

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FOREWORD

The National Basic Intelligence Factbook, a compilation of basic data on political entities worldwide, is coordinated and published semiannually by the Central Intelligence Agency. The data are prepared by components of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Department of State. Comments and suggestions regarding the contents should be addressed to the Office of Geographic and Cartographic Research (Att: Factbook) Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. 20505.

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National Basic Intelligence

FACTBOOK

July 1977

Supersedes the January 1977 issuance of this Factbook, copies of which should be destroyed.

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III SOUTH AMERICA

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V THE MIDDLE EAST

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ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
CACM	Central American Common Market
CARICOM	Caribbean Common Market
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CEAO	West African Economic Community
CEMA	Council for Economic Mutual Assistance
CENTO	Central Tready Organization
. . . .	Colombo Plan
. . . .	Council of Europe
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
EAMA	African States assiciated with the EEC
EC	European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EURATOM)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EEC	European Economic Community (Common Market)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELDO	European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization
EMA	European Monetary Agreement
ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo
ESRO	European Space Research Organization
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency (Associated with OECD)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRC	International Red Cross
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
LICROSS	League of Red Cross Societies
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization
ODECA	Organization of Central American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

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ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Cont.)

SELA	Latin American Economic System
UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
UEAC	Union of Central African States
WEU	Western European Union
WPC	World Peace Council

COMMODITY ORGANIZATIONS

AIOEC	Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries
ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
APC	African Peanut (Groundnut) Council
ASSIMER	International Mercury Producers Association
CIPEC	Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
IATP	International Association of Tungsten Producers
IBA	International Bauxite Association
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
ICCO	International Cocoa Council
ICO	International Coffee Organization
. . . .	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
IOOC	International Olive Oil Council
ISO	International Sugar Organization
ITC	International Tin Council
IWC	International Whaling Commission
IWC	International Wheat Council
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
UPEB	Union of Banana Exporting Countries
WSG	International Wool Study Group

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UNITED NATIONS (U.N.): STRUCTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Principal Organs:	
SC	Security Council
GA	General Assembly
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
TC	Trusteeship Council
ICJ	International Court of Justice
. . . .	Secretariat
Operating Bodies:	
UNCTAD	U.N. Conference on Trade and Development
TDB	Trade and Development Board
UNDP	U.N. Development Program
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund
UNIDO	U.N. Industrial Development Organization
Regional Economic Commissions:	
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Intergovernmental Agencies Related to the U.N.:	
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate)
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF (FUND)	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
Autonomous Organization Under the U.N.:	
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency

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Political, sociological, and economic data, including monetary conversion rates, generally reflect information through mid-April 1977, except for population estimates, which have been projected to 1 July 1977. Military manpower estimates are as of 1 January 1977 except for average number of males reaching military age, which are projected averages for the 5-year period 1977-81. Military and communications data are as of 30 April 1977 unless otherwise indicated.

Most of the land utilization estimates are rough approximations, and most of the statistical data are rounded (thousands and millions). Figures for "arable" may reflect only the area actually under crops rather than the potential cultivable. Fishing limits are included only when they differ from the territorial limits.

For some countries GDP, rather than GNP, is shown. The difference between the two is in the addition or subtraction of the value of return on foreign investment. GDP equals GNP plus income earned in the country but sent abroad, minus income earned abroad but sent into the country. GDP thus tends to exceed GNP in debtor countries, and the reverse is true in creditor countries.

Major ports are the largest maritime ports of the country, relative to other ports of the same country, on the basis of estimated port capacity, alongside berthing accommodations, and commercial or naval importance. Minor ports are the remaining ports of a country which have, relative to the major ports, significantly lower estimated port capacity, fewer alongside berthing accommodations, are of less commercial or naval importance. Major transport aircraft are those weighing over 20,000 pounds. Military budgets are in U.S. dollar equivalents. The dollar sign refers to U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The abbreviation FY stands for U.S. fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

Approximate Metric Conversions

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
		LENGTH		
mm	millimeters	0.04	inches	in
cm	centimeters	0.4	inches	in
m	meters	3.3	feet	ft
m	meters	1.1	yards	yd
km	kilometers	0.6	miles	mi
		AREA		
cm^2	square centimeters	0.16	square inches	in^2
m^2	square meters	1.2	square yards	yd^2
km^2	square kilometers	0.4	square miles	mi^2
ha	hectares (10,000 m^2)	2.5	acres	
		MASS (weight)		
g	gram	0.035	ounces	oz
kg	kilograms	2.2	pounds	lb
t	tonnes (1000 kg)	1.1	short tons	
		VOLUME		
ml	milliliters	0.03	fluid ounces	fl oz
l	liters	2.1	pints	pt
l	liters	1.06	quarts	qt
l	liters	0.26	gallons	gal
m^3	cubic meters	35	cubic feet	ft^3
m^3	cubic meters	1.3	cubic yards	yd^3

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
		LENGTH		
in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm
ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km
		AREA		
in^2	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm^2
ft^2	square feet	0.09	square meters	m^2
yd^2	square yards	0.8	square meters	m^2
mi^2	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km^2
	acres	0.4	hectares	ha
		MASS (weight)		
oz	ounces	28	grams	g
lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
	short tons (2000 lb)	0.9	tonnes	t
		VOLUME		
tsp	teaspoons	5	milliliters	ml
Tbsp	tablespoons	15	milliliters	ml
fl oz	fluid ounces	30	milliliters	ml
c	cups	0.24	liters	l
pt	pints	0.47	liters	l
qt	quarts	0.95	liters	l
gal	gallons	3.8	liters	l
ft^3	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m^3
yd^3	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m^3

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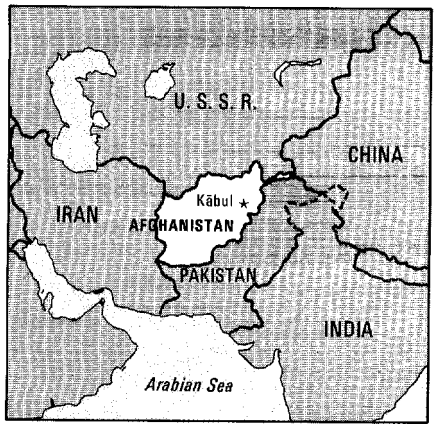
AFGHANISTAN



(See reference map VII)

LAND

647,500 km²; 22% arable (12% cultivated, 10% pasture), 75% desert, waste or urban, 3% forested

Land boundaries: 5,510 km

PEOPLE

Population: 20,037,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.3% (7-72 to 7-73)

Nationality: noun—Afghan(s); adjective—Afghan

Ethnic divisions: 50% Pushtuns, 25% Tajiks, 9% Uzbeks, 9% Hazaras; minor ethnic groups include Chahar Aimaks, Turkmen, Kizelbashes, and others

Religion: 87% Sunni Muslim, 12% Shia Muslim, 1% other

Language: 50% Pushtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen), 10% thirty minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism

Literacy: under 10%

Labor force: about 5.75 million (FY77 est.); 75%-80% agriculture and animal husbandry, 20%-25% commerce, small industry, services; massive shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Afghanistan

Type: republic

Capital: Kabul

Political subdivisions: 26 provinces with centrally appointed governors

Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution adopted February 1977; semi-independent judiciary; legal education at University of Kabul; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive dominant; legislature is to begin functioning in November 1977; judiciary consists of High Judicial Council (to begin functioning in June 1978) and lower courts. Party of National Revolution has some government functions.

Government leaders: President Mohammad Daoud; Mohammad Naim, Daoud's brother and personal adviser

Suffrage: universal from age 18

Elections: before November 1979

Political parties and leaders: Party of National Revolution, only legal party under constitution, is in process of formation

Communists: there are two pro-Moscow Communist groups, Parcham and Khalq, believed to have several hundred active members, and a smaller pro-Peking group, Sholaye-Jaweid

Other political or pressure groups: most military officers support the government; no known organized opposition

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $2.25 billion (FY77), $132 per capita; real growth rate about 2.5% (1973-77)

Agriculture: agriculture and animal husbandry account for over 50% of GNP and occupy nearly 85% of the labor force; main crops—wheat and other grains, cotton, fruits, nuts; largely self-sufficient; food shortages—wheat, sugar, tea

Major industries: cottage industries, food processing, textiles, cement, coal mining

Electric power: 320,000 kW capacity (1976); 580 million kWh produced (1976), 29 kWh per capita

Exports: $234 million (f.o.b., FY76); fresh and dried fruits, natural gas, karakul skins, carpets, hides, and wool

Imports: $278 million (f.o.b., FY76); non-metallic minerals, sugar, tires and tubes, textiles, tea, used clothing, tobacco, transportation

Major trade partners: exports—U.S.S.R., India, U.K., Pakistan, West Germany, Switzerland, U.S.; imports—Japan, U.S.S.R., India, West Germany, U.K., U.S.

Aid: economic—U.S.S.R (1954-75), $1,275 million extended, $638 million drawn; Eastern Europe (1954-75), $39 million extended, $11 million drawn; China (1965-75), $74 million extended, $28 million drawn; U.S. (FY49-75), $514 million committed; international organizations (1946-75), $152 million; military—U.S.S.R. (1956-75), $617 million extended, $449 million drawn; Eastern Europe (1955-75), $31 million extended, $23 million drawn; U.S. (FY53-75), $5 million committed

Budget: current expenditures $158 million, capital expenditures $163 million for FY76

Monetary conversion rate: 45 Afghanis=US$1 (official); 55 Afghanis=US$1 (March 1976)

Fiscal year: 21 March-20 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 0.6 km (single track) 1.524-meter gage, government-owned spur of Soviet line

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Highways: 20,885 km (1975); 2,460 km paved, 3,910 km gravel, 8,735 km improved earth, and 5,780 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: total navigability 1,200 km; steamers use Amu Darya

Ports: only minor river ports

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 38 total, 36 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services; television to be introduced by 1978; 29,000 telephones; 112,000 radio receivers; no TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 5.1 million; 2.7 million fit for military service; about 178,000 reach military age (22) annually

Supply: dependent on foreign sources, almost exclusively the U.S.S.R.

Military budget: estimated expenditures for fiscal year ending 31 March 1977, about $59.5 million; approximately 10.6% of central government budget

ALBANIA

(See reference map IV)

LAND

28,749 km²; 19% arable, 24% other agricultural, 43% forested, 14% other

Land boundaries: 716 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 15 nm

Coastline: 418 km (including Sazan Island)

PEOPLE

Population: 2,529,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Albanian(s); adjective—Albanian

Ethnic divisions: 96% Albanian, remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, and Bulgarians

Religion: 70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic (observances prohibited; Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state)

Language: Albanian, Greek

Literacy: about 70%; no reliable current statistics available, but probably greatly improved

Labor force: 911,000 (1969); 60.5% agriculture, 17.9% industry, 21.6% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania

Type: Communist state

Capital: Tiranë

Political subdivisions: 27 rethet (districts), including capital, 200 localities, 2,600 villages

Legal system: based on constitution adopted in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at State University of Tiranë; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: People's Assembly, Council of Ministers, judiciary

Government leaders: Chairman of Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu; Chairman Presidium of the People's Assembly, Haxhi Lleshi (Chief of State)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: national elections theoretically held every 4 years; last elections 6 October 1974; 99.9% of electorate voted

Political parties and leaders: Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Enver Hoxha

Communists: 87,000 party members (1971)

Member of: CEMA, IAEA, IPU, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with U.S.S.R. in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968

ECONOMY

GNP: $1.2 billion in 1972 (at 1972 prices), $520 per capita

Agriculture: food deficit area; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton; food shortages—wheat; caloric intake, 2,100 calories per day per capita (1961/62)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries

Shortages: spare parts, machinery and equipment, wheat

Electric power: 500,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1976), 710 kWh per capita

Exports: $91 million (1970 est.); 1964 trade—55% minerals, metals, fuels; 23% foodstuffs (including cigarettes); 17% agricultural materials (except foods); 5% consumer goods

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Imports: $159 million (1970 est.); 1964 trade—50% machinery, equipment, and spare parts; 16% minerals, metals, fuels, construction materials; 16% foodstuffs; 7% consumer goods; 7% fertilizers, other chemicals, rubber; 4% agricultural materials (except foodstuffs)

Monetary conversion rate: 5 leks=US$1 (commercial); 12.5 leks=US$1 (noncommercial)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 277 km standard gage (1.435 m), single track, government-owned (1975)

Highways: 4,989 km; 1,287 km paved, 1,609 km crushed stone and/or gravel, 2,093 km improved or unimproved earth (1975)

Inland waterways: 43 km plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1977)

Freight carried: rail—2.8 million metric tons, 180 million metric ton/km (1971); highways—39 million metric tons, 900 million metric ton/km (1971)

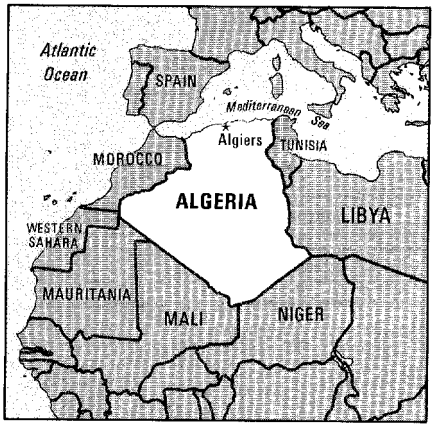
Ports: 2 major (Durres, Vlore), 2 minor (1977)

Pipelines: crude oil, 117 km; natural gas, 64 km

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, 783 million leks; about 11% of total budget

ALGERIA



(See reference map V)

LAND

2,460,500 km²; 3% cultivated, 16% pasture and meadows, 1% forested, 80% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 6,260 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,183 km

PEOPLE

Population: 17,836,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.1% (7-74 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Algerian(s); adjective—Algerian

Ethnic divisions: 99% Arab-Berbers, less than 1% Europeans

Religion: 99% Muslim, 1% Christian and Hebrew

Language: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

Literacy: 25% (5% Arabic, 9% French, 11% both)

Labor force: 3.3 million; 50% agriculture, 20% industry, 25% other (military, police, civil service, transportation workers, teachers, merchants, construction workers); at least 20% of urban labor unemployed

Organized labor: 17% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Type: republic

Capital: Algiers

Political subdivisions: 31 Wilayas (departments or provinces)

Legal system: based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; new constitution adopted by referendum November 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into 4 chambers; legal education at Universities of Algiers, Oran and Constantine; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislature will be reconvened in February 1976; judiciary

Government leader: Houari Boumediene, President of State and President of Council of the Revolution, overthrew elected President Ahmed Ben Bella June 19, 1965

Suffrage: universal over age 19

Elections (latest): presidential December 10, 1976; departmental assemblies June 2, 1974; local assemblies March 30, 1975; legislative elections held February 25, 1977

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Front (FLN)

Communists: 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)

Member of: AFDB, AIOEC , Arab League, ASSIMER, FAO, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ITU, OAPEC, OAU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $15.3 billion (1976 provisional), $950 per capita, average annual increase since 1971 (current prices), 25%; in real terms, 6% growth in 1976

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Agriculture: main crops—wheat, barley, grapes, citrus fruits

Major industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical, electrical, and automotive plants under construction

Electric power: 1,437,000 kW capacity (1976); 4.0 billion kWh produced (1976), 231 kWh per capita

Exports: $5 billion (f.o.b., 1976); 90% hydrocarbons, also wine, citrus fruit, iron ore, vegetables; U.S. took 36% of exports in 1976, supplanting France as Algeria's leading trade partner

Imports: $5.5 billion (c.i.f., 1976); major items—capital goods 35%, semi-finished goods 38%, foodstuffs 25%; from France 25%, U.S. 9%

Monetary conversion rate: 1 DA=US$0.24

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,951 km; 2,665 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,140 km 1.055-meter gage, 146 km meter gage (1.00 m); 302 km electrified; 193 km double track

Highways: 78,367 km; 45,043 km concrete or bituminous, 33,324 km gravel, crushed stone or improved earth

Ports: 9 major, 8 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,983 km; refined products, 298 km; natural gas, 2,969 km

Civil air: 31 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 185 total, 181 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 100 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international facilities in the north, primarily radio communications in the desert; one Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 250,400 telephones; 1,150,000 radio receivers; 500,000 TV receivers; 18 AM and 40 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,236,000; 2,499,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 168,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $348 million; 5.8% of national budget

ANDORRA

LAND

466 km²

Land boundaries: 105 km

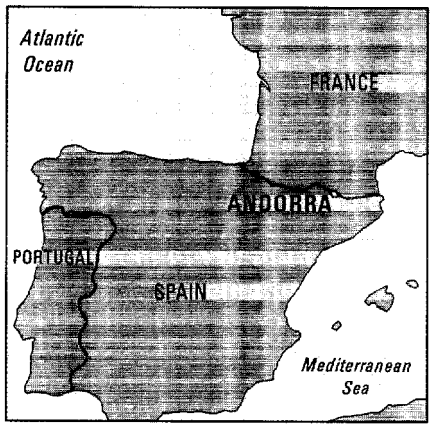
PEOPLE

Population: 27,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1975)

Nationality: noun—Andorran(s); adjective—Andorran

Ethnic divisions: Catalan stock; 30% Andorrans, 61% Spanish, 6% French, 3% other

Religion: virtually all Roman Catholic



(See reference map IV)

Language: Catalan, many also speak some French and Castilian

Labor force: unorganized; largely shepherds and farmers

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: The Valleys of Andorra

Type: unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called veguers

Capital: Andorra

Political subdivisions: 6 districts—Andorra la Vella, Sant Julia de Loria, Encamp, Canillo, La Massana, and Ordino

Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislature (General Council) of 24 members with one-half elected every 2 years for 4-year term; executive—syndic and a deputy sub-syndic chosen by General Council for 3-year terms; judiciary chosen by coprinces who appoint 2 civil judges, a judge of appeals, and 2 Batles (court prosecutors)

Suffrage: males of 21 or over who are third generation Andorrans vote for General Council members; same right granted to women in April 1970

Elections: half of General Council chosen every 2 years, last election December 1975

Political parties and leaders: traditionally no political parties but only partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council, on the basis of competence, personality and orientation toward Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972; first formal political party—Andorran Democratic Association—formed in November 1976

Communists: negligible

ECONOMY

Agriculture: sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (less than 4% of land is arable)

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Major industries: tourism ($1 million annually), one cigarette factory (annual output $1 million), handicrafts, smuggling (tobacco to France; manufactured items, including automobiles and cameras, to Spain)

Shortages: food

Electric power: 25,000 kW capacity (1976); 100 million kWh produced (1976), 5,263 kWh per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France

Major trade partners: Spain, France

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: about 96 km

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

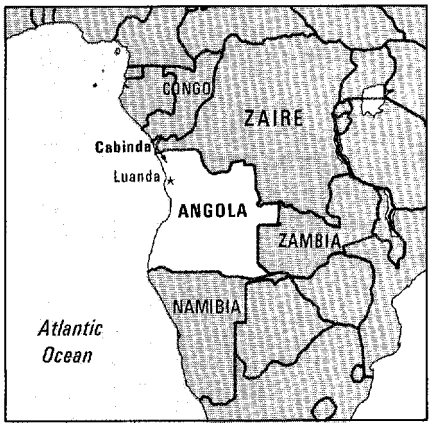
Airfields: none

Telecommunications: international circuits to Spain and France; 2 AM stations, 1 FM, 1 TV station; about 3,900 telephones; 8,000 radio receivers, 3,000 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

Andorra has no defense forces; Spain and France are responsible for protection as needed

ANGOLA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

1,245,790 km²; 1% cultivated, 44% forested, 22% meadows and pastures, 33% other (including fallow)

Land boundaries: 5,070 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 20 nm

Coastline: 1,600 km

PEOPLE

Population: Angola, 6,295,000 (including Cabinda), (July 1977) does not take into account recent emigration from Angola, average annual growth rate 1.6% (12-60 to 12-70); Cabinda, 100,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.3% (12-60 to 12-70)

Nationality: noun—Angolan(s); adjective—Angolan

Ethnic divisions: 93% African, 5% European, 1% mestizo

Religion: about 84% animist, 12% Roman Catholic, 4% Protestant

Language: Portuguese (official), many native dialects

Literacy: 10%-15%

Labor force: 2.6 million economically active (1964); 531,000 wage workers (1967)

Organized labor: approx. 65,000 (1967)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of Angola

Type: republic; achieved independence from Portugal in November 1975; constitution promulgated 1975; government formed after civil war which ended in early 1976

Capital: Luanda

Political subdivisions: 16 administrative districts including the coastal enclave of Cabinda

Legal system: to be determined

Branches: the official party is the supreme political institution

Government leaders: Agostinho Neto, President

Suffrage: to be determined

Elections: none held to date

Political parties and leaders: Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Agostinho Neto, only legal party; National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), defeated in civil war, carrying out limited insurgencies

Member of: UN

ECONOMY

GDP: $3.0 billion (1974 est.), $500 per capita, 6.1% real growth (1970-72); growth probably negative in 1975-76 because of civil war

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops—cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; largely self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch 469,700 metric tons (1974); exports $52.9 million; imports $5.5 million (1973)

Major industries: mining (oil, iron, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, textiles, cement, food processing plants, building construction

Electric power: 510,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.0 billion kWh produced (1976), 164 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1974); oil, coffee, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, timber, corn, and cotton; exports down sharply in 1975 and 1976

Imports: $614 million (c.i.f., 1974); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles

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and clothing, medicines; military deliveries partially offset drop in imports in 1975

Major trade partners: Portugal, West Germany, U.S., U.K., Japan; trade with U.S.S.R. and Cuba increasing since independence

Aid: military aid from U.S.S.R. and Cuba in 1975

Budget: (1975) balanced at about $740 million by former Portuguese administration; budget not yet published by new government

Monetary conversion rate: (still using Portuguese currency) 31.994 escudos=US$1 as of January 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,069 km; 2,758 km 1.067-meter gage, 310 km 0.600-meter gage

Highways: 73,828 km; 8,577 km bituminous-surface treatment, 28,723 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,220 km navigable

Ports: 3 major (Luanda, Lobito, Mocamedes), 15 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 179 km

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 574 total, 500 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 80 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: network of open-wire and radio-relay facilities; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 37,500 telephones; 116,000 radio receivers; 24 AM, 12 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,535,000; 766,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, 61,000

ANTIGUA

LAND

280 km²; 54% arable, 5% pasture, 14% forested, 9% unused but potentially productive, 18% wasteland and built on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 153 km

PEOPLE

Population: 72,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.2% (7-70 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Antiguan(s); adjective—Antiguan

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely African Negro

Religion: Church of England (predominant), other Protestant sects and some Roman Catholic

Language: English

(See reference map II)

Literacy: about 80%

Organized labor: 18,000, 20% unemployment

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Antigua

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

Capital: St. Johns

Political subdivisions: 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)

Legal system: based on English law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, consists of Chief Justice and 5 justices

Branches: legislative, 21-member popularly elected House of Representatives; executive, Prime Minister and Cabinet

Government leaders: Premier Vere C. Bird, Sr.; Deputy Premier Lester Bird; Governor Sir Wilfred Ebenezer Jacobs

Suffrage: universal suffrage age 18 and over

Elections: every 5 years; last general election 11 February 1976

Political parties and leaders: Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird, Sr., Lester Bird; Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), George Herbert Walter; Antigua People's Party (APP), J. Rowan Henry

Voting strength: 1976 election—House of Representative seats—ALP 10, PLM 5, independent 1, tie 1

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Afro-Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), a small black nationalist group led by Timothy Hector; Antigua Freedom Fighters (AFF), a small black radical group, leaders unknown

Member of: CARICOM, ISO

ECONOMY

GDP: $51 million (1974 est.), $650 per capita; 2.7% real growth

Agriculture: main crop, cotton

Major industries: oil refining, tourism

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Shortages: electric power

Electric power: 23,000 kW capacity (1976); 46 million kWh produced (1976), 639 kWh per capita

Exports: $29 million (f.o.b., 1973); petroleum products, cotton

Imports: $47 million (c.i.f., 1973); crude oil, food, clothing

Major trade partners: 30% U.K., 25% U.S., 18% Commonwealth Caribbean countries

Aid: economic—U.S. authorizations (FY46-75), $1.5 million in loans

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (July 1976)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 78 km narrow gage (0.760 m), employed almost exclusively for handling cane

Highways: 380 km; 240 km main, 140 km secondary

Ports: 1 major (St. John's), 1 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 2,745 m; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system; 3,500 telephones; tropospheric scatter links with Tortola and St. Lucia; 22,000 radio receivers, 12,300 TV sets; 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station; 1 coaxial submarine cable

ARGENTINA

(See reference map III)

LAND

2,771,300 km²; 57% agricultural (11% crops, improved pasture and fallow, 46% natural grazing land), 25% forested, 18% mountain, urban, or waste

Land boundaries: 9,414 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

Coastline: 4,989 km

PEOPLE

Population: 26,056,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Argentine(s); adjective—Argentine

Ethnic divisions: approximately 85% white, 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups

Religion: 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 85% (90% in Buenos Aires)

Labor force: 10 million; 19% agriculture, 25% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% commerce, 6% transport and communications, 19% other; 4%-5% estimated unemployment

Organized labor: 25% of labor force (est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Argentine Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Buenos Aires

Political subdivisions: 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory

Legal system: based on Spanish and French civil codes; constitution adopted 1853 partially superseded in 1966 by the Statute of the Revolution which takes precedence over the constitution when the two are in conflict, further changes may be made by new government; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Presidency; legislature; national judiciary

Government leader: President, Lt. General Jorge Rafael Videla, Commander in Chief of the Army, chosen by the three-man junta that took power on March 24, 1976

Government structure: the junta, composed of the chiefs of the three armed services, retains supreme authority; active duty or retired officers fill all but two cabinet posts and administer all provincial and many local governments; in addition, the military now oversee the nation's principal labor confederation and unions, as well as other civilian pressure groups; Congress has been disbanded and all political activity suspended; a nine-man Legislative Council, composed of senior officers, advises the junta on lawmaking

Political parties: a number of civilian political groupings remain potentially influential, despite the suspension of all partisan activity; these include Justicialist Party (Peronist coalition that formerly governed) and the Radical Civic Union, center-left party providing the chief civilian opposition to the Peronists; the Moscow-oriented Communist Party remains legal, but extreme leftist splinter groups have been outlawed

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Communists: some 70,000 members in various party organizations, including a small nucleus of activists

Other political or pressure groups: Peronist-dominated labor movement, General Economic Confederation (Peronist-leaning association of small businessmen), Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturer's association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowner's association), business organizations, students, and the Catholic Church

Member of: FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG, Non-Aligned Nations Group

ECONOMY

GNP: $42 billion (at average theoretical parity exchange rate, 1974), $1,510 per capita; 18% government consumption, 62% private consumption, 22% investment, −2% net foreign demand (1975); real GDP growth rate 1976, −2.9%

Agriculture: main products—cereals, oilseeds, livestock products; Argentina is a major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 350,000 metric tons (1976 est.); exports $42 million (1976 est.)

Major industries: food processing (especially meatpacking), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy

Crude steel: 2.4 million metric tons produced (1976), 90 kg per capita

Electric power: 9 million kW capacity (1976); 30 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,166 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.90 billion (f.o.b., 1976); meat, corn, wheat, wool, hides, oilseeds

Imports: $3.05 billion (c.i.f., 1976); machinery, fuel and lubricating oils, iron and steel, intermediate industrial products

Major trade partners (1975): exports—10% Italy, 10% U.S.S.R., 8% Netherlands, 7% Brazil, 6% U.S.; imports—16% U.S., 13% Japan, 11% FRG, 9% Brazil

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $990 million in loans, $17.9 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $1.4 billion; from other Western countries (1960-66), $315.5 million; from Communist countries (1954-75), $513 million ($56 million drawn); military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-75), $230 million

Budget: (1977) 3,171 billion pesos=$8 billion at projected average parity exchange rate of about 400 pesos=US$1

Monetary conversion rate: official, 140 pesos=US$1; free market, 340 pesos=US$1 (April 1976)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 38,971 km; 3,200 km standard gage (1.435 m), 22,000 km broad gage (1.676 m), 13,443 km meter gage (1.00 m), 120 km 0.75-meter gage, 208 km 0.600-meter gage; about 1,656 km double and multiple track; 122 km electrified

Highways: 290,200 km, of which 39,500 km paved, 74,900 km gravel, 175,800 km improved earth

Inland waterways: 11,000 km navigable

Ports: 7 major, 21 minor

Pipelines: 4,090 km crude oil; 2,200 km refined products; 8,120 km natural gas

Civil air: 50 major transport aircraft, includes 1 leased from a foreign country

Airfields: 2,358 total, 2,153 usable; 91 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 305 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 6 seaplane stations

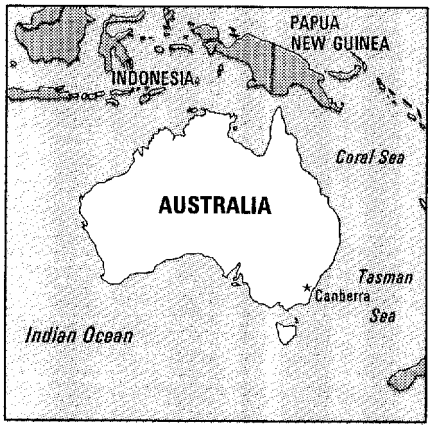
Telecommunications: extensive modern system; telephone network has 2,660,000 sets, radio relay widely used, 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas; estimated 12 million radio receivers and 4 million TV sets; 158 AM, 12 FM, and 64 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,519,000; 5,254,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 219,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $778.6 million; about 13% of total central government budget

AUSTRALIA



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

7,692,300 km²; 6% arable, 58% pasture, 2% forested, 34% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing, 12 nm; prawn and crayfish on continental shelf)

Coastline: about 25,760 km

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PEOPLE

Population: 13,861,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Australian(s); adjective—Australian

Ethnic divisions: 99% Caucasian, 1% Asian and aborigine

Religion: 98% Christian

Language: English

Literacy: 98.5%

Labor force: 6 million; 14% agriculture, 32% industry, 37% services, 15% commerce, 2% other; 5% unemployment

Organized labor: 44% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Commonwealth of Australia

Type: federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign or head of state

Capital: Canberra

Political subdivisions: 6 states and 2 territories (Australian Capital Territory (Canberra) and Northern Territory)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1900; High Court has jurisdiction over cases involving interpretation of the constitution; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Parliament (House of Representatives and Senate); Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to House; independent judiciary

Government leaders: Governor General Sir John Kerr; Prime Minister John Malcolm Fraser

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held at 3-year intervals, or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election December 1975

Political parties and leaders: Government—Liberal Party (Malcolm Fraser) and National Country Party (Douglas Anthony); opposition—Labour Party (Gough Whitlam)

Voting strength (1975 Parliamentary election): lower house: Liberal-Country Coalition, 92 seats; Labour Party, 35 seats; Senate: Liberal Country Coalition, 35 seats; Labour, 27 seats; Independents, 2 seats

Communists: 3,900 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Democratic Labour Party (anti-Communist Labour Party splinter group)

Member of: ADB, AIOEC, ANZUS, CIPEC (associate), Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, ELDO, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $93.6 billion (1976), $6,830 per capita; 60% private consumption, 16% government current expenditure, 24% investment (1975); real average annual growth (1970-75), 3%

Agriculture: large areas devoted to livestock grazing; 60% of area used for crops is planted in wheat; major products—wool, livestock, wheat, fruits, sugarcane; self-sufficient in food; caloric intake, 3,300 calories per day per capita

Fishing: catch 123,500 metric tons (1974); exports $94.5 million (FY75), imports $86.2 million (FY75)

Major industries: mining, bauxite, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals

Crude steel: 7.9 million metric tons produced (FY1976), 580 kg per capita

Electric power: 21,850,000 kW capacity (1976); 81.8 billion kWh produced (1976), 5,970 kWh per capita

Exports: $12.9 billion (f.o.b., 1976); principal products (1975)—44% agricultural products, 14% metalliferous ores, 8% wool, 8% coal

Imports: $11.0 billion (f.o.b., 1976)

Major trade partners: (1975) exports—29% Japan, 10% U.S., 5% New Zealand, 5% U.K.; imports—20% U.S., 15% U.K., 18% Japan

Aid: economic—Australian aid abroad $2.3 billion (FY65-75); $430 million (FY75), 55% for Papua New Guinea

Budget: expenditures, A$22.9 billion; receipts A$18.7 billion (CY76)

Monetary conversion rate: 0.92 Australian dollar=US$1 (A$1=US$1.09), February 1977

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 40,636 km; 9,197 km 1.60-meter gage, 13,394 km standard gage (1.435 m), 18,045 km 1.067-meter gage; 800 km electrified (June 1962); government-owned (except for few hundred kilometers of privately owned track)

Highways: 863,767 km (1974); 208,227 km paved, 209,885 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 445,655 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,368 km; mainly by small, shallow-draft craft

Freight carried: rail—154.4 million metric tons

Ports: 12 major, numerous minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 740 km; refined products, 340 km; natural gas, 6,947 km

Civil air: around 120 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,731 total, 1,644 usable; 195 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 3,660 m; 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 649 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: very good international and domestic service; 5.3 million telephones; 14 million radio receivers; 3.7 million TV receivers; 96 AM stations, no FM station, 120 TV stations and 66 repeaters; 3 earth satellite stations; submarine cables to New Zealand, New Guinea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Guam

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,289,000; 2,906,000 fit for military service; 125,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $2.7 billion; about 9% of total central government budget

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AUSTRIA

(See reference map IV)

LAND

83,916 km²; 20% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 15% waste or urban, 38% forested, 1% inland water

Land boundaries: 2,582 km

PEOPLE

Population: 7,520,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.1% (7-72 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Austrian(s); adjective—Austrian

Ethnic divisions: 98.1% German, 0.7% Croatian, 0.3% Slovene, 0.9% other

Religion: 85% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 8% none or other

Language: German

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 2,656,922 (1974); 18% agriculture and forestry, 49% industry and crafts, 18% trade and communications, 7% professions, 6% public service, 2% other; 2.4% registered unemployed; an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number more than 200,000 (1972); unemployment 2.0% (August 1975)

Organized labor: about two-thirds of wage and salary workers (1971)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Austria

Type: federal republic

Capital: Vienna

Political subdivisions: 9 states (Laender) including the capital

Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated in 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral parliament, directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

Government leaders: President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky leads a one-party Socialist government

Suffrage: universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

Elections: presidential, every 6 years (next 1980); parliamentary, every 4 years (next 1979)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party of Austria (SPOe), Bruno Kreisky, Chairman; Austrian People's Party (OeVP), Josef Taus, Chairman; Liberal Party (FPOe), Friedrich Peter, Chairman; Communist Party, Franz Muhri, Chairman

Voting strength (1975 election): 50.6% SPOe, 42.7% OeVP, 5.3% FPOe, 1.2% Communist

Communists: membership 25,000 est.; activists 7,000-8,000

Other political or pressure groups: Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily Socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian Peoples Party (OeVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; the OeVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, ECE, EFTA, EMA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $40.6 billion (1976), $5,100 per capita; 56.3% consumption, 26.7% investment, 16.6% government, 0.3% stock building; 0.1% net foreign balance (1975); 1976 real GNP growth rate, 4.0%

Agriculture: livestock, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient; caloric intake 3,230 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Major industries: foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp

Crude steel: 4.5 million metric tons produced (1976), 600 kg per capita (1976)

Electric power: 11 million kW capacity (1976); 36.6 billion kWh produced (1976), 4,855 kWh per capita

Exports: $8.5 billion (f.o.b., 1976); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles and clothing, paper products, chemicals

Imports: $11.2 billion (c.i.f., 1976); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles, coal, petroleum, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: (1975) 40% West Germany, 8.1% Italy, 6.7% Switzerland, 4.1% France, 2.9% U.S.; 54% EC; 14% EFTA; 13% Communist countries

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Aid: economic—authorized—U.S., $1,218 million through FY73; IBRD, $105 million through FY73, none since FY62; military—U.S., $116 million (FY52-73); net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies—$205 million (FY62-72), $40.2 million (1973) and $59.3 million (1974)

Budget: expenditures, $12.4 billion; revenues, $9.9 billion; deficit $2.5 billion (1976)

Monetary conversion rate: 17.94 shillings=US$1, 1976 average

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 6,517 km; 5.877 km government-owned; 5,397 km standard gage (1.435 m) of which 2,384 km electrified and 1,333 km double tracked; 480 km narrow gage(0.760 m) of which 91 km electrified; 640 km privately owned (1.435- and 1.00-meter gage)

Highways: approximately 33,600 km total national classified network, including 10,400 km federal and 23,200 km provincial roads; about 20,800 km paved (bituminous, concrete, stone block) and 12,800 km unpaved (gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil); additional 60,800 km communal roads (mostly gravel, crushed stone, earth)

Inland waterways: 427 km

Ports: 2 major river (Vienna, Linz)

Pipelines: 554 km crude oil; 2,611 km natural gas; 171 km refined products

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft, including 1 registered but leased from a foreign country

Airfields: 54 total, 50 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 90 AM, 94 FM, and 295 TV stations; 2.21 million telephones; 2.69 million radio receivers; 2.05 million television receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,725,000; 1,389,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 59,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $606 million; about 4.2% of the federal budget

THE BAHAMAS

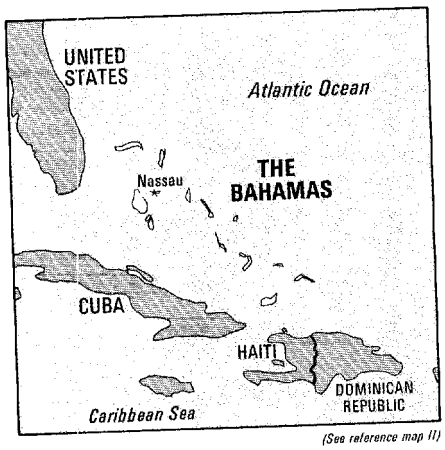
LAND

11,396 km²; 1% cultivated, 29% forested, 70% built on, wasteland, and other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 3,542 km (New Providence Is. 76 km)



(See reference map II)

PEOPLE

Population: 216,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-73 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Bahamian (sing., pl.); adjective—Bahamian

Ethnic divisions: 80% Negro, 10% white, 10% mixed

Religion: Baptists 29%, Church of England 23%, Roman Catholic 23%, smaller groups of other Protestant, Greek Orthodox, and Jews

Language: English

Labor force: 84,228 (1976), 25% organized; 21% unemployment (1975)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

Type: independent commonwealth since July 1973, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Nassau (New Providence Island)

Legal system: based on English law

Branches: bicameral legislature (appointed Senate, elected House); executive (Prime Minister and cabinet); judiciary

Government leaders: Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling

Suffrage: universal over age 18; registered voters (April 1976) 55,452

Elections: House of Assembly (9 September 1972); next election due constitutionally by late 1977

Political parties and leaders: Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), predominantly black, Lynden O. Pindling; Bahamian Democratic Party (BDP), Henry Bostwick; Free National Movement (FNM); Cecil Wallace-Whitfield

Voting strength (1972 election): PLP 29 seats, BDP 6 seats, Independents 3 seats; in early 1976 one PLP member switched to Independent, and one Independent switched to BDP

Communists: none known

Member of: ILO, IMCO, IMF, U.N., WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY

GNP: $496 million (at market prices, 1973), $2,490 per capita; real growth rate 1974, 2.0%

Agriculture: food importer, main crops—fish, fruits, vegetables

Major industries: tourism, cement, oil refining, lumber, salt production

Electric power: 250,000 kW capacity (1976); 680 million kWh produced (1976), 3,317 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1975); fuel oil, pharmaceuticals, cement, rum

Imports: $2.5 billion (c.i.f., 1975); crude oil, foodstuffs, manufactured goods

Major trade partners: exports—U.S. 86%, U.K. 2%, Canada 2%; imports—U.S. 24%, Libya 20%, Nigeria 16% (1973)

Aid: economic—authorizations from U.S. (FY56-75), $51.2 million in loans, $0.3 million in grants; from international organizations (FY71-75), $2.0 million, $24.8 million in loans, $0.3 million in grants

Budget: (1975) revenues, $119 million; expenditures, $136 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahamian dollar (B$1)=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,100 km total; 850 km paved, 1,250 km gravel

Ports: 2 major (Freeport, Nassau), 9 minor

Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 51 total, 50 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 4 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telecom facilities highly developed, including 61,000 telephones in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter link with Florida; 95,000 radio receivers and 30,000 TV sets, 3 AM and 2 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

BAHRAIN

LAND

596 km² plus group of 32 smaller islands; 5% cultivated, negligible forested area, remainder desert, waste, or urban

WATER

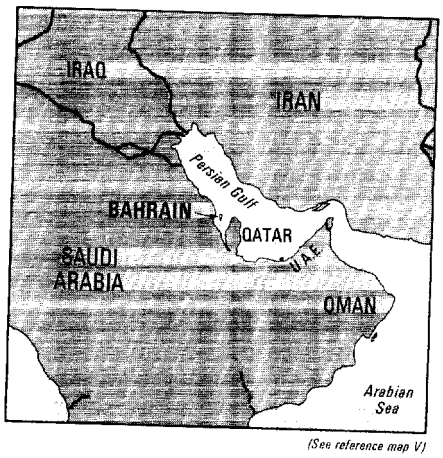
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 161 km

PEOPLE

Population: 273,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.3% (2-65 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Bahraini(s); adjective—Bahraini



(See reference map V)

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 7% Iranian, Pakistani, and Indian, 3% other; native Bahrainis are a minority

Religion: Muslim

Language: Arabic, English also widely spoken

Literacy: about 40% (1970)

Labor force: 78,507 (1976)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Bahrain

Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

Capital: Manama

Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution went into effect December 1973

Branches: Emir rules with help of a cabinet led by Prime Minister; a National Assembly, made up of cabinet and 30 directly elected members, was formed in early 1974; Emir dissolved assembly in August 1975 and suspended the constitutional provision for election of the assembly

Government leader: Emir 'Isa ibn Salman Al-Khalifah

Political parties and pressure groups: political parties prohibited; no significant pressure groups although numerous small clandestine groups are active

Communists: negligible

Member of: Arab League, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IMF, OAPEC, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $1.21 billion (1976 est.), annual growth rate 4.1% (1975-85 projected average), $1,784 per capita, dominated by oil industry; 1976 average daily crude oil production, 61,000 bbls (oil expected to last 15 years if no new discoveries are made); 1975 nonassociated natural gas production, 102 billion ft²; government oil revenues for 1976 are estimated at $383.6 million

Agriculture: produces dates, alfalfa, vegetables; dairy and poultry farming; fishing; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: petroleum refining, aluminum smelting, boatbuilding, shrimp fishing, pearls and sailmaking on a

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small scale; major development projects include flourmill, and ISA town; OAPEC dry dock to be built by 1977

Electric power: 550,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.9 billion kWh produced (1976), 7,692 kWh per capita

Exports: exports and reexports, $1.2 billion (1976); non-oil exports (including reexports), $497.7 million (1976 projected); oil exports, $997.4 million (1976)

Imports: $1,274 million (1976)

Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., Japan, EC

Aid: received $110 million in bilateral commitments and committed itself $8.5 million to multilateral agencies in CY74

Budget: (1976) $483 million, 72% of revenues from oil

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahrain dinar=US$2.52 (since January 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 193 km bituminous surfaced; undetermined mileage of natural surface tracks

Ports: 1 major (Bahrain)

Pipelines: crude oil, 56 km; refined products, 16 km; natural gas, 32 km

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft (all registered in Oman)

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunications; limited domestic services; 22,000 telephones; 85,000 radio receivers; 30,000 TV sets; 1 AM station, 1 TV station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; tropospheric scatter Bahrain to Qatar and United Arab Emirates

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 60,000; fit for military service 39,000

Supply: mostly from U.K.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976; $20.22 million, 4.2% of total budget

BANGLADESH

LAND

142,500 km²; 66% arable (including cultivated and fallow), 18% not available for cultivation, 16% forested

Land boundaries: 2,535 km

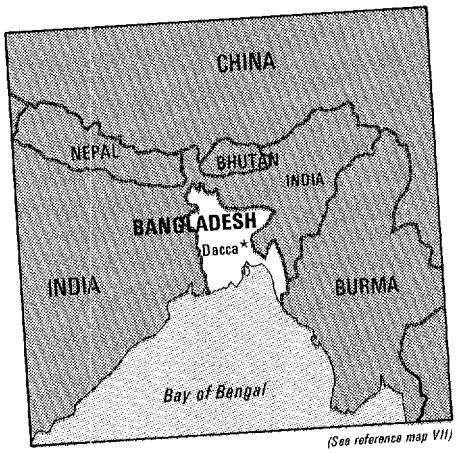
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm; fishing 200 nm

Coastline: 580 km

PEOPLE

Population: 77,601,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)



Nationality: noun—Bangladeshi(s); adjective—Bangladesh

Ethnic divisions: predominantly Bengali; fewer than 1 million "Biharis" and fewer than 1 million tribals

Religion: about 83% Muslim, 16% Hindu; less than 1% Buddhist and other

Language: Bengali

Literacy: about 25%

Labor force: over 26 million; extensive underemployment; over 80% of labor force is in agriculture

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of Bangladesh

Type: independent republic since December 1971; Government of President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman overthrown in August 1975; two other coups followed; country currently governed by military-backed martial law administration with military president and chief martial law administrator and two military service chiefs as deputy martial law administrators

Capital: Dacca

Political subdivisions: 19 districts, 413 thanas (counties), 4,053 unions (village groupings)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted December 1972; amended January 1975 to more authoritarian presidential system, changed by proclamation in April 1977 to reflect Islamic character of nation

Branches: constitution provides for unicameral legislature, strong president; controlled judiciary; parliament dissolved by current regime

Government leader: President Zair Rahman

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: First Parliament (House of the Nation) elected in March 1973; elections every 5 years; Government has lifted previous ban on political activity and announced its intention to hold national elections in December 1978

Communists: 2,500 members (est.)

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Other political or pressure groups: 15 political parties legalized by government as of October 1976, student groups, bands of former guerrillas

Member of: ADB, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IMF, ILO, U.N., UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $10.218 billion est. (FY75 current prices), $122 per capita; real annual per capita growth (FY76), 8.7%

Agriculture: large subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute and rice; shortages—grain, cotton, and oilseeds

Fishing: catch 247,000 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: jute manufactures, food processing and cotton textiles

Electric power: 865,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 20 kWh per capita

Exports: $356 million (FY76); raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea

Imports: $1,290 million (FY76); foodgrains, fuels, raw cotton, fertilizer, manufactured products

Major trade partners: exports—U.S. 15%, U.S.S.R. 7.4%, U.K. 7.3%; imports—U.S. 25.4%, Canada 7.3% (FY75)

Aid: economic—FY75 disbursements, $1,015 million of which U.S. provided 25%

Budget: (FY75) revenue, $855; million expenditures, $1,061 million

Monetary conversion rate: 15.5 taka=US$1 (April 1977)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,470 km; 2,483 km meter gage (1.00 m), 953 km broad gage (1.676 m), 35 km narrow gage (0.762 m), 290 km double track; government-owned

Highways: 44,930 km; 4,044 km paved, 2,022 km gravel, 38,864 km earth

Inland waterways: 7,000 km; river steamers navigate main waterways

Ports: 1 major; 5 minor

Pipelines: 150 km natural gas

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 24 total, 17 usable; 18 with permanent surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: inadequate international radio-communications and landline service; fair domestic wire and microwave service; fair broadcast service; 80,100 (est.) telephones; 500,000 radio sets; 20,000 (est.) TV sets; 10 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations, and 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 18,611,000; 10,681,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $103.4 million; about 3.5% of the central government budget

BARBADOS

(See reference map II)

LAND

430 km²; 60% cropped, 10% permanent meadows, 30% built on, waste, other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 97 km

PEOPLE

Population: 239,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1973)

Nationality: noun—Barbadian(s); adjective—Barbadian

Ethnic divisions: 80% African, 17% mixed, 4% European

Religion: Anglican (70%), Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Moravian

Language: English

Literacy: over 90%

Labor force: 97,000 (1973 est.) wage and salary earners; unemployment 20%-25% (1976)

Organized labor: 32%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Barbados

Type: independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth since November 1966, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Bridgetown

Political subdivisions: 11 parishes and city of Bridgetown

Legal system: English common law; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislature consisting of a 21-member appointed Senate and a 24-member elected House of Assembly; cabinet headed by Prime Minister

Government leader: Prime Minister J. M. G. "Tom" Adams

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: House of Assembly members have terms no longer than 5 years; last general election held 2 September 1976

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Political parties and leaders: Barbados Labor Party (BLP), J. M. G."Tom" Adams; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow

Voting strength (1976 election): Barbados Labor Party (BLP), 53% Democratic Labor Party, 46%; Independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats—BLP 17, DLP 7

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: People's Progressive Movement (PPM), a small black-nationalist group led by Calvin Alleyne

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $350 million (1975), $1,417 per capita; real growth rate 1975, −1.7%

Agriculture: main products—sugar, subsistence foods

Major industries: tourism, sugar milling, light manufacturing

Electric power: 107,000 kW capacity (1976); 220 million kWh produced (1976), 921 kWh per capita

Exports: $107 million (f.o.b., 1975); sugar and sugarcane byproducts, clothing

Imports: $217 million (c.i.f., 1975); foodstuffs, machinery, manufactured goods

Major trade partners: exports—28% U.K., 14% U.S., 28% CARIFTA, 30% other; imports—25% U.K., 21% U.S., 11% Canada, 13% CARIFTA, 30% other (1973)

Aid: economic—authorization from U.S. (FY67-75), $3.6 million; from international organizations (FY63-75), $15.2 million

Budget: (1975) revenues, $101 million; expenditures, $114 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2 Barbados dollars=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,370 km; 1,290 km paved, and 80 km gravel, and earth

Ports: 1 major (Bridgetown), 2 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

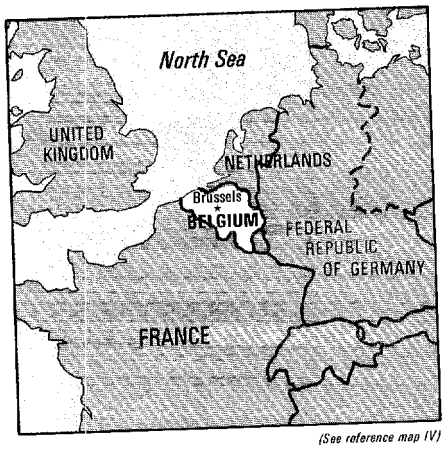
Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 43,000 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; UHF/VHF links to St. Vincent and St. Lucia; 135,000 radio and 42,000 TV sets, 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 2 telegraph submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 51,000; 37,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age, (18) annually, 3,000; no conscription

BELGIUM



(See reference map IV)

LAND

30,562 km²; 28% cultivated, 24% meadow and pasture, 28% waste, urban, or other; 20% forested

Land boundaries: 1,377 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 64 km

PEOPLE

Population: 9,829,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Belgian(s); adjective—Belgian

Ethnic divisions: 55% Flemings, 33% Walloons, 12% mixed or other

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 3% none or other

Language: French, Flemish (Dutch), German, in small area of eastern Belgium; divided along ethnic lines

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 4.0 million; approximately 95% is found in the following sectors: 32% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, banking, and insurance, 8% construction, 7.5% transportation and communication, 4% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 1.2% mining, 0.8% public utilities and sanitary services (1972); 10% of insured workers and 6.6% of the total work force unemployed, January 1977

Organized labor: 48% of labor force (1969)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Belgium

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Brussels

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces

Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 4 law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

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Branches: executive branch consists of King and cabinet; cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament; independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

Government leader: Head of State, King Baudouin; Prime Minister Leo Tindemans

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: held 17 April 1977 (held at least once every 4 years)

Political parties and leaders: Social Christian, Georges Gramme and Wilfred Martens, co-presidents; Socialist, Andre Cools and Willy Claes, co-presidents; Liberal, Pierre Dechamps, national president; Brussels Liberal, Basile Risopoulos, party president; Francophone Democratic Front, Andre Lagasse, party president; Walloon Rally, Paul-Henri Gendebien, party president; Volksunie (Flemish nationalist), Hugo Schiltz, party president; Communist, Louis Van Gent, president of political bureau

Voting strength (1977 election): 80 seats Social Christian, 62 seats Socialist, 31 seats Liberal, 20 seats Volksunie, 10 seats Francophone Democratic Front, 5 seats Walloon Rally, 2 seats Brussels Liberal, 2 seats Communist

Communists: 10,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Christian and Socialist Trade Unions; the Federation of Belgium Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; two major organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia

Member of: ADB, Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, ECOSOC, ECSC, EEC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $67.2 billion (1976), $6,860 per capita; 60.6% consumption, 20.4% investment, 16.9% government, 0.7% stock building, 1.4% net foreign balance (1975); 1976 real GNP growth rate, 2%

Agriculture: livestock production predominates; main crops—grains, beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient in food; caloric intake, 3,230 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Fishing: exports $34 million (1975), imports $157 million (1975)

Major industries: engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, and petroleum

Shortages: iron ore, nonferrous minerals, petroleum

Crude steel: 12.1 million metric tons produced; 1,230 kg per capita (1976)

Electric power: 10,600,000 kW capacity (1976); 50.9 billion kWh produced (1976), 5,189 kWh per capita

Exports: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $32.7 billion (f.o.b., 1976); iron and steel products, finished or semifinished precious stones, textile products

Imports: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $34.9 billion (c.i.f., 1976); nonelectrical machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, chemicals

Major trade partners: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1975) EC-nine 70.5% (West Germany 22%, France 19%, Netherlands 17%, U.K. 6.5%, Italy 4%); U.S. 4%; Communist countries (U.S.S.R., East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria) 4%

Aid: economic—received, U.S., $829 million authorized (FY46-75), $36.3 million in FY74; IBRD, $57.8 million (1949-75); military—received, $1,275 million authorized (FY46-75); net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $1,365 million (FY60-70), $263.4 million in 1974

Budget: (1976) revenue, $18.0 billion; expenditures, $19.4 billion; deficit, $1.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: (1976 average) Belgian Franc 38.605=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,394 km; 4,117 km standard gage (1.435 m) and government-owned, 2,536 km double track, 1,224 km electrified; 277 km privately owned, electrified meter gage (1.00 m)

Highways: approximately 104,000 km, including 1,040 km limited access divided "Autoroute"

Inland waterways: 2,043 km, of which 1,528 km are in regular use by commercial transport

Ports: 5 major, 1 minor

Pipelines: refined products, 965 km; crude, 161 km; natural gas, 3,218 km

Civil air: 47 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 46 total, 45 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 2.92 million telephones; 3.86 million radio receivers; 2.55 million TV receivers; 14 AM, 21 FM, and 25 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,243,000; 1,803,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 76,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $2,450 million; about 10.5% of proposed central government budget

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BELIZE
(formerly British Honduras)

(See reference map II)

LAND

22,973 km²; 38% agricultural (5% cultivated), 46% exploitable forest, 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands or other

Land boundaries: 515 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 386 km

PEOPLE

Population: 147,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Belizean(s); adjective—Belizean

Ethnic divisions: 51% Negro, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other

Religion: 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite

Language: English, Spanish, Maya, and Carib

Literacy: 70%-80%

Labor force: 34,500; 39% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 8% commerce, 12% construction and transport, 20% services, 7% other; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 15% are unemployed

Organized labor: 8% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Belize

Type: internal self-governing British colony

Capital: Belmopan

Legal system: English law; constitution came into force in 1964, although country remains a British colony

Branches: 18-member elected National Assembly and 8-member Senate (either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its elected membership); cabinet; judiciary

Government leader: Premier George Price

Suffrage: universal adult (probably 21)

Elections: must be held within 5 years of last elections held in October 1974

Political parties and leaders: People's United Party (PUP), George Price; United Democratic Party (UDP), a coalition comprised of the National Independence Party (NIP) led by Philip Goldson, the People's Democratic Union (PDM) led by Dean Lindo, and the Liberal Party (LP) led by Harry Lawrence; Corozal United Front (CUF), Santiago Ricalde; United Black Association for Development (UBAD), Evan X. Hyde

Voting strength (National Assembly): PUP 12 seats, UDP 6 seats

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Christian Workers' Union (CWU) which is connected with PUP

Member of: CARICOM, ISO

ECONOMY

GDP: $87 million (1974), $680 per capita; 78% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 36% domestic investment, −31% net foreign balance (1968); 3.5% real growth rate (1971)

Agriculture: main products—sugar, citrus fruits, corn, molasses, rice, beans, bananas, livestock products; net importer of food; caloric intake, 2,500 calories per day per capita

Major industries: timber and forest products, food processing, furniture, rum, soap

Electric power: 16,000 kW capacity (1976); 32 million kWh produced (1976), 225 kWh per capita

Exports: $71.3 million (f.o.b., 1975 est.); sugar, molasses, clothing, lumber, citrus fruits, fish

Imports: $102 million (c.i.f., 1975 est.); vehicles, building materials, petroleum, food, textiles, machinery

Major trade partners: exports—U.S. 30%, U.K. 24%, Mexico 22%, Canada 13%; imports—U.S. 34%, U.K. 25%, Jamaica 7% (1970)

Aid: economic—U.S. authorizations (FY46-75), $7.2 million in grants and $0.3 million in loans; from international organizations (1946-75), $2.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2 Belize dollars=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,240 km; 280 km paved, 795 km gravel, 900 km improved earth and 265 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km river network used by shallow-draft craft

Ports: 1 major (Belize), 4 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 36 total, 36 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

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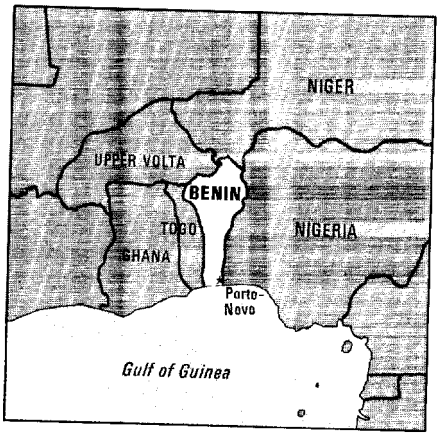
Telecommunications: 5,800 telephones in automatic and manual network; radio-relay system; 71,000 radio receivers; 3 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 32,000; 19,000 fit for military service; 1,700 reach military age (18) annually

BENIN
(formerly Dahomey)



(See reference map VI)

LAND

115,773 km²; southern third of country is most fertile; arable land 80% (actually cultivated 11%), forests and game preserves 19%, non-arable 1%

Land boundaries: 1,963 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (100 nm mineral exploitation limit)

Coastline: 121 km

PEOPLE

Population: 3,288,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-70 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Beninese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Beninese

Ethnic divisions: 99% Africans (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba), 5,500 Europeans

Religion: 12% Muslim, 8% Christian, 80% animist

Language: French official; Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south, at least 6 major tribal languages in north

Literacy: about 20%

Labor force: 85% of labor force engaged in agriculture; 15% civil service, artisans, and industry

Organized labor: approximately 75% of wage earners, divided among two major and several minor unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of Benin

Type: party state, under military rule since 26 October 1972

Capital: Porto-Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces, 46 districts

Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: National Revolutionary Council, Council of Ministers, Central Committee of Party

Government leader: Lt. Col. Mathieu Kerekou, President and chief of government, charged with national defense, planning, coordination of external aid, information, and national orientation

Suffrage: suspended

Elections: current government has held no elections and none are scheduled

Political parties: People's Revolutionary Party of Benin established in 1975

Communists: sole party espouses Marxism-Leninism

Member of: AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $372 million (1975), $120 per capita; no real growth during 1970-1974

Agriculture: major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, and tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops—corn, cassava, yams, sorghum and millet; livestock, fish

Fishing: catch 32,900 metric tons (1974); exports 600 metric tons, imports 4,300 metric tons (1971)

Major industries: palm oil and palm kernel oil processing

Electric power: 11,000 kW capacity (1976); 55 million kWh produced (1976), 17 kWh per capita

Exports: $94 million (f.o.b., 1974); palm products (34%); other agricultural products

Imports: $131 million (c.i.f., 1974); clothing and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

Major trade partners: France, EC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: economic (through FY75)—EC, $67.1 million; U.N., $12.5 million; other international organizations, $36.2 million; Taiwan, $1 million; U.S. (FY59-75), $17.1 million; China, $44 million extended (1972)

Budget: 1975 est.—receipts $73 million, expenditures $77 million

Monetary conversion rate: 249.35 Communaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 as of February 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

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COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 579 km, all meter gage (1.00 m)

Highways: 3,303 km; 705 km paved, 2,598 km improved earth

Inland waterways: 645 km navigable

Ports: 1 major (Cotonou), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system of open wire and radio relay; 9,800 telephones; 56,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations; 3 submarine cables

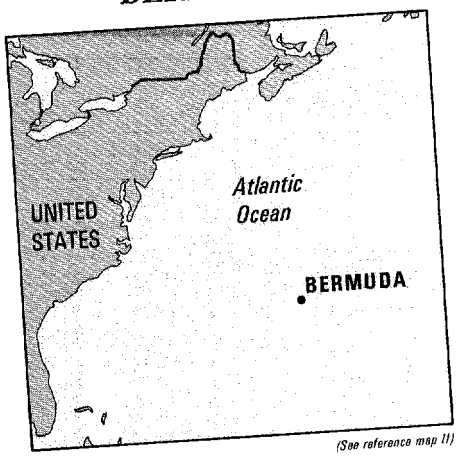
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 752,000; 377,000 fit for military service; about 33,000 males and 32,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

Supply: dependent on France and Guinea; aid from North Korea and PRC is pending

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $7.4 million; about 11% of central government budget

BERMUDA



(See reference map II)

LAND

54.4 km²; 8% arable, 60% forested, 21% built on, wasteland, and other, 11% leased for air and naval bases

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 103 km

PEOPLE

Population: 58,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.5% (7-70 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Bermudan(s); adjective—Bermudan

Ethnic divisions: approximately 63% African, 37% white

Religion: 47.5% Church of England, 38.2% other Protestant, 10.2% Catholic, 4.1% other

Language: English

Literacy: virtually 100%

Labor force: 25,200 (1975)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of Bermuda

Type: British colony

Capital: Hamilton

Political subdivisions: 9 parishes

Legal system: English law

Branches: Executive Council (cabinet) appointed by governor, led by government leader; bicameral legislature with an appointed Legislative Council, and a 40-member directly elected House of Assembly

Government leaders: Governor (position vacant); Premier, John H. Sharpe

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: at least once every 5 years; last general election, May 1976

Political parties and leaders: United Bermuda Party (UBP), John Henry Sharpe; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Lois Browne Evans

Voting strength (1976 elections): UBP 55.5%, PLP 44.4%; House of Assembly seats—UBP 26%, PLP 14%

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU)

ECONOMY

GNP: $300-$350 million (at market prices, 1974), $5,000-$6,000 per capita

Agriculture: main products—bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits

Major industries: tourism, finance

Electric power: 86,200 kW capacity (1976); 300 million kWh produced (1976), 5,263 kWh per capita

Exports: $0.3 million (f.o.b., 1974); mostly reexports of drugs and bunker fuel

Imports: $150 million (f.o.b., 1974); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

Major trade partners: 45% U.S., 22% U.K., 9% Canada (1974)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bermuda dollar=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 190 km, all paved

Ports: 3 major (Hamilton, St. George Freeport, Ireland Island)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 with concrete runway 2,960 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: modern telecom system, includes fully automatic telephone system with 38,600 sets; 53,000 radio and 22,000 TV receivers, 2 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

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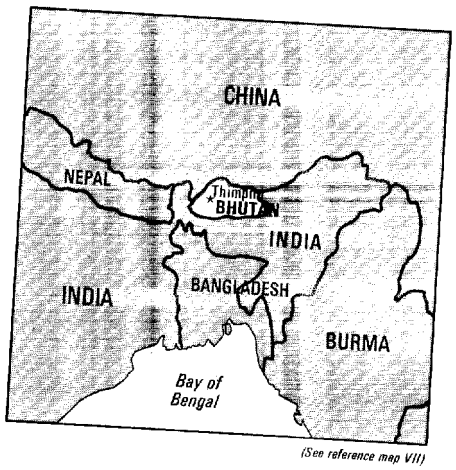
BHUTAN



LAND

46,600 km²; 15% agricultural, 15% desert, waste, urban, 70% forested

Land boundaries: about 870 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,232,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

Nationality: noun—Bhutanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Bhutanese

Ethnic divisions: 60% Bhotias, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes

Religion: 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Buddhist-influenced Hinduism

Language: Bhotias speak various Tibetan dialects, most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha, the official language; Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

Literacy: insignificant

Labor force: 300,000; 99% agriculture, 1% industry; massive lack of skilled labor

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Bhutan

Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Capital: Thimphu

Political subdivisions: 4 regions (east, central, west, south), further divided into 15-18 subdivisions

Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; in 1964 the monarch assumed full power—no constitution existed beforehand; a Supreme Court hears appeals from district administrators; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: appointed Minister and indirectly elected Assembly consisting of village elders, monastic representatives, and all district and senior government administrators

Government leader: King Jigme Singhi Wangchuk

Suffrage: each family has one vote

Elections: popular elections on village level held every 3 years

Political parties: all parties illegal

Communists: no overt Communist presence

Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy

Member of: Colombo Plan, UPU, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: under $100 per capita

Agriculture: rice, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit

Major industries: handicrafts (particularly textiles)

Electric power: 3,000 kW capacity (1976); 8 million kWh produced (1976), 7 kWh per capita

Exports: about $1 million annually; rice, dolomite, and handicrafts

Imports: about $1.4 million annually

Major trading partner: India

Aid: economic—India (FY61-72), $180 million

Monetary conversion rate: both ngultrums and Indian rupees are legal tender; 8.77 ngultrums=8.77 Indian rupees=US$1 as of October 1975

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 1,304 km; 418 km surfaced, 515 km improved, 371 km unimproved earth

Freight carried: not available, very light traffic

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 1 asphalt runway 1,372 m, and 1 with concrete runway 899 m

Telecommunications: facilities inadequate; 600 telephones; 6,000 est. radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 293,000; 155,000 fit for military service; about 13,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: dependent on India

BOLIVIA

LAND

1,098,160 km²; 2% cultivated and fallow, 11% pasture and meadow, 45% urban, desert, waste, or other, 40% forest, 2% inland water

Land boundaries: 6,083 km

PEOPLE

Population: 4,781,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

Nationality: noun—Bolivian(s); adjective—Bolivian

Ethnic divisions: 50%-75% Indian, 20%-35% mestizo, 5%-15% white

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; active Protestant minority, especially Methodist

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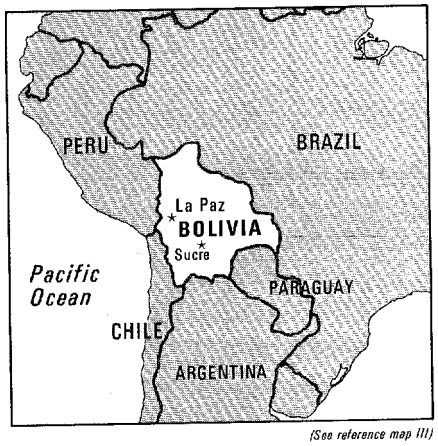
BOLIVIA



(See reference map III)

Language: Spanish, Aymara, Quechua

Literacy: 35%-40%

Labor force: 2.5 million (1972); 69.1% agriculture, 3.3% mining, 9.6% services and utilities, 8% manufacturing, 10% other

Organized labor: 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Bolivia

Type: republic; de facto military dictatorship government

Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (judicial capital)

Political subdivisions: 9 departments with limited autonomy

Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by governments since 1969; legal education at University of San Andres and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; congress of two chambers (Senate and Chamber of Deputies), congress disbanded after 26 September 1969 ouster of President Siles; judiciary

Government leaders: President Hugo Banzer Suarez

Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single

Elections: postponed indefinitely

Political parties and leaders: political activities are proscribed indefinitely; most party leaders are in exile

Voting strength (1966 elections): Frente de la Revolucion Boliviana (a coalition composed of the MPC, PIR, PRA, PSD, and two interest groups, the campesinos and Chaco War Veterans) 61%, FSB 12%, MNR 10%, ot her 17%

Communists: three parties (all proscribed); PCB/Soviet led by Jorge Kolle Cueto, about 300 members; PCB/Chinese led by Oscar Zamora, 150 (including 100 in exile); POR (Trotskyist), about 50 members divided between three factions led by Hugo Gonzalez Moscoso, Guillermo Lora Escobar, and Amadeo Arze

Member of: FAO, IAEA, IADB, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $2.40 billion (1976, in 1976 dollars), $418 per capita; 69% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 20% gross domestic investment, −6% net foreign balance (1976); real growth rate (1972-76), average 6.4%; 1976 growth, 6.0%

Agriculture: main crops—potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas; imports significant quantities of wheat; caloric intake, 70% of requirements (1976)

Major industries: mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing

Electric power: 345,000 kW capacity (1976); 1 billion kWh produced (1976), 180 kWh per capita

Exports: $544 million (f.o.b., 1975 est); tin, petroleum, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, antimony, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton, natural gas

Imports: $541 million (f.o.b., 1975 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals, transportation

Major trade partners: exports—Western Europe, 19% (of which UK is largest market); Latin America, 38%; U.S., 30%; Japan, 3.9%; imports—U.S., 24%; Western Europe, 15.4% (of which West Germany is largest supplier); Japan, 15.7%; Latin America, 33.6% (1975)

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $240.4 million in loans, $256.7 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $372 million; from other Western countries (1960-75), $53.8 million; Communist countries (1970-74), $60.2 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY52-73), $36 million

Budget: $340 million revenues, $421 million expenditures (1976)

Monetary conversion rate: 20 pesos=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,572 km single track; 3,540 km meter gage (1.00 m), 32 km 0.760-meter gage; 96 km meter gage (1.00 m) privately owned

Highways: 37,300 km; 1,150 km paved, 6,550 km gravel, 5,950 km improved earth, 23,650 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: officially estimated to be 10,000 km of commercially navigable waterways

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,670 km; refined products, 1,495 km; natural gas, 560 km

Ports: none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)

Civil air: 49 major transport aircraft

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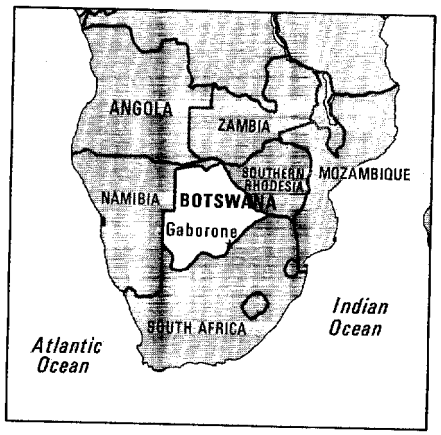
Airfields: 574 total, 535 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 126 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: radio-relay system from La Paz to Santa Cruz; improved international services; 55,000 telephones; est. 2.5 million radio and 45,000 TV receivers; 89 AM, 18 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,319,000; 834,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 60,000

BOTSWANA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

569,800 km²; about 6% arable, less than 1% under cultivation, mostly desert

Land boundaries: 3,774 km

PEOPLE

Population: 730,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Motswana (sing.), Batswana (pl.); adjective—Botswana

Ethnic divisions: 94% Tswana, 5% Bushmen, 1% European

Religion: 85% animist, 15% Christian

Language: Africans speak Tswana vernacular

Literacy: about 22% in English; about 32% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates

Labor force: 385,000; most are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture; about 51,000 in internal cash economy, another 60,000 spend at least 6 to 9 months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1971)

Organized labor: eight trade unions organized with a total membership of approximately 9,000 (1972 est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Botswana

Type: parliamentary republic; independent member of Commonwealth since 1966

Capital: Gaborone

Political subdivisions: 12 administrative districts

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (2½ years) and University of Edinburgh (2 years); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—President appoints and presides over the cabinet which is responsible to Legislative Assembly; legislative—Legislative Assembly with 32 popularly elected members and 4 members elected by the 32 representatives, House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only; judicial—local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction

Government leader: President Seretse Khama

Suffrage: universal, age 21 and over

Elections: general elections held 26 October 1974

Political parties and leaders: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Seretse Khama; Bechuanaland People's Party (BPP), Philip Matante; Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma

Voting strength: (October 1974 election) BDP (27 seats); BPP (2 seats); BNF (2 seats); BIP (1 seat)

Communists: no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts

Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UPU, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $300 million (1975 est.), growth in current prices about 15% annually

Agriculture: principal crops are corn and sorghum; livestock raised and exported

Major industries: livestock processing, mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, and coal

Electric power: 75,000 kW capacity (1976); 85 million kWh produced (1976), 123 kWh per capita

Exports: $126 million (1975 est.); cattle, animal products, minerals

Imports: $209 million (1975); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles, petroleum products

Major trade partners: South Africa and U.K.

Budget: (1977) revenue $107 million ($78 million from domestic taxes and $29 million from borrowing and foreign aid), current expenditures $70 million, investment expenditures $44 million

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Monetary conversion rate: 1 pula=US$1.15 as of April 1977

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 691 km 1.067-meter gage

Highways: 21,000 km; 300 km paved; 1,350 km crushed stone or gravel; 5,159 km improved earth and 3,037 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: native craft only; of local importance

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 83 total, 76 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system is a minimal combination of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and a few radiocommunication stations; Gaborone is the center; 7,900 telephones; 58,500 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 173,000; 87,000 fit for military service; 8,000 reach military age (18) annually

BRAZIL

(See reference map III)

LAND

8,521,100 km²; 4% cultivated, 13% pastures, 23% built-on area, waste, and other, 60% forested

Land boundaries: 13,076 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 7,491 km

PEOPLE

Population: 112,270,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

Nationality: noun—Brazilian(s); adjective—Brazilian

Ethnic divisions: 60% white, 30% mixed, 8% Negro, and 2% Indian (1960 est.)

Religion: 93% Roman Catholic (nominal)

Language: Portuguese

Literacy: 67% of the population 15 years or older (1970)

Labor force: about 30 million in 1970 (est.); 44.2% agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing, 17.8% industry, 15.3% services, transportation, and communication, 8.9% commerce, 4.8% social activities, 3.9% public administration, 5.1% other

Organized labor: about 50% of labor force; only about 1.5 million pay dues

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Federative Republic of Brazil

Type: federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964

Capital: Brasilia

Political subdivisions: 21 states, 4 territories, federal district (Brasilia)

Legal system: based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (powers of the two bodies have been sharply reduced); 11-man Supreme Court

Government leader: President Ernesto Geisel

Suffrage: compulsory over age 18, except illiterates and those stripped of their political rights; approximately 30 million registered voters in October 1970

Elections: President Medici's successor was chosen by a 505-member electoral college, composed of the members of Congress and delegates selected from the state legislatures, on 15 January 1974 and took office on 15 March 1974; Geisel was the choice of Medici and top military chiefs

Voting strength: (November 1974 congressional elections) 33.6% ARENA, 31.9% MDB, 35.5% blank and void

Political parties and leaders: National Renewal Alliance (ARENA), pro-government Francelino Pereira, president; Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), opposition, Ulisses Guimaraes, president

Communists: 6,000, 1,000 militants

Other political or pressure groups: excepting the military, the Catholic Church is the only active nationwide pressure group, however, divisions within the Church often prevent it from speaking with one voice; labor and student groups have almost no influence on the government

Member of: FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO , ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY

GNP: $111.7 billion (est. 1976 in 1976 prices), $830 per capita; 25% gross investment, 80% consumption, −5% net foreign balance (1976); real growth rate 8.7%

Agriculture: main products—coffee, rice, beef, corn, milk, sugarcane, soybeans; nearly self-sufficient; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1962)

Fishing: catch 604,700 metric tons (1974); exports, $33.1 million (f.o.b. 1973), imports, $54.3 million (f.o.b. 1973)

Major industries: textiles and other consumer goods, chemicals, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries

Crude steel: 10.0 million metric tons capacity (1976 est.); 9.2 million metric tons produced (1976); 80 kg per capita

Electric power: 22,800,000 kW capacity (1976); 80 billion kWh produced (1976), 726 kWh per capita

Exports: $10,126 million (f.o.b., 1976); coffee, manufactures, iron ore, cotton, soybeans, sugar, wood, cocoa, beef, shoes

Imports: $13,622 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, wheat, copper, aluminum

Major trade partners: exports—16% U.S., 6% Japan, 9% West Germany, 7% Netherlands, 4% Italy, 4% U.K.; imports—25% U.S., 9% West Germany, 8% Japan, 3% Italy, 3% U.K. (1976)

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), loans $4.2 billion, grants $685 million; from international organizations (FY46-75), $4.1 billion; from other Western countries (1960-71), $617.0 million; from Communist countries (1959-75), $399 million; drawings (1959-75), $139 million

Budget: (1976) revenues $15.6 billion, expenditures $15.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 13.36 cruzeiros=US$1 (April 1977, changes frequently)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 31,896 km; 28,137 km meter gage (1.00 m), 3,336 km 1.60-meter gage, 194 km standard gage (1.435 m), 229 km narrow gages; 2,593 km electrified

Highways: 1,312,700 km; 77,700 km paved, 1,235,000 km gravel or earth

Inland waterways: 50,000 km navigable

Ports: 8 major, 23 significant minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,365 km; refined products, 465 km; natural gas, 257 km

Civil air: 162 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4,266 total, 4,220 usable; 153 with permanent-surface runways; 15 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 418 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 18 seaplane stations

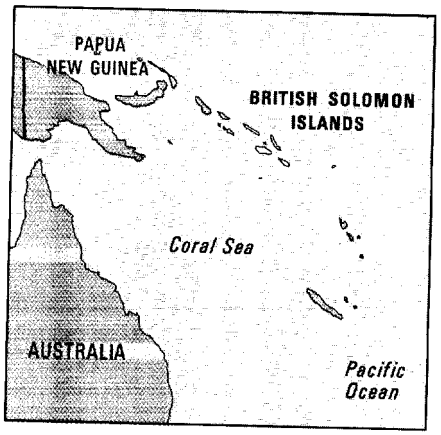
Telecommunications: fair telecom system; good radio relay facilities; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas; 3 domestic satellite stations; 3.45 million telephones; est. 32 million radio sets, 11 million TV sets; 344 AM stations, 150 FM, and 79 TV stations; 6 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 25,499,000; 16,652,000 fit for military service; 1,281,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $1,967 million; 9.4% of federal budget

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

About 29,785 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

Coastline: about 5,313 km

PEOPLE

Population: 206,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.4% (2-70 to 2-76)

Nationality: noun—British Solomon Islander(s); adjective—British Solomon Islander

Ethnic divisions: 93.0% Melanesians, 4.0% Polynesians, 1.5% Micronesians, 0.3% Chinese, 0.8% Europeans, 0.4% others

Religion: almost all at least nominally Christian; Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Methodist churches dominant

Literacy: 60%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Type: British protectorate administered as crown colony, became self-governing January 1976

Capital: Honiara

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: a High Court plus Magistrates Courts, also a system of native courts throughout the islands

Branches: executive authority in High Commissioner; a legislative assembly of 38 members

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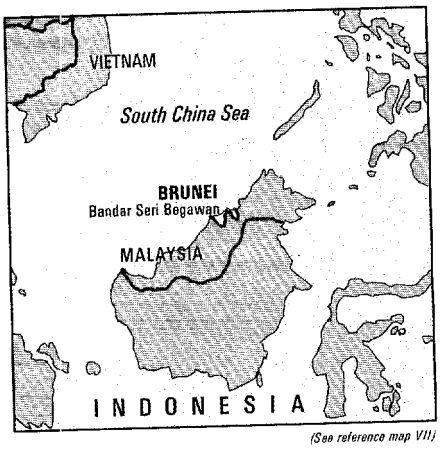
Government leaders: Governor Colin H. Allan, and Chief Minister Kenilorea
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over
Elections: every 4 years, latest June 1976
Political parties and leaders: United Solomon Islands Party
Member of: ADB

ECONOMY
GDP: $40 million (1973)
Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas; self-sufficient in rice
Electric power: 6,000 kW capacity (1976); 13 million kWh produced (1976), 67 kWh per capita
Exports: $15.5 million (1975); 39% copra, 27% timber, 23% fish
Imports: $29.2 million (1975)
Major trade partners: exports—EEC excluding U.K. 42%, Japan 29%; imports—Australia 34%, U.K. 14%, Japan 13% (1975)
Budget: (1971) revenues $9.8 million, expenditures $9.9 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Australian dollar=US$1.24 (July 1976)

COMMUNICATIONS
Railroad: none
Highways: 834 km; 241 km sealed or all-weather
Inland waterways: none
Ports: 5 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 24 total, 21 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: 3 AM broadcast, no FM, and no TV stations; 10,000 radio receivers, 1,726 telephones, no TV sets; international connections with London, England, via cable broadcasts

BRUNEI



(See reference map VII)

LAND
5,776 km²; 3% cultivated; 22% industry, waste, urban or other; 75% forested
Land boundaries: 381 km

WATER
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm
Coastline: 161 km

PEOPLE
Population: 166,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.4% (8-71 to 7-74)
Nationality: noun—Bruneian(s); adjective—Bruneian
Ethnic divisions: 52% Malays, 28% Chinese, 15% indigenous tribes, 5% other
Religion: 60% Muslim (Islam official religion); 8% Christian; 32% other (Buddhist and animist)
Language: Malay and English official, Chinese
Literacy: 45%
Labor force: 32,155; 30.5% agriculture; 32.8% industry, manufacturing, and construction; 33.8% trade, transport, services; 2.9% other
Organized labor: 8.4% of labor force

GOVERNMENT
Legal name: State of Brunei
Type: British protectorate; constitutional sultanate
Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan
Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts
Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959
Branches: Chief of State is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council) who appoints Executive Council and Legislative Council
Government leader: Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over; 3-tiered system of indirect elections; popular vote cast for lowest level (district councilors)
Elections: last elections—March 1965; further elections postponed indefinitely
Political parties and leaders: antigovernment, exiled Brunei People's Party, Chairman A. M. N. Azahari
Communists: information not available

ECONOMY
GNP: $460 million (1975 est.), $2,970 per capita
Agriculture: main crops—rubber, rice, pepper, must import most food
Major industry: crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas
Electric power: 84,000 kW capacity (1976); 230 million kWh produced (1976), 1,437 kWh per capita
Exports: $1,000 million (f.o.b., 1975); 95% crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas

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Imports: $200 million (c.i.f., 1975); 25% machinery and transport equipment, 46% manufactured goods, 16% food

Major trade partners: exports of crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas to Japan; imports from Japan 30%, U.S. 24%, U.K. 15%, Singapore 9%

Budget: (1976) revenues $640 million, expenditures $250 million, surplus $390 million; 20% defense

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 Brunei dollars=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 9.6 km narrow gage (0.610 m)

Highways: 1,207 km; 376 km paved (bituminous treated), 402 km gravel or stone, 428 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 209 km; navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 meters

Ports: 2 minor (Bandar Seri Begawan, formerly Brunei, and Kuala Belait)

Pipelines: crude oil, 135 km; refined products, 56 km; natural gas, 56 km; crude oil and natural gas, 241 km under construction

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 9,610 telephones; 23,000 radio and 13,500 est. TV sets; Radio Brunei broadcasts from 6 AM stations and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 38,000; 23,000 fit for military service; about 1,800 reach military age (18) annually

BULGARIA

LAND

111,852 km²; 41% arable, 11% other agricultural, 33% forested, 15% other

Land boundaries: 1,883 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

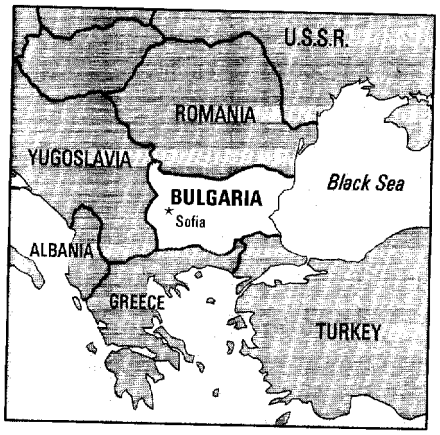
Coastline: 354 km

PEOPLE

Population: 8,864,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

Nationality: noun—Bulgarian(s); adjective—Bulgarian

Ethnic divisions: 85.3% Bulgarians, 8.5% Turks, 2.6% Gypsies, 2.5% Macedonians, 0.3% Armenians, 0.2% Russians, 0.6% other



(See reference map IV)

Religion: regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian and other

Language: Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

Literacy: 95% (est.)

Labor force: 5.0 million (1974); 32% agriculture, 33% industry, 35% other

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of Bulgaria

Type: Communist state

Capital: Sofia

Political subdivisions: 28 okrugs (districts), including capital city of Sofia

Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; legal education at University of Sofia; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative, National Assembly; judiciary, Council of Ministers

Government leaders: Todor Zhivkov, Chairman, State Council (President and chief of state); Stanko Todorov, Chairman, Council of Ministers (premier)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: theoretically held every 5 years for National Assembly; last elections held on 20 May 1976; 99.85% of the electorate voted

Political parties and leaders: Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Petur Tanchev, secretary of Permanent Board

Communists: 788,211 party members (December 1975)

Mass organizations and front groups: Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth League, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of Peace,

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Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship

Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

ECONOMY

GNP: $19.9 billion, 1976 (at 1975 prices), $2,280 per capita; 1976 real growth rate, 4.6%

Agriculture: mainly self-sufficient; main crops—grain, vegetables; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1969/70)

Fishing: catch 115,000 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: agricultural processing, machinery, textiles and clothing, mining, ore processing, timber

Shortages: some raw materials, metal products, meat and dairy products; fodder

Crude steel: 2.3 million metric tons produced (1975), 260 kg per capita

Electric power: 7,100,000 kW capacity (1976); 27.7 billion kWh produced (1976), 3,145 kWh per capita

Exports: $5,364 million (f.o.b., 1976); 41% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 15% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, and other industrial material; 2% agricultural raw materials; 32% foodstuffs, raw materials for food industry, and animals; 10% industrial consumer goods (1975)

Imports: $5,579 million (f.o.b., 1976); 42% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 40% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, other materials; 7% agricultural raw materials; 6% foodstuffs and animals; 5% industrial consumer goods (1975)

Major trade partners: $10,937 million in 1976; 21% with non-Communist countries, 54% with U.S.S.R., 26% with other Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 0.96 leva=US$1 (January 1977)

Fiscal year: calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July-30 June

NOTE: Foreign trade figures were converted at the 1976 rate of 0.97 leva=US$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,314 km; about 4,069 km standard gage (1.435 m), 245 km narrow gage; 260 km double track; 1,256 km electrified; government-owned (1975)

Highways: 32,000 km; 13,190 km paved, 7,552 km crushed stone and gravel, 11,325 km earth (1974)

Inland waterways: 471 km (1977)

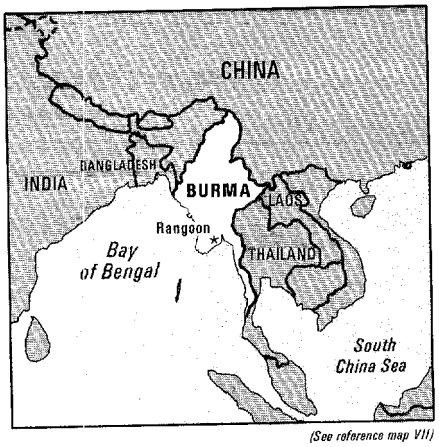
Freight carried: rail—78.8 million metric tons, 17.3 billion metric ton/km (1975); highway—223 million metric tons, 6.3 billion metric ton/km (1975); waterway—4.4 million metric tons, 2.4 billion metric ton/km (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1975)

Ports: 2 major (Varna, Burgas), 5 minor (1977)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, est. 608 million leva; about 7% of total budget

BURMA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

678,600 km²; 28% arable, of which 12% is cultivated, 62% forest, 10% urban and other (1969)

Land boundaries: 5,850 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 3,060 km

PEOPLE

Population: 31,687,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.2% (7-70 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Burman(s); adjective—Burmese

Ethnic divisions: 72% Burman, 7% Karen, 6% Shan, 2% Kachin, 2% Chin, 2% Chinese, 3% Indian, 6% other

Religion: 85% Buddhist, 15% animist and other

Language: Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

Literacy: 70% (official claim)

Labor force: 12.2 million (1976); 67% agriculture, 13% industry, 20% services, commerce, and transportation

Organized labor: no figure available; old labor organizations have been disbanded, and government is forming one central labor organization

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GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma
Type: republic under 1974 constitution
Capital: Rangoon
Political subdivisions: seven divisions and seven constituent states; subdivided into townships, villages, and wards
Legal system: People's Justice system and People's Courts instituted under 1974 constitution; legal education at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: State Council rules through a Council of Ministers; People's Assembly has legislative power
Government leader: Chairman of State Council and President, Gen. U. Ne Win
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: People's Assembly and local People's Councils elected in 1974
Political parties and leaders: government-sponsored Burma Socialist Program Party only legal party
Communists: estimated 5,000-8,000
Other political or pressure groups: People's Patriotic Party; Kachin Independence Army; Karen Nationalist Union, several Shan factions
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $3.2 billion (FY76, in current prices), $101 per capita; real growth rate 4.5% (FY76); 2.7% over past decade
Agriculture: accounts for nearly 70% of total employment and about 27% of GDP; main crops—paddy, sugarcane, corn, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land
Fishing: catch 500,000 metric tons (1976)
Major industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining
Electric power: 450,000 kW capacity (1976); 850 million kWh produced (1976), 26 kWh per capita
Exports: $173 million (f.o.b., 1976); rice, teak
Imports: $237 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery and transportation equipment, textiles, other manufactured goods
Major trade partners: exports—India, Western Europe, China, U.K., Japan; imports—Japan, Western Europe, India, U.K.
Budget: (FY76) $278 million revenues; $436 million expenditures; $158 million deficit; 30% military, 70% civilian
Monetary conversion rate: 6.7324 kyat=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

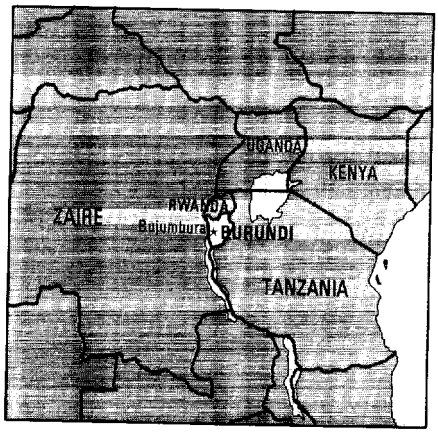
COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,285 km; 3,172 km meter gage (1.00 m), 113 km narrow-gage industrial lines; 328 km double track; government-owned
Highways: 27,000 km; 3,200 km bituminous, 17,700 km improved earth, gravel, 6,100 km unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 12,800 km; 3,200 km navigable by large commercial vessels
Ports: 4 major, 6 minor
Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 80 total, 79 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 38 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications: provide minimum requirements for local intercity service; international service is fair; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the more populous areas; 30,300 telephones; 627,000 radio, and no TV sets; 5 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: (announced) for fiscal year ending 31 March 1977; $144.5 million, comprising 5.5% of central government budget

BURUNDI



(See reference map VI)

LAND

28,490 km²; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated), 23% pasture, 10% scrub and forest, 30% other
Land boundaries: 974 km

PEOPLE

Population: 3,942,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.4% (7-70 to 7-75)
Nationality: noun—Burundian(s); adjective—Burundian
Ethnic divisions: Africans—85% Hutu (Bantu), 14% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pigmy); other Africans include perhaps 50,000 Zairians and 40,000 Rwandans; non-Africans include about 3,000 Europeans and 1,000 South Asians
Religion: about 60% Christian (53% Catholic, 7% Protestant); rest mostly animist plus perhaps 2% Muslims

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Language: Kirundi and French official plus Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

Literacy: about 15% in Kirundi, 3% in French, no serviceable estimate for Kiswahili

Labor force: about 2 million (1976 est.)

Organized labor: sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB); by charter, membership is extended to all Burundi workers (informally); figures denoting "active membership" have been unobtainable

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Burundi

Type: republic; military government overthrown by military coup, November 1976; constitution abolished

Capital: Bujumbura

Political subdivisions: 8 provinces, subdivided into 18 arrondissements and 78 communes; Bujumbura city (population est. 160,000) has status equal to a province

Legal system: based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Supreme Revolutionary Council is governing body

Government leader: Col. Jean Bagaza, Chairman of Supreme Revolutionary Council, established November 1976

Elections: last legislative election May 1965; legislature dissolved in 1966

Political parties and leaders: National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a Tutsi led party, declared sole legitimate party in 1966

Communists: no Communist party; resumed diplomatic relations with the Peoples Republic of China in October 1971 following a six-year suspension; U.S.S.R., North Korea, and Romania also have diplomatic missions in Burundi

Member of: AFDB, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: about $340 million (1975), $90 per capita; 2% real growth (1970-74)

Agriculture: major cash crops—coffee, cotton, tea; main food crops—manioc, yams, corn, sorghums, bananas, haricot beans; marginally self-sufficient

Industries: light consumer goods such as beverages, blankets, shoes, soap, assembly of imports

Electric power: 6,000 kW capacity (diesel generator 1976); 15 million kWh produced (1976), 4 kWh per capita

Exports: $59 million (f.o.b., est. 1976); coffee (88%), tea, cotton, hides, skins

Imports: $56 million (c.i.f., est. 1976); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products

Major trade partners: U.S., EEC countries

Aid: $40 million all donors (1975 est.), major donors EEC, IBRD/IDA, U.N.

Budget: FY76—revenue $47 million, current expenditure $49.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 90 Burundi francs=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,800 km; 300 km bituminous, 2,500 km crushed stone, gravel, or laterite, and 5,000 km improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika navigable for lake steamers and barges, 1 minor lake port

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 12 total, 12 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: telegraph is principal service, limited telephones; 6,000 telephones, 105,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

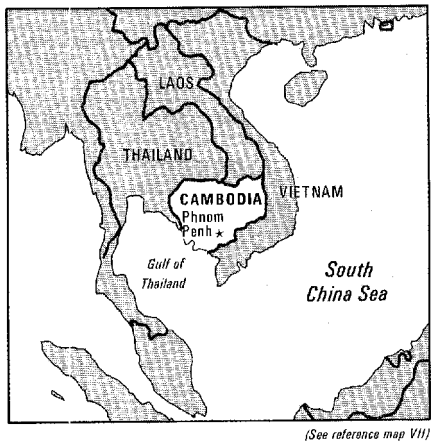
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 907,000; 470,000 fit for military service; 45,000 reach military age (16) annually

Ships: 3 high speed boats

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $10,003,300; about 18% of ordinary central government budget

CAMBODIA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

181,300 km²; 16% cultivated, 74% forested, 10% built-on area, wasteland, and other

Land boundaries: 2,438 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: about 443 km

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PEOPLE

Population: 7,973,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.2% (7-68 to 7-69)

Nationality: noun—Cambodian(s) or Khmer (sing., pl.); adjective—Cambodian or Khmer

Ethnic divisions: 90% Khmer (Cambodian), 5% Chinese, 5% other minorities

Religion: 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% various other

Language: Cambodian

Literacy: 55% (est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia)

Type: authoritarian Communist-style state

Capital: Phnom Penh

Political subdivisions: 19 or 20 provinces

Legal system: Tribunal Committee chosen by People's Representative Assembly

Branches: State Presidium, composed of chairman and two vice chairmen; nine-member cabinet, totally Communist, announced on 14 April; 250-member People's Representative Assembly elected 20 March for 5-year term; ten-member Assembly Standing Committee

Government leader: Presidium Chairman, Khieu Samphan; Prime Minister, Pol Pot; Deputy Prime Ministers, Ieng Sary, Vorn Vet, Son Sen; Assembly Standing Committee Chairman, Nuon Chea

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Political parties and leaders: political life dominated by Khmer Communist Party and panoply of mass front organizations

Member of: U.N. Non-Aligned Conference (NAC)

ECONOMY

GNP: less than $500 million (1971), probably less than $70 per capita (1976)

Agriculture: mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

Major industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products

Shortages: fossil fuels

Electric power: 120,000 kW capacity (1976); 260 million kWh produced (1976), 33 kWh per capita

Exports: probably less than $1 million est. (1976); rubber

Imports: probably less than $20 million (1976); food, fuel, machinery

Major trade partners: exports—China, Thailand; imports—China, North Korea

Aid: economic—$906.1 million est. (FY53-75); U.S. aid, $876.1 million; probably about $25 to $30 million from China and North Korea; military—U.S., $2,228.6 million (FY46-75)

Budget: no budget data available since Communists took over government

Monetary conversion rate: not announced yet by new Khmer Rouge government

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 612 km meter gage (1.00 m); government-owned

Highways: 13,036 km; 2,430 km bituminous, 7,033 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 3,573 km unimproved earth; some roads in disrepair

Inland waterways: 3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable to craft drawing 1.8 meters

Ports: 2 major, 5 minor

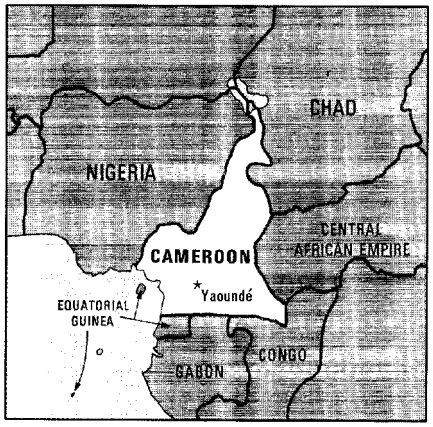
Airfields: 60 total, 25 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,831,000; 1,017,000 fit for military service; 82,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: unknown

CAMEROON



(See reference map VI)

LAND

475,400 km²; 4% cultivated, 18% grazing, 13% fallow, 50% forest, 15% other

Land boundaries: 4,554 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 18 nm

Coastline: 402 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,653,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Cameroonian(s); adjective—Cameroonian

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Ethnic divisions: about 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 10% Fulani, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 11% Kirdi, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African

Religion: about one-half animist, one-third Christian; rest Muslim

Language: English and French official, 24 major African language groups

Literacy: South 40%, North 10%

Labor force: most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and herding; 200,000 wage earners (maximum) including 22,000 government employees, 63,000 paid agricultural workers, 49,000 in manufacturing

Organized labor: under 45% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Republic of Cameroon

Type: unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

Capital: Yaounde

Political subdivisions: 7 provinces divided into 39 departments

Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; new unitary constitution adopted 1972; judicial review in Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President of the Republic; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, legislative, and judicial

Government leader: President Ahmadou Ahidjo

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: presidential elections held 5 April 1975; parliamentary elections last held 18 May 1973

Political parties and leaders: single party, Cameroonian National Union (UNC), President Ahmadou Ahidjo

Communists: no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Cameroon Peoples Union (UPC), an illegal terrorist group now reduced to scattered acts of banditry with its factional leaders in exile

Member of: AFBD, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $2,000 million (mid 1976), per capita about $220; real growth rate about 3.0% per annum (mid 1970-mid 1976)

Agriculture: commercial and food crops—cocoa, coffee, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels; root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, and rice

Fishing: imports 7,024 metric tons, $2.2 million; exports 909 metric tons (largely shrimp), $3.5 million (1975)

Major industries: small aluminum plant, food processing and light consumer goods industries, sawmills

Electric power: 358,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.1 billion kWh produced (1976), 169 kWh per capita

Exports: $449 million (f.o.b., 1975); cocoa and coffee about 55%; other exports include timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, and tea

Imports: $598 million (c.i.f., 1975); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food and beverages

Major trade partners: about 70% of total trade with France and other EC countries; about 5% of total trade with U.S.

Budget: FY76 budget est. balanced at $500 million

Monetary conversion rate: 249.35 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 as of February 1977

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,003 km; 858 km meter gage (1.00 m), 145 km 0.600-meter gage

Highways: approximately 29,866 km; including 2,155 km bituminous, 27,711 km gravel and earth

Inland waterways: 2,090 km

Ports: 1 major (Douala), 3 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 63 total, 60 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: fair telephone service; fair to good telegraph service; 26,000 telephones; 238,500 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 1 submarine cable; radio-relay Yaounde to Fort Foureau; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,538,000; 766,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 66,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $51,474,621; 9.5% of central government budget

CANADA

LAND

9,971,500 km²; 4% cultivated, 2% meadows and pastures, 44% forested, 42% waste or urban, 8% inland water

Land boundaries: 9,010 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 90,908 km

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(See reference map I)

PEOPLE

Population: 23,437,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian

Ethnic divisions: 44% British Isles origin, 30% French origin, 26% other

Religion: 48% Protestant, 47% Catholic, 5% other

Language: English and French official

Labor force: 10.3 million; 29% service, 22% manufacturing, 16% trade, 8% transportation and utilities, 6% agriculture, 6% construction, 8% other; 7.2% unemployed

Organized labor: 30% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Canada

Type: federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign

Capital: Ottawa

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces and 2 territories

Legal system: based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; constitution is British North America Act of 1867 and various amendments; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: federal executive power vested in cabinet collectively responsible to House of Commons, and headed by Prime Minister; federal legislative authority resides in Parliament consisting of Queen represented by Governor-General, Senate, and Commons; judges appointed by Governor-General on the advice of the government; Supreme Court is highest tribunal

Government leader: Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legal limit of 5 years but in practice held at least every 4 years, last election July 1974

Political parties and leaders: Liberal, Pierre Trudeau; Progressive-Conservatives, Joe Clark; New Democratic, Edward Broadbent; Social Credit, Andre Fortin

Voting strength (1974 election): Liberal 43% (139 seats), Progressive Conservative 35% (96 seats), New Democratic Party 16% (16 seats), Social Credit 5% (10 seats), other 1%, Independents hold 1 seat, 6 seats unoccupied; 6 by-elections took place in May; parliament enlarged from 264 seats to 282 seats on 12 June but new seats will not be filled until next general election expected in 1978

Communists: 2,000 approx.

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commomwealth, DAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRC, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $181.9 billion (1976, in 1976 prices), $7,802 per capita (1976); 64% consumption, 17% investment, 23% government (1976); growth rate 4.6% (1970-76, constant prices)

Agriculture: main products—livestock, grains (principally wheat), dairy products; food shortages—fresh fruits and vegetables; caloric intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1966-67)

Fishing: catch 830 thousand metric tons; exports 260 thousand metric tons (1976)

Major industries: mining, metals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals

Shortages: rubber, rolled steel, fruits, precision instruments

Crude steel: 13.2 million metric tons produced (1976)

Electric power: 61 million kW capacity (1976); 288 billion kWh produced (1976), 12,456 kWh per capita

Exports: $37,479 million (f.o.b., 1976, Canadian source); principal items—transportation equipment, wood and wood products including paper, ferrous and nonferrous ores, crude petroleum, wheat; Canada is a major food exporter

Imports: $37,745 million (c.i.f., 1976, Canadian source); principal items—transportation equipment, machinery, crude petroleum, communication equipment, textiles, steel, fabricated metals, office machines, fruits and vegetables

Major trade partners: 68% U.S., 10% EC, 5% Japan (1976)

Aid: economic—(received) U.S., $388 million (FY46-75); gross official aid to less developed countries and multilateral agencies, $3,688 million (1960-73), $637 million (1973); military—U.S., $13.1 million (FY49-73), none since 1961

Budget: total revenues $31,132 million; current expenditures $36,036 million; gross capital formation $6,466 million; budget deficit $4,904 million (1976) (National Accounts Basis)

Monetary conversion rate: there is no designated par value for the Canadian dollar, which was allowed to float

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freely on the exchanges beginning 1 June 1970; since then the Canadian dollar has moved between US$0.98-1.04 in value, 1976 average 1C$=US$0.9858

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 70,904 km; 69,555 km standard gage (1.435 m) (43 km electrified); 1,170 km 1.067-meter gage (in Newfoundland); 179 km 0.914-meter gage

Highways: 829,325 km; 640,850 km surfaced (189,800 km paved), 188,475 km earth

Inland waterways: 3,000 km

Pipelines: oil, 21,983 km total crude and refined; natural gas, 74,740 km

Ports: 19 major, 300 minor

Civil air: 633 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,788 total, 1,440 usable; 292 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,660 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 284 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 58 seaplane stations

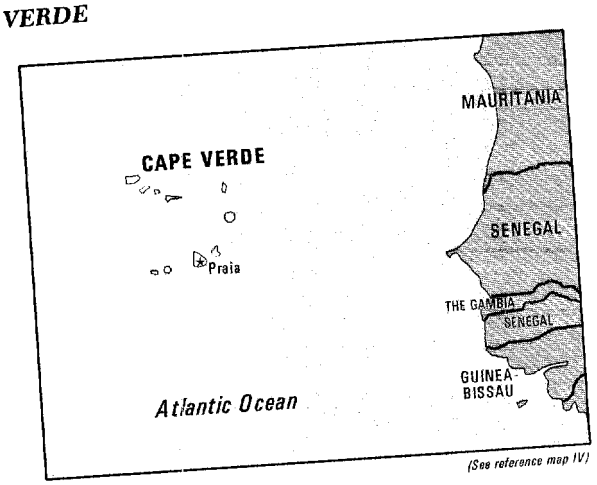
Telecommunications: excellent service provided by modern telecom media; 13.54 million telephones; 22.0 million radiobroadcast receivers; 9.39 million TV receivers; country-wide AM, FM, and TV coverage including 630 AM, 80 FM, and 500 TV stations; 8 coaxial submarine cables; 3 major COMSAT stations and 70 domestic COMSAT stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,814,000; 4,998,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (17) annually 233,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1978, $3.98 billion; about 8.4% of proposed central government budget

CAPE VERDE



LAND

4,040 km², divided among 10 islands and several islets

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 100 nm

Coastline: 965 km

PEOPLE

Population: 300,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.0% (7-74 to 7-75)

Nationality: adjective—Cape Verdian

Ethnic divisions: about 28% African; 70% mulatto; 2% European

Religion: Catholicism, fused with local superstitions

Language: Portuguese and *crioula*, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

Literacy: 14%

Labor force: bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Cape Verde

Type: republic; achieved independence from Portugal in July 1975

Capital: Praia

Political subdivisions: 10 islands

Legal system: to be determined

Branches: National Assembly, 56 members; the official party is the supreme political institution

Government leaders: President, Aristides Pereira; Prime Minister, Pedro Pires; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abilio Duarte

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: to be determined

Political parties and leaders: Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinee e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), led by Aristide Pereira, only legal party

Communists: none known

Member of: OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: $50 million (1975 est.); $167 per capita income

Agriculture: main crops—corn, beans, manioc, sweet potatoes; barely self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch, 4,400 metric tons (1974); largely undeveloped but provides major source of export earnings

Major industries: salt mining

Electric power: 6,000 kW capacity (1976); 7 million kWh produced (1976); 24 kWh per capita

Exports: $2 million (f.o.b., 1973); fish, bananas, salt

Imports: $34 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery, textiles

Major trade partners: Portugal, U.K., Japan, African neighbors

Aid: Portugal, $30 million (1975), for civil service salaries, food, medicines; U.S., $5 million (1975-76), for food and employment of rural workers; Netherlands, Scandinavian countries, UNDP

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Budget: (est. 1974) $32 million expenditures, $12 million revenues

Monetary conversion rate: 27 escudos=US$1 (September 1975)

Fiscal year: probably calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

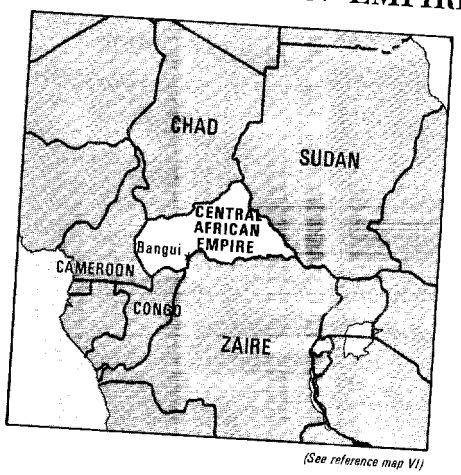
Ports: 1 major (Mindelo), 3 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft (registered in Portugal)

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 4 permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: interisland radio-relay system, HF radio to mainland Portugal, about 2,500 telephones; 1 FM and 3 AM stations; 31,500 radio receivers, 4 submarine cables (2 coaxial)

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE



(See reference map VI)

LAND

626,780 km²; 10%-15% cultivated, 5% dense forests, 80%-85% grazing, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, waste

Land boundaries: 4,981 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,866,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.2% (7-67 to 7-71)

Nationality: noun—Central African(s); adjective—Central African

Ethnic divisions: approximately 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; Banda (32%) and Baya-Mandjia (29%) are largest single groups; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 6,000 are French and majority of the rest Portuguese

Religion: 40% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 27% animist, 5% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

Language: French official; Sangho, lingua franca and national language

Literacy: estimated at 5%-10%

Labor force: about half the population economically active, 80% of whom are in agriculture; approximately 64,000 salaried workers

Organized labor: 1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Central African Empire

Type: constitutional monarchy, founded on a single party

Capital: Bangui

Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French, Islamic, and tribal law; in 1966 the Chief of State assumed all power and abrogated the constitution; in 1976 he promulgated a new constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Emperor Bokassa is chief of state and rules by decree; government is headed by a Prime Minister assisted by the Council of Ministers; judiciary, Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts; constitution calls for a National Assembly

Government leader: Emperor Salah Ad-Din Ahmad Bokassa I

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: none have been held yet under Bokassa regime; provided for in new constitution

Political parties and leaders: Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa (MESAN), ruling party under former regime, continues as a key body for organizing support for the regime led by Emperor Bokassa

Communists: no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $266 million (1974), $150 per capita

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops—manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes, beef; requires wheat, flour, rice, beef, and sugar imports

Major industries: sawmills, cotton textile mills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting

Electric power: 27,000 kW capacity (1976); 65 million kWh produced (1976), 36 kWh per capita

Exports: $73 million (f.o.b., 1975); cotton, coffee, diamonds, timber

Imports: $98 million (c.i.f., 1975 est.); textiles, petroleum products, machinery and electrical equipment, motor vehicles and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

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Aid: economic (through 1975)—U.S., $10.3 million; EC, $73.8 million; U.N., $11.5 million; other international organizations, $23.4 million; Communist countries (1964-75), $7.2 million

Major trade partners: France; preferential tariff applied to EC countries and franc zone; Yugoslavia, Japan, U.S.

Budget: 1974 budget estimates—receipt $65.4 million, current expenditure $71.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 249.35 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 as of February 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 22,250 km; 290 km bituminous, 4,120 km gravel and/or crushed stone, 7,800 km improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 7,080 km; traditional trade carried on by means of dugouts on the extensive system of rivers and streams; the Oubangui River between Bangui and Brazzaville is navigable for about 8 months a year, and short sections of the Sangha and the Lobaye Rivers are navigable throughout year; during high-water period (July-December) Oubangui navigable upstream from Bangui as far as Ouango

Ports: Bangui, Ouango (river ports)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 54 total, 48 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities are meager and provide only barely sufficient services; network is composed of low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations and radio-relay links; single center of Bangui has only international radio connections; 5,540 telephones; 72,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 464,000; 237,000 fit for military service

Supply: mainly dependent on France, but has received equipment from Israel, Italy, U.S.S.R., and FRG

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $7,879,414; about 9% of central government budget

CHAD

LAND

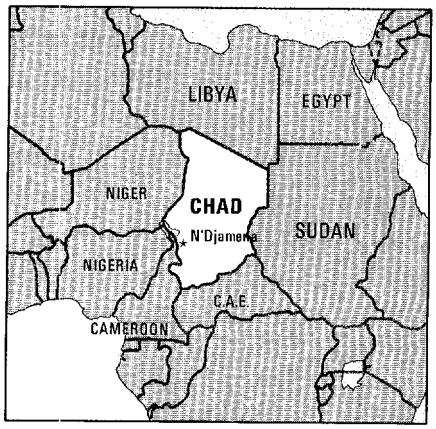
1,284,640 km²; 17% arable, 35% pastureland, 2% forest and scrub, 46% other uses and waste

Land boundaries: 5,987 km

PEOPLE

Population: 4,207,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.1% (7-72 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Chadian(s); adjective—Chadian



(See reference map VI)

Ethnic divisions: over 240 tribes representing 12 major ethnic groups—Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Fulani, Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Wadai) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Mayo-Kebbi, and Chari) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, 5,000 of them French

Religion: about half Muslim, 5% Christian, remainder animist

Language: French official; Chadian Arabic is lingua franca in north, Sara and Sangho in south

Literacy: estimated 5%-10%

Labor force: only 55% of population in economically active group, of which 90% are engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing; 47,000 wage earners in industry and civil service

Organized labor: about 20% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Chad

Type: republic; military regime in power since April 1975

Capital: N'Djamena

Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted 1962; constitution suspended and national assembly dissolved April 1975; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by Supreme Military Council composed of 9 officers

Government leader: President of Supreme Military Council, General Felix Malloum

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: all political activity banned

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned

Communists: no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers

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Other political or pressure groups: lightly armed Muslim rebel bands have been opposing the government since October 1965 in east-central and since August 1969 in northern Chad

Member of: AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, ICAC, ICAO, IBRD, IDA, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, OAU, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $375 million (est. 1974), $90 per capita; estimated real annual growth rate nearly zero since 1971

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, gum arabic, livestock, fish; food crops—peanuts, millet, sorghum, rice, dates, manioc, wheat; imports food

Fishing: catch 115,000 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mill, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron

Electric power: 22,000 kW capacity (1976); 60 million kWh produced (1976), 15 kWh per capita

Exports: $68 million (f.o.b., 1974); cotton 74%

Imports: $114 million (c.i.f., 1974); cement, petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery, textiles, and motor vehicles

Major trade partners: France (about 40% in 1973) and UDEAC countries; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: major source France, more than $10 million (1971-73); EDF, more than $15 million (1971-73); U.S. (FY62-74), $24.9 million; U.S.S.R., $5.0 million (1968-75); China, $67.6 million (1971-75); military aid (1954-68)—$5.4 million; from France, $4.1 million, remainder from West Germany and Israel; more than $10 million annually (est.) in French military aid (1969-71)

Budget: 1976 ordinary budget—$64 million

Monetary conversion rate: 248.47 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 as of January 1977 (floating)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 27,505 km; 242 km bituminous, 4,385 km gravel and laterite, and remainder unimproved

Inland waterways: approximately 2,090 km of year-round navigability, increased to 4,830 km during high-water period

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 67 total, 63 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations only for intercity links; principal center N'Djamena, secondary center Sarh; 5,480 telephones; 70,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

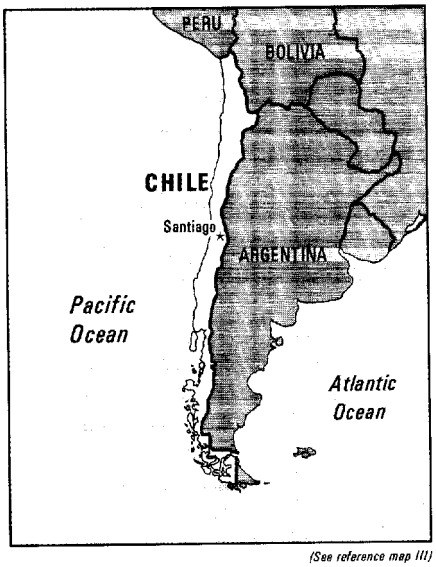
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,004,000; 524,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 40,000

Supply: dependent on France primarily

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $15.5 million; about 18% of total budget

CHILE



(See reference map III)

LAND

740,740 km²; 2% cultivated, 7% other arable, 15% permanent pasture, grazing, 29% forest, 47% barren mountains, deserts, and cities

Land boundaries: 6,325 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 6,435 km

PEOPLE

Population: 10,641,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Chilean(s); adjective—Chilean

Ethnic divisions: 95% European stock and mixed European with some Indian admixture, 3% Indian, 2% other

Religion: 89% Roman Catholic, 11% Protestant

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 89%

Labor force: 3.3 million (1973); 19% agricultural, 28% industry and construction, 29% services, 14% commerce, 5% mining, 5% other (1973)

Organized labor: 25% of labor force (1973)

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GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Chile

Type: republic

Capital: Santiago

Political subdivisions: reorganization of regional structure in progress

Legal system: based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; constitution adopted 1925, amended since then, currently being revised; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: four-man Military-Police Junta, which exercises constituent and legislative powers and has delegated executive powers to President of Junta; congress dissolved; civilian judiciary remains

Government leader: President, Gen. Augusto PINOCHET Ugarte; other Junta members, Adm. Jose Toribio MERINO Castro, Gen. Gustavo LEIGH Guzman, Gen. Cesar MENDOZA Duran

Suffrage: none

Elections: prohibited by decree; all electoral registers were destroyed in 1974

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Andres Zaldivar and Eduardo Frei; National Party (PN), Sergio Onofre Jarpa; PDC and (PN) are officially banned; Popular Unity coalition parties (outlawed)—Communist Party (PCCh), Luis Corvalan (in exile); Socialist Party (PS), Clodomiro Almeyda and Carlos Altamirano (both in exile); Radical Party (PR); Christian Left (IC); United Popular Action Movement (MAPU); Independent Popular Action (API)

Voting strength (1970 presidential election): 36.6% Popular Unity coalition, 35.3% conservative independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1973 Congressional election) 44% Popular Unity coalition, 56% Democratic Confederation (PDC and PN)

Communists: 248,000 when PCCh was legal in 1973; active militants now estimated at about 20,000

Other political or pressure groups: organized labor; business organizations; landowners' associations (SNA—Sociedad Nacional de Agricultural); Catholic church; extreme leftist, Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR), outlawed; rightist, Patria y Libertad (PyL), outlawed

Member of: AIOEC, CIPEC, ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GDP: $9.2 billion (1976 in 1976 prices), $864 per capita; 81.4% private consumption, 12.3% government consumption; 12.4% gross investment, −6.1% net imports and factor payments abroad (1975 est.); real growth rate, 1976, 5.9%; 1972-76 average annual increase, −1.6%

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, other cereals, potatoes; about 65% self-sufficient; 2,650 calories per day per capita (1971 est.)

Fishing: catch 1,127,000 metric tons (1974); exports $49.1 million (1975)

Major industries: copper, nitrates, foodstuffs, fish processing, textiles and apparel, iron and steel, pulp and paper

Crude steel: 0.7 million metric tons capacity (1967); 450,000 metric tons produced (1976), 42 kg per capita

Electric power: 2,700,000 kW capacity (1976); 10 billion kWh produced (1976), 957 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1976); copper, iron ore, paper products, nitrates, iodine, and fresh fruit

Imports: $1.6 billion (c.i.f., 1976); foodstuffs, petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports—41% EC, 11% Japan, 8% U.S., 29% LAFTA; imports—17% EC, 29% U.S., 27% LAFTA (1975)

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), $1,484.6 million loans, $224 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $720 million (of which IBRD $266 million, IDB $409 million); from other Western countries (1960-66), $170.6 million; from Communist countries (1967-75), $447.7 million; military (FY53-75)—from U.S., $62 million in loans, $154 million in grants

Budget: $1.8 billion revenues, $2.4 billion expenditures (1976)

Monetary conversion rate: 18.7 pesos=US$1 (April 1977), changes frequently

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 8,815 km; 3,337 km 1.676-meter gage, 246 km standard gage (1.435 m), 4,230 km meter gage (1.00 m), 110 km narrow gage (0.760 m), 35 km 0.600-meter gage, 857 km, specific gage not given; 318 km double track; 1,137 km electrified

Highways: 63,750 km; 8,900 km paved, 31,800 km gravel, 23,050 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 725 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 755 km; refined products, 785 km; natural gas, 320 km

Ports: 10 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 37 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 353 total, 353 usable; 43 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 54 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 6 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: modern telephone system based on extensive radio relay facilities; 2,469,000 telephones, 6.3 million radio sets, 3 million TV sets; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 158 AM, 30 FM, and 56 TV stations

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DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,773,000; 2,089,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 116,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, US$420.5 million; about 28.5% of central government budget

CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF

(See reference map VII)

LAND

9.6 million km²; 11% cultivated, sown area extended by multicropping, 78% desert, waste, or urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed), 8% forested; 2%-3% inland water

Land boundaries: 24,000 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 14,500 km

PEOPLE

Population: 965,937,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.5% (current)

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

Ethnic divisions: 94% Han Chinese; 6% Chuang, Uighur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Pu-I, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

Religion: most people, even before 1949, have been pragmatic and eclectic, not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2%-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

Language: Chinese (Mandarin mainly; also Cantonese, Wu, Fukienese, Amoy, Hsiang, Kan, Hakka dialects), and minority languages (see ethnic divisions above)

Literacy: at least 25%

Labor force: 335 million (mid-1966); 85% agriculture, 15% other; shortage of skilled labor (managerial, technical, mechanics, etc.); surplus of unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of China

Type: Communist state; real authority lies with Communist party's political bureau; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, in reality merely rubber stamps the party's programs; the State Council is the actual governing organism

Capital: Peking

Political subdivisions: 21 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, and 5 autonomous regions

Legal system: before 1966, a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court although legal activity centered in parallel network of Public Security organs; laws and legal procedure clearly subordinated to priorities of party policy; whole system largely suspended during Cultural Revolution, but gradually being revived

Branches: prior to 1966 control was exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervised more than 50 ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the standing committee of the National People's Congress; this system broke down under "Cultural Revolution" pressures but has been reconsolidated and streamlined to 29 ministries

Government leader: Premier of State Council, Hua Kuo-feng; government subordinate to central committee of CCP, under Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

Suffrage: universal over age 18, though this is academic

Elections: no meaningful elections

Political parties and leaders: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Hua Kuo-feng; Hua is Chairman of Central Committee; a new central committee was formed at the 10th Party Congress held in August 1973

Voting strength: 100% Communist for practical purposes; no political nonconformity permitted

Communists: about 30 million party members in 1976

Other political or pressure groups: army (PLA) remains a major force, although many soldiers who acquired a wide range of civil political-administrative duties during the Cultural Revolution have been removed; many veteran civilian officials, in eclipse since the Cultural Revolution, have been reinstated; mass organizations, such as the trade unions and the youth league, have been rebuilt in the provinces; plans are underway to rebuild the national organizations

Member of: FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Red Cross, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, other international bodies

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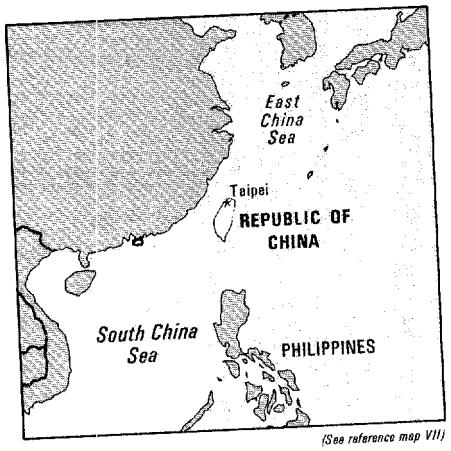
CHINA, REPUBLIC OF



ECONOMY

GNP: $299 billion (1975), $320 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—rice, wheat, miscellaneous grains, cotton; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1976); agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 1.9 million metric tons in 1976

Major industries: iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles

Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians

Crude steel: 23 million metric tons produced, 24 kg per capita (1976)

Electric power: 38 million kW capacity (1976); 130 billion kWh produced (1976), 135 kWh per capita

Exports: $7.0 billion (f.o.b., 1976); agricultural products, minerals and metals, manufactured goods

Imports: $6.0 billion (c.i.f., 1976); grain, chemical fertilizer, industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment

Major trade partners: Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, France, Singapore/Malaysia, U.S., Canada, Australia, Romania, U.K., (1975)

Monetary conversion rate: about 1.9 yuan=US$1 (arbitrarily established)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: networks total about 44,000 route km common-carrier lines; about 600 km meter gage (1.00 m); rest standard gage (1.435 m); all single track except 8,750 km double track on standard gage lines; Paochi to Chengtu line electrified; about 9,700 km industrial lines (gages range from 0.59 to 1.435 m)

Highways: about 820,000 km all types roads; almost half (about 300,000 km) unimproved natural earth roads and tracks; about 210,000 km improved earth roads about 2- to 5-meters wide and in poor to fair condition; remainder (about 250,000 km) includes majority of principal roads

Ports: 9 major, 180 minor

Airfields: 388 total; 246 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 3,500 m and over; 51 with runways 2,500 to 3,499 m; 256 with runways 1,000 to 2,499 m; 63 with runways less than 1,000 m; 2 seaplane stations; 6 airfields still under construction

Telecommunications: urban and industrial areas served by reasonably adequate facilities for domestic and international communication needs; facilities being expanded; effective broadcast coverage is provided by radio, extensive wired-broadcast networks, and an expanding TV network; estimated 5 million telephones, 45 million radio receivers, 140 million wired-speakers and 350,000 TV receivers; 250 AM, 1 FM, and 105 TV transmitter and rebroadcast stations; 3 standard international communications satellite ground stations; coaxial cable links Canton to Hong Kong; submarine cable links Shanghai to Japan; additional submarine cables planned

LAND

32,260 km² (Taiwan and Pescadores); 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 55% forested, 15% other (urban, industrial, denuded, water area)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 990 km Taiwan, 459 km offshore islands

PEOPLE

Population: 16,601,000, excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.9% (7-75 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

Ethnic divisions: 84% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigines

Religion: 93% mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other

Language: Chinese Mandarin (official language), also Taiwanese and Hakka dialect

Literacy: about 90%

Labor force: 5.7 million; 30% primary industry (agriculture), 36% secondary industry (including manufacturing, mining, construction), 33% tertiary industry (including commerce and services) 1975; 1.5% unemployment (1976)

Organized labor: about 12% of 1972 labor force (government controlled)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of China

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime

Capital: Taipei

Political subdivisions: 16 counties, 4 cities, 1 special municipality (Taipei)

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Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1947, amended 1960 to permit Chiang Kai-shek to be reelected, and amended 1972 to permit President to restructure certain government organs; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: 5 independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly

Government leaders: President Yen Chia-kan; Premier Chiang Ching-kuo

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: national level—legislative yuan every 3 years but no general election held since 1948 election on mainland (partial elections for Taiwan province representatives December 1969, December 1972, and December 1975); local level—provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every 4 years; county and municipal assemblies every 4 years

Political parties and leaders: Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo, has no real opposition; 2 insignificant parties are Democratic Socialist Party, Young China Party

Voting strength (1972 provincial assembly election): 58 seats Kuomintang, 13 seats independents

Other political or pressure groups: none

Member of: expelled from U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; attempting to retain membership in international financial institutions; ICAC, ISO, IWC-International Wheat Council

ECONOMY

GNP: $17.1 billion (1976, in 1976 prices), $1,050 per capita; real growth, 8.3% (1970-76 average)

Agriculture: most arable land intensely farmed—60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops—rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; food shortages—wheat, corn, soybeans

Fishing: catch 779,825 metric tons (1975)

Major industries: textiles, clothing, chemicals, plywood, electronics, sugar milling, food processing, cement, ship building

Electric power: 5,500,000 kW capacity (1976); 26 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,575 kWh per capita

Exports: $8,080 million (f.o.b., 1976); 31% textiles, 14% electrical machinery, 6% plywood and wood products, 7% machinery and metal products, 7% plastics, 5% sugar

Imports: $7,590 million (c.i.f., 1976); 18% machinery, 9% electrical machinery, 9% basic metals, 10% crude oil, 10% chemical products

Major trade partners: exports—37.6% U.S., 13% Japan; imports—32% Japan, 24% U.S. (1976)

Aid: economic—U.S. (FY46-75), $3.2 billion committed; IBRD (1964-75), $311 million committed; Japan (1965-74), $247 million committed; ADB (1968-75), $93 million committed; military—U.S. (FY46-75), $4.2 billion committed

Budget: $2.9 billion (FY77)

Monetary conversion rate: NT$38 (New Taiwan)=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: about 1,000 km common-carrier and 3,500 km industrial lines, all on Taiwan; common-carrier lines consist of West System: 825 km meter gage (1.00 m) with 325 km double track; East Line: 175 km narrow gage (0.762 m); common-carrier lines owned by government and operated by Railway Administration (TRA) under Ministry of Communications; industrial lines owned and operated by government enterprises

Highways: network totals 16,575 km plus 483 km on Penghu and offshore islands; 7,564 km paved, 6,276 km gravel and crushed stone, 2,736 km earth

Pipelines: 615 km refined products, 97 km natural gas

Ports: 5 major, 5 minor

Airfields: 37 total, 35 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: good international and domestic service; 1.1 million telephones; est. 3 million radio receivers; 2.9 million TV receivers; 111 AM, 6 FM broadcast stations; 3 TV systems; 2 international COMSAT ground stations; radio relay links to Hong Kong and the Philippines; new inter-island submarine cables; Manila submarine cable planned

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,146,000; 3,328,000 fit for military service; about 199,000 currently reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1978, $1,672.5 million including personnel costs; about 48.3% of total government budget

COLOMBIA

LAND

1,139,600 km²; settled area 28% consisting of cropland and fallow 5%, pastures 14%, woodland, swamps, and water 6%, urban and other 3%; unsettled area 72%—mostly forest and savannah

Land boundaries: 6,035 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 2,414 km

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(See reference map III)

PEOPLE

Population: 24,880,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-74 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Colombian(s); adjective—Colombian

Ethnic divisions: 58% mestizo, 20% caucasian, 14% mulatto, 4% Negro, 3% mixed Negro-Indian, 1% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 47% of population over 15 years old

Labor force: 5.6 million (1966); 47% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 18% services, 9% commerce, 13% other (1964); 10%-13% unemployment (1975)

Organized labor: 13% of labor force (1968)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Colombia

Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital: Bogota

Political subdivisions: 22 departments, 4 territorial districts, 4 special districts, 1 federal district

Legal system: based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, amendments codified in 1946 and 1968; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President, bicameral legislature, judiciary

Government leader: President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: every fourth year; last presidential and congressional elections April 1974; municipal and departmental elections, April 1976

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen; Conservative Party, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado

Voting strength: 1974 presidential election—Alfonso Lopez Michelsen 55%, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado 32%, Maria Eujenia Rojas de Moreno 9.5%; 1976 municipal election, 52% Liberal Party, 40% Conservative Party, 7% combined far left parties; 70% abstention of eligible voters

Communists: 10,000-12,000 members est.

Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; PCC/ML, Chinese Line Communist Party, led by Pedro Lupo Leon Arboleda Roldan

Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $16.32 billion, est. (1976, in 1976 prices), $674 per capita; 76% private consumption, 7% public consumption, 18% gross investment, −2% net foreign balance (1975); real growth rate (1976), 7.0%; average real growth rate (1972-76), 6.5%

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco; caloric intake, 2,140 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 90,500 metric tons 1974; exports $9.9 million (1972), imports $7.1 million (1972)

Major industries: textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, and metal products

Crude steel: 0.37 million metric tons produced (1975), 16 kg per capita

Electric power: 3,300,000 kW capacity (1976); 13.7 billion kWh produced (1976), 598 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.8 billion (f. o.b., 1976 est.); coffee, fuel oil, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides

Imports: $1.4 billion (c.i.f., 1976 est.); transportation equipment, machinery, industrial metals and raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, foodstuffs and beverages

Major trade partners: exports—36% U.S., 16% Germany, 7% Spain; imports—40% U.S., 10% Germany, 8% Japan, 4% Spain (1973)

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $1,279 million loans, $302 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $1.8 billion; from other Western countries (1960-71), $77.6 million; from Communist countries (1968-75), $24.5 million ($2.7 million drawn); military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-75), $155 million

Budget: (1975) revenues $1.23 billion; expenditures $1.27 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 36.430 pesos=US$1 (January 1977, changes frequently)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,456 km, all 0.914-meter gage, single track, 35 km electrified

Highways: 56,650 km; 7,150 km paved, 37,350 km crushed stone or gravel, 8,150 km improved earth

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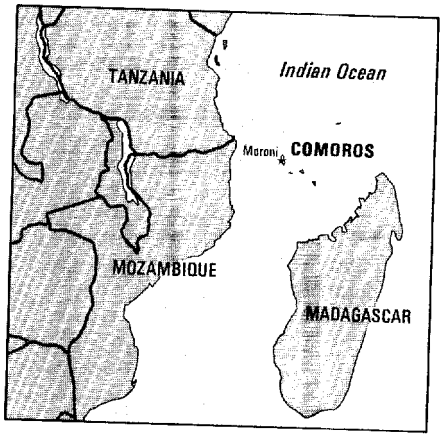
Inland waterways: 14,300 km, navigable by river boats
Pipelines: crude oil, 3,220 km; refined products, 1,330 km; natural gas, 590 km; natural gas liquids, 125 km
Ports: 5 major, 5 minor
Civil air: 119 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 722 total, 682 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 85 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 11 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 1.34 million telephones; 6.8 million radio and 1.45 million TV receivers; 325 AM, 130 FM, and 48 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,502,000; 3,594,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 260,000
Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $145.9 million; about 8% of central government budget

COMOROS



(See reference map VI)

LAND

2,170 km²; 4 main islands; forests 16%, pasture 7%, cultivable area 48%, non-cultivable area 29%

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone
Coastline: 340 km

PEOPLE

Population: 322,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)
Nationality: noun—Comoran(s); adjective—Comoran
Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Malay, Negroid
Religion: predominantly Islamic
Language: French, Arabic, Swahili
Literacy: presumably low
Labor force: mainly agricultural

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of the Comoros
Type: three of the four islands comprise an independent republic, following local government's unilateral declaration of independence from France in July 1975; other island, Mayotte, disallowed declaration and is now a French Territorial community
Capital: Moroni
Political subdivisions: 3 prefectures, 3 district councils
Legal system: French and Muslim law
Branches: in April 1977, Ali Soilih was renamed Chief of State by a 100-member Conseil National Populaire; he had resigned earlier that month as part of a self-initiated reorganization of the government and turned power over to a 16-member committee; the Conseil has also adopted a new constitution; details on the new government are unavailable
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: as part of the government reorganization, elections are to be held sometime this year
Communists: information not available
Member of: OAU

ECONOMY

GDP: about $45 million (1973), $160 per capita; growth probably negligible through 1974
Agriculture: food crops—rice, manioc, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; export crops—essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, cloves
Exports: $13 million (1974); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, cloves
Imports: $37 million (1974); foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles
Major trade partners: France, Malagasy Republic, Italy, Kenya, Tanzania and U.S.
Electric power: 1,000 kW capacity (1976); 3 million kWh produced (1976); 10 kWh per capita
Aid: French aid in 1971 was about $2.7 million, or about 50% of the island's entire budget; Arab League, $10 million in 1976
Budget: 1974—revenues, $10.5 million, current expenditures, $9.4 million, investment expenditures, $1.3 million
Monetary conversion rate: 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none
Highways: 999 km; approximately 295 km bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel
Ports: 1 minor (Moroni on Grande Comore)
Civil air: 4 major transports (registered in France)

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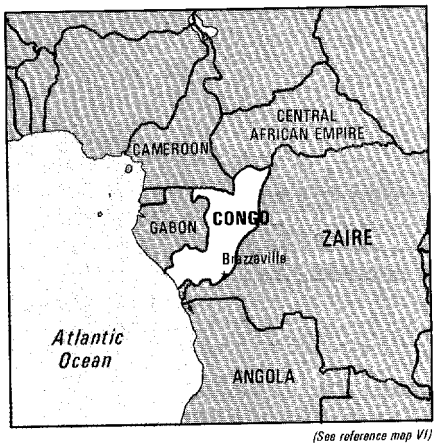
Airfields: 5 total, 5 usable; 5 with permanent surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: minimal system of HF radiocommunication stations for interisland, island and external communications to Malagasy and Reunion; Dzaoudzi center but of slight significance; 1,410 telephones; 37,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

CONGO



(See reference map VI)

LAND

349,650 km²; 63% dense forest or woodland, 33% cultivable or grazing (2% cultivated est.), 4% urban or waste

Land boundaries: 4,514 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 nm

Coastline: 169 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,417,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Congolese (sing., pl.); adjective—Congolese or Congo

Ethnic divisions: about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in south, Teke (17%) in center, M'Bochi (12%) and Sangha (20%) in north; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French

Religion: about half animist, half nominally Christian, less than 1% Muslim

Language: French official, many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used

Literacy: about 20%

Labor force: about 40% of population economically active, most engaged in subsistence agriculture; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed

Organized labor: 16% of total labor force (1965 est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of the Congo

Type: republic; military regime established September 1968

Capital: Brazzaville

Political subdivisions: 9 regions divided into districts

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1973

Branches: President, Military Committee, Council of State; judiciary; all policy made by Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and Politburo

Government leaders: President, Colonel Joachim Yhombi-Opango; Prime Minister Louis Goma

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: last legislative elections June 1973

Political parties and leaders: Congolese Workers Party (PCT) is only legal party

Communists: unknown number of Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congolese Union (URFC), General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)

Member of: AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, UDEAC, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: about $600 million (1974 est.), $580 per capita; real growth rate about 5% per year (1971-74)

Agriculture: cash crops—sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops—root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish

Fishing: catch 19,000 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: crude oil, sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap

Electric power: 51,200 kW capacity (1976); 120 million kWh produced (1976), 87 kWh per capita

Exports: $220 million (f.o.b., 1976 est.); oil (58%), lumber, sugar, tobacco, veneer, and plywood

Imports: $329 million (f.o.b., 1976 est.); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Major trade partners: France and other EC countries

Budget: 1976 est.—revenue $184 million, expenditures $221 million

Monetary conversion rate: 249.35 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 as of February 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 784 km, 1,067-meter gage, single track

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Highways: 8,302 km; 365 km bituminous surface treated; remainder gravel, laterite, or improved earth

Inland waterways: 6,485 km navigable

Ports: 1 major (Pointe Noire)

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 68 total, 51 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

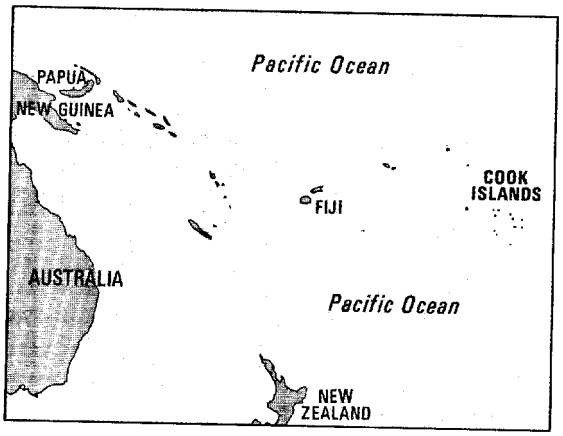
Telecommunications: services adequate for government and public; network is comprised of low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations, coaxial cables and wire lines; key centers are Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Dolisie; 10,500 telephones; 83,000 radio receivers; 2,800 TV receivers; 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 340,000; 169,000 fit for military service; about 14,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $37,517,400; about 17% of central government budget

COOK ISLANDS



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

About 240 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

Coastline: about 120 km

PEOPLE

Population: 18,000, official estimate for 31 March 1975

Nationality: noun—Cook Islander(s); adjective—Cook Islander

Ethnic divisions: 81.3% Polynesian (full blood), 7.7% Polynesian and European, 7.7% Polynesian and other, 2.4% European, 0.9% other

Religion: Christian, majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Cook Islands

Type: self-governing in "free association" with New Zealand; Cook Islands government fully responsible for internal affairs and has right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs, in consultation with Cook Islands government

Capital: Rarotonga

Branches: New Zealand Governor General appoints Representative to Cook Islands, who represents the Queen and the New Zealand government; Representative appoints the Premier; Legislative Assembly of 22 members, popularly elected; House of Arikis (chiefs), 15 members, appointed by Representative, an advisory body only

Government leader: Premier Albert Henry

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every 4 years, latest in December 1975

Political parties and leaders: Cook Islands Party, Sir Albert Henry; Democratic Party, Dr. Thomas Davis

Voting strength (1974): Cook Islands Party, 13 seats; Democratic Party, 9 seats

ECONOMY

GDP: $400 per capita (1973)

Agriculture: export crops include copra, citrus fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas, with subsistence crops of yams and taro

Industry: fruit processing

Electric power: 3,000 kW capacity (1976); 10 million kWh produced (1976), 526 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.7 million (1971); fruit juice, clothing, citrus fruits

Imports: $5.8 million (1971)

Major trade partners: (1970) exports—98% New Zealand, imports—76% New Zealand, 7% Japan

Monetary conversion rate: 1 NZ$=US$0.9947 (July 1976)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 260 km; 19 km paved, 109 km gravel, 84 km improved earth, 48 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 2,317 m, 2 with natural surface runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: 6 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 7,000 radio receivers, and 960 telephones

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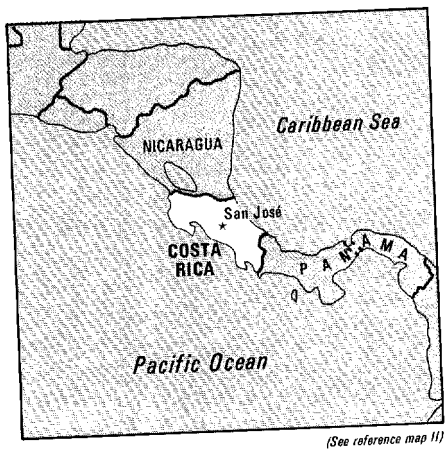
COSTA RICA



(See reference map II)

LAND

51,000 km²; 30% agricultural land (8% cultivated, 22% meadows and pasture), 60% forested, 10% waste, urban, and other

Land boundaries: 670 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; specialized competence over living resources to 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,290 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,038,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.4% (7-70 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Costa Rican(s); adjective—Costa Rican

Ethnic divisions: 98% white (including mestizo), 2% Negro

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: about 85%

Labor force: 585,313 (1975); 36% agriculture; 12% manufacturing; 11% commerce; 6% construction; 5% transportation, utilities; 20% service (government, education, social); 2% finance; 8% other; 7.4% unemployment (1973)

Organized labor: about 11.5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Costa Rica

Type: unitary republic

Capital: San Jose

Political subdivisions: 7 provinces

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court elected by legislature

Government leader: President Daniel Oduber

Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over

Elections: every 4 years; next, February 1978

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Party (PLN), Luis Alberto Monge, president, Carlos Manuel Castillo, secretary-general; National Unification Party (PUN), Francisco Calderon Guardia; Democratic Renovation Party (PRD), Rodrigo Carazo; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jorge Monge Zamora; National Independence Party (PNI), Jorge Gonzalez Marten; Popular Vanguard Party (PVP, Communist), Manuel Mora Valverde

Voting strength (1974 election): National Unification (coalition of PUN and others) 30.4%, 16 seats; PLN 43.5%, 27 seats; PNI 11%, 6 seats; PRD 9%, 3 seats; other 2.3%, 2 seats

Communists: 3,200 members, 10,000 sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD), General Confederation of Workers (CGT), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE)

Member of: CACM, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—*Naviera Multinacional del Caribe*), OAS, ODECA, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $1.9 billion (1976, in 1976 dollars), $920 per capita; 72% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 23% gross domestic investment, −12% net foreign balance (1975); real growth rate 1976, 5.5%; average growth (1972-76), 6.0%

Agriculture: main products—bananas, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; caloric intake, 2,610 calories per day per capita (1966)

Fishing: catch 14,000 metric tons (1974); exports, $2.2 million (1973), imports, $0.3 million (1973)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer

Electric power: 380,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 741 kWh per capita

Exports: $585 million (f.o.b., 1976); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cacao

Imports: $773 million (c.i.f., 1976); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—32% U.S., 24% CACM, 13% West Germany; imports—34% U.S., 16% CACM, 6% West Germany, 10% Japan (1974)

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $138 million loans, $117 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $349 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), $7.7 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY60-75), $2.0 million; Communist, $15 million (economic) from U.S.S.R. (1971)

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Monetary conversion rate: 8.57 colones=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 651 km; 632 km 1.065-meter gage, 19 km 0.914-meter gage, all single track, 115 km electrified
Highways: 23,100 km; 1,650 km paved, 6,650 km otherwise improved, 14,800 km unimproved earth
Inland waterways: about 730 km perennially navigable
Pipelines: refined products, 125 km
Ports: 3 major (Limon, Golfito, Puntarenas), 4 minor
Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 155 total, 149 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: good domestic telephone service; 115,000 telephones; connection into Central American microwave net; 350,000 radio and 175,000 TV receivers; 29 AM, 10 FM, and 12 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 460,000; 301,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 26,000
Supply: dependent on imports from U.S.
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $13.5 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 2.7% of total central government budget

CUBA

(See reference map II)

LAND

114,478 km²; 35% cultivated, 30% meadow and pasture, 20% waste, urban, or other, 15% forested

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone
Coastline: 3,735 km

PEOPLE

Population: 9,643,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.6% (current)
Nationality: noun—Cuban(s); adjective—Cuban
Ethnic divisions: 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% Negro, 1% Chinese
Religion: at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power
Language: Spanish
Literacy: about 96%
Labor force: 2.36 million; 34% agriculture, 17% industry, 6% construction, 6% transportation, 29% services, 8% unemployed and underemployed
Organized labor: 46% of total force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Cuba
Type: Communist state
Capital: Havana
Political subdivisions: 14 provinces and 169 municipalities
Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced Constitution of 1940; a new constitution was approved at the Cuban Communist Party's First Party Congress in December 1975 and by a popular referendum which took place on 15 February 1976; portions of the new constitution were put into effect on 24 February 1976, by means of a Constitutional Transition Law, and the entire constitution became effective on 2 December 1976; legal education at Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive; legislature (National People's Assembly); controlled judiciary
Government leader: President Fidel Castro Ruz
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 16
Elections: National People's Assembly (indirect election) every five years; election held November 1976
Political parties and leaders: Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raul Castro Ruz
Communists: approx. 200,000 party members
Member of: CEMA, ECLA, FAO, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), ICAO, IHO, ILO, IMCO, International Rice Commission, ISO, IWC—International Wheat Council, ITU, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—*Naviera Multinacional del Caribe*), OAS (nonparticipant), Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

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ECONOMY

GDP: $7.5 billion (1974 est., in 1974 prices), $820 per capita; 60% private consumption, 20% public consumption, 20% gross investment; real growth rate 1974, 3%

Agriculture: main crops—sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits

Fishing: catch 145,000 metric tons (1975); exports $63 million (1975), imports $24.4 million (1973)

Major industries: sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals

Shortages: spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods

Crude steel: 0.35 million metric tons capacity (planned); 297,500 metric tons produced (1975); 30 kg per capita

Electric power: 1,500,000 kW capacity (1976); 7 billion kWh produced (1976), 737 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.9 billion (f.o.b., 1976 est.); sugar, nickel, tobacco

Imports: $3.5 billion (c.i.f., 1976 est.); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—66% U.S.S.R., 14% other Communist countries; imports—51% U.S.S.R., 13% other Communist countries, 6% Spain (1976)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US$1.21 (nominal)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 14,640 km government-owned; 5,040 km common-carrier lines of which 4,960 km standard gage (1.435 m), 80 km 0.914-meter gage; about 9,600 km plantation/industrial lines, 6,400 km standard gage (1.435 m), 3,200 narrow gage

Highways: 20,700 km; 8,800 km paved, 11,900 km gravel and earth surfaced

Inland waterways: 240 km

Pipelines: natural gas, 80 km

Ports: 8 major (including U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo), 44 minor; Guantanamo under U.S. control

Civil air: 31 major transport aircraft (1 leased)

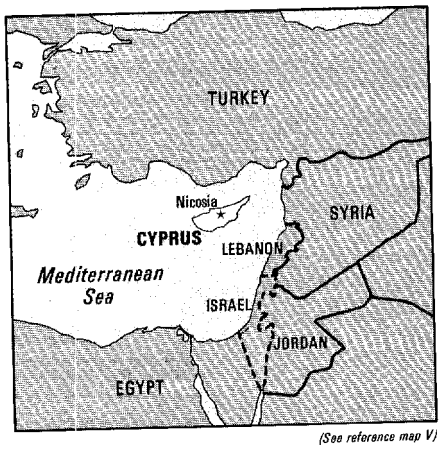
Airfields: 195 total, 181 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: modern facilities adequately serve military, governmental, and some civilian needs; excellent international facilities via HF and satellite; 380,000 telephones; 2.1 million raido and 625,000 TV sets; 100 AM, 25 FM, and 15 TV stations; 4 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1966 (last announced budget), $213 million; about 7.8% of total budget

CYPRUS



(See reference map V)

LAND

9,251 km²; 47% arable and land under permanent crops, 18% forested, 10% meadows and pasture, 25% waste, urban areas, and other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 644 km

PEOPLE

Population: 639,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.0% (1-74 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Cypriot(s); adjective—Cypriot

Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% British, Armenian, and other

Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox, 18% Muslim, 4% Masonite Armenian Apostolic and other

Language: Greek, Turkish, English

Literacy: about 82% of population 7 years or older

Labor force: 267,000 (1970 est.), 38% agriculture, 23% industry, 9% commerce, 2% mining, 28% other; 3,130 registered unemployed (December 1968)

Organized labor: 24% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Cyprus

Type: republic since August 1960; separate de facto Greek Cypriot, and Turkish Cypriot governments have evolved since outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974; negotiations, which have been going on since January 1975, have focused on the creation of a federal system of government with substantial autonomy for each of the two communities

Capital: Nicosia

Political subdivisions: 6 administrative districts

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Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been going on intermittently

Branches: currently a rump government with effective authority only over the Greek Cypriot community, consisting basically of Greek Cypriot parts of bodies provided for by constitution; headed by President of the Republic and comprised of Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; Turkish Cypriots have their own "Constitution" and governing bodies within the "Federated Turkish State of Cyprus"

Government leaders: President, Archbishop Makarios III (Greek); Vice President, Rauf Denktash (Turk)

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: officially every 5 years; Turkish Cypriot "Presidential" and "Parliamentary" elections held June 1976; Greek Cypriot parliamentary elections held in September 1976

Political parties and leaders: Reform Party of the Working People (AKEL) (Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Democratic Rally (DR), Glafkos Clerides; Democratic Front (DF) (pro-Makarios), Spyros Kyprianou; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; National Unity Party, Rauf Denktash; Populist Party, Alper Orhon; Republican Turkish Cypriot Party, Ahmet Berberoglou; Communal Salvation Party

Voting strength: Rauf Denktash won the 1976 "Presidential" contest in the Turkish Cypriot zone with 76% of the vote and his party won 30 of 40 seats in the "Assembly" with 54% of the vote; a pro-Makarios coalition composed of AKEL, EDEC, and the DF received 75% of the vote in the September 1976 Greek Cypriot parliamentary election and 34 of 35 seats while Clerides' DM won 25% of the vote and no seats; the remaining seat was given to an independent

Communists: 12,000; sympathizers estimated to number 60,000

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON) (Communist-controlled); Pan Cyprian Confederation of Labor (PEO) (Communist-controlled); Cyprus Confederation of Labor (SEK) (pro-West); Cyprus Turkish Federation of Trade Unions (KTBIF)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $710.8 million (1975), $1,090 per capita; 1975 real growth rate −19.9%

Agriculture: main crops—vine products, citrus, potatoes, other vegetables; food shortages—grain, dairy products, meat, fish; caloric intake, 2,460 calories per day per capita (1964-66)

Major industries: mining (cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—food, beverages, footwear

Shortages: water, petroleum

Electric power: 278,000 kW capacity (1976); 792 million kWh produced (1976), 1,224 kWh per capita

Exports: $258 million (f.o.b., 1976, converted at average trade conversion factor of 1 Cyprus pound=US$2.44); principal items—copper, pyrites, citrus, raisins, and other agricultural products

Turkish Sector exports: $15 million (f.o.b., 1976, converted at average conversion factor of 16.053 Turkish lira=US$1); principal items are foodstuffs, petroleum, raw materials, and machinery

Imports: $434 million (c.i.f., 1976, converted at average trade conversion factor of 1 Cyprus pound=US$2.44); principal items—manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, foods

Turkish Sector imports: $55 million (c.i.f., 1976, converted at average trade conversion factor of 16.053 Turkish lira=US$1); principal items are citrus fruits

Major trade partners: (1976) imports—20% U.K., 10% Greece, 9% Italy, 7% West Germany, 6% U.S., 5% France; exports—28% U.K., 5% U.S.S.R., 2% Netherlands, 2% Greece, 1% West Germany

Turkish Sector major trade partners: (1975) imports—64% Turkey, 12% U.K., 6% West Germany, 4% Lebanon; exports—44% Turkey, 33% U.K., 12% Netherlands

Aid: economic—U.S., $39.4 million authorized (FY46-75), U.S., $30 million (1976); IBRD, $80.1 million (FY46-76); U.N. Technical Assistance, $1.7 million (FY46-72); U.N. Special Fund, $9.9 million (FY46-72); Greece, $79 million (1976)

Turkish Sector aid: Turkey, $45 million

Budget: 1977—revenues $168 million, expenditures $181 million, deficit $13 million

Turkish Sector budget: revenues $38 million, expenditures $78 million, deficit $40 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cyprus pound=US$2.61 (December 1971 through January 1973), 1 Cyprus pound=US$2.4112 (trade conversion factor as of December 1976)

Turkish Sector monetary conversion rate: 16.67 Turkish lira=US$1 (trade conversion factor as of January 1977)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Note: 1974 and 1975 GNP, import, export, and budget figures are Government of Cyprus figures which include 100% of island until August 1974 and 60% of island thereafter; the Turkish sector of island for last 4 months of 1974 is part of Turkish mainland economy; with the passage of time, some information on the Turkish sector of the island has become available.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 9,358 km; 4,203 km bituminous surface treated; 5,155 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Ports: 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol), 6 minor; Famagusta under Turkish control

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 13 total, 12 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,656 m

Telecommunications: moderately good telecommunication system; 77,000 telephones; 210,000 radio receivers; 86,000 TV receivers; 12 AM, 3 FM, and 4 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey; 2 submarine coaxial cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $33.7 million about 14% of central government budget

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(See reference map IV)

LAND

127,946 km²; 42% arable, 14% other agricultural, 35% forested, 9% other

Land boundaries: 3,540 km

PEOPLE

Population: 15,049,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.8% (current)

Nationality: noun—Czechoslovak(s); adjective—Czechoslovak

Ethnic divisions: 64.3% Czechs, 30.0% Slovaks, 4.0% Magyars, 0.6% Germans, 0.5% Poles, 0.4% Ukrainians, 0.2% others (Jews, Gypsies)

Religion: 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other

Language: Czech, Slovak, Hungarian

Literacy: almost complete

Labor force: 7.4 million; 14% agriculture, 38.6% industry, 11% services, 36.4% construction, communications and others

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (C.S.S.R.)

Type: Communist state

Capital: Prague

Political subdivisions: 2 ostensibly separate and nominally autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); 7 regions (kraj) in Czech lands, three regions in Slovakia; national capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status

Legal system: civil law system based on Austrian-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960, amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Karlova University School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—President (elected by Federal Assembly), cabinet (appointed by President); legislative—Federal Assembly (elected directly), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary—Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

Government leaders: President Gustav Husak (elected May 1975), Premier Lubomir Strougal

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: governmental bodies every 5 years (last election, October 1976); President every 5 years

Dominant political party and leader: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), Gustav Husak, General Secretary; Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of "provincial KSC organization"

Voting strength (1976 election): 99.7% for Communist-sponsored single slate

Communists: 1.38 million party members (April 1976)

Other political groups: puppet parties—Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party

Member of: CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $55.1 billion in 1976 (at 1975 prices), $3,700 per capita; 1976 real growth rate 1.9%

Agriculture: diversified agriculture; main crops—wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets; net food importer—meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per day per capita (1967)

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Major industries: machinery, food processing, metallurgy, textiles, chemicals

Shortages: ores, crude oil

Crude steel: 14.3 million metric tons produced (1975), 970 kg per capita

Electric power: 14 million kW capacity (1976); 62.7 billion kWh produced (1976), 4,195 kWh per capita

Exports: $9,395 million (f.o.b., 1976); 48% machinery, equipment; 30% fuels, raw materials; 4% foods, food products, and live animals; 18% consumer goods, excluding foods (1975)

Imports: $9,705 million (f.o.b., 1976); 37% machinery, equipment; 42% fuels, raw materials; 9% foods, food products, and live animals; 7% consumer goods, excluding foods (1975)

Monetary conversion rate: noncommercial 9.27 crowns=US$1, commercial 5.77 crowns=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

Note: foreign trade figures were converted at the rate of 6.77 crowns=US$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 13,208 km; 12,920 km standard gage (1.435 m), 112 km broad gage (1.524 m), 176 km narrow gage (1.00 m and 1.067 m); 2,786 km double track; 2,787 km electrified; government-owned (1975)

Highways: 72,981 km; 1,381 km concrete; 55,200 km bituminous; 2,880 km cobblestone, brick sett, stone block; 13,520 km crushed stone, gravel, improved earth (1975)

Inland waterways: 483 km (1977)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,448 km; refined products, 861 km; natural gas, 5,601 km

Freight carried: rail—272.8 million metric tons, 62.8 billion metric ton/km (1975); highway—955.9 million metric tons, 13.6 billion metric ton/km (1974); waterway—5.7 million metric tons, 2.6 billion metric ton/km (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1975)

Ports: no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdansk, and Szczecin in Poland; Rijeka and Koper in Yugoslavia; Hamburg, FRG; Rostock, GDR; principal river ports are Prague, Melnik, Usti nad Labem, Decin, Komarno, Bratislava (1976)

DEFENSE FORCES

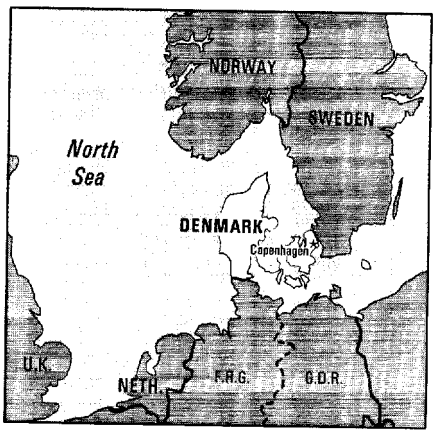
Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, est. 24.5 billion crowns, about 9% of total budget

DENMARK

LAND

42,994 km² (exclusive of Greenland and Faroe Islands); 64% arable, 8% meadows and pastures, 11% forested, 17% other

Land boundaries: 68 km



(See reference map IV)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,379 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,090,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Dane(s); adjective—Danish

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population

Religion: 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

Language: Danish; small German-speaking minority

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 2.5 million; 9.5% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 26.6% manufacturing, 8.3% construction, 15.7% commerce, 6.8% transportation, 5.6% services, 25.7% government, 1.8% other; 7.6% of registered labor force unemployed (January 1976)

Organized labor: 65% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Denmark

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Copenhagen

Political subdivisions: 14 counties, 277 communes, 88 towns

Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Arhus; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts

Government leaders: Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister, Anker Jorgensen

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Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: on call of prime minister but at least every four years (last election 15 February 1977)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Anker Jorgensen; Moderate Liberal, Poul Hartling; Conservative, Poul Schluter; Radical Liberal, Kristen Helveg Petersen; Socialist Peoples, Gert Petersen; Communist, Knud Jespersen; Left Socialist, Preben Wilhjelm and Steen Folke; Center Democratic, Erhard Jakobsen; Progressive, Mogens Glistrup; Christian People's, Jens Miller; Justice, Ib Christensen; Communist League Marxist-Leninest, Benito Scocozza

Voting strength (1977 election): 37.5% Social Democratic, 14.3% Progressive, 12.3% Moderate Liberals, 8.3% Conservative, 6.4% Center Democratic, 3.9% Socialist Peoples, 3.7% Communist, 3.6% Radical Liberal, 3.5% Christian, 3.2% Justice, 2.7% Leftist Socialist

Communists: 7,500-8,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 114,034 Communist votes cast in 1977 elections

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EEC, ELDO (observer), EMA, ESRD, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $38 billion (1976 est.), $7,480 per capita; 58% private consumption, 20% investment, 25% government −3% net foreign sector and stock building (1975); 1976 growth rate 5%, constant prices

Agriculture: highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops—cereals, root crops; food imports—oilseeds, grain, feedstuffs; caloric intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Fishing: catch 1.73 million metric tons, exports $427.7 million (1975)

Major industries: food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, transport equipment, metal products, brick and mortar, furniture and other wood products

Crude steel: 723,000 metric tons produced (1976), 142 kg per capita

Electric power: 6,400,000 kW capacity (1976); 23.9 billion kWh produced (1976), 4,705 kWh per capita

Exports: $9.1 billion (f.o.b., 1976); principal items—meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, and furniture

Imports: $12,4 billion (c.i.f., 1976); principal items—industrial machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products, chemicals, grain and feedstuffs, wood and paper

Major trade partners: 45.4% EC-nine (16.8% West Germany, 14.2% U.K.); 14.6% Sweden; 5.6% U.S.; 4.3% Communist countries (1975)

Aid: economic—U.S., $360 million authorized FY46-75; IBRD, $85.2 million through 1975, none since 1964; net official economic aid given to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $250.5 million (1960-70), $76.5 million (1971), $98.3 million (1972), $131.6 million (1973), $170.9 million (1974); military—U.S., $640 million (FY49-75)

Budget: (1976) expenditures $13.75 billion, revenues $11.15 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 6.045 Kroner=US$1 (1976, average exchange rate)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,744 km standard gage (1.435 m); Danish State Railways (DSB) operate 2,227 km (1,999 km rail line and 228 km rail ferry services); 84 km electrified, 743 km double tracked; 517 km of standard gage lines are privately-owned and operated

Highways: approximately 64,480 km; 62,400 km concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 2,080 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

Inland waterways: 417 km

Pipelines: refined products, 418 km

Ports: 16 major, 44 minor

Civil air: 54 major transport aircraft including 9 belonging to Greenland

Airfields: 169 total, 131 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 2.36 million telephones; 1.84 million radiobroadcast receivers; 1.62 million TV receivers; 5 AM, 13 FM, and 34 TV stations; 14 submarine coaxial cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,216,000; 1,065,000 fit for military service; 38,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1978, $940.5 million; about 10.5% of proposed central government budget

DJIBOUTI
(formerly French Territory of the Afars and Issas)

LAND

23,310 km²; 89% desert wasteland, 10% permanent pasture, and less than 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 517 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 314 km (includes offshore islands)

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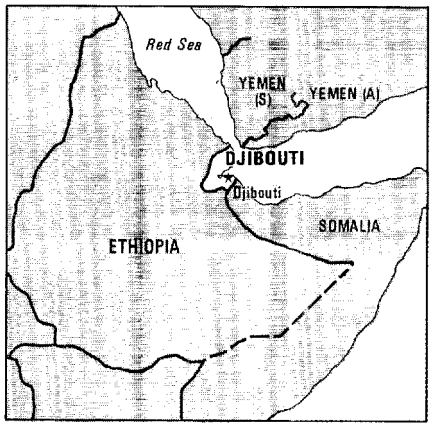
DJIBOUTI/DOMINICA



(See reference map VI)

PEOPLE

Population: 180,000 (official estimate for 1972)

Nationality: noun—Afar(s), Issa(s); adjective—Afar, Issa

Ethnic divisions: (approximate figures) 59,350 Somalis, mostly Issas (large number of the Somalis are temporary immigrants from Somalia, not citizens of territory), 53,650 Afars, 6,000 Arabs, 7,000 French (inclusive of French military forces)

Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

Language: Somali, Afar, French, Arabic, all widely used

Literacy: about 5%

Labor force: a small number of semiskilled laborers at port

Organized labor: some 3,000 railway workers organized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Djibouti

Type: republic

Capital: Djibouti

Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices and Islamic law

Branches: 65-member parliament, cabinet, president, prime minister

Government leader: President, Hassan Gouled

Suffrage: universal

Elections: Parliament elected May 1977

Political parties and leaders: National Independence Union (UNI), Ali Aref Bourhan; African People's Independence League (LPAI), Hassan Gouled and Ahmed Dini; Popular Liberation Movement, Kamil Ali; Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast (FLCS); governing coalition consists of the LPAI, the FLCS, and their Afar allies, elected under the banner of the National Independence Rally (RNI)

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

ECONOMY

Gross territorial product: $65 million (1972)

Agriculture: livestock; desert conditions limit commercial crops to about 15 acres, including fruits and vegetables

Industry: ship repairs and services of port and railroad

Electric power: 23,500 kW capacity (1976); 55 million kWh produced (1976), 306 kWh per capita

Imports: $74 million (1973); almost all domestically needed goods—foods, machinery, transport equipment

Exports: $20 million, including transit trade (1973); hides and skins, and transit of coffee

Monetary conversion rate: 177 Djibouti francs=US$1

Fiscal year: probably same as that for France (calendar year)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 97 km meter gage (1.00 m)

Highways: 750 km; 100 km paved, 650 km improved earth

Ports: 1 major (Djibouti)

Airfields: 7 total, 7 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft (registered in France)

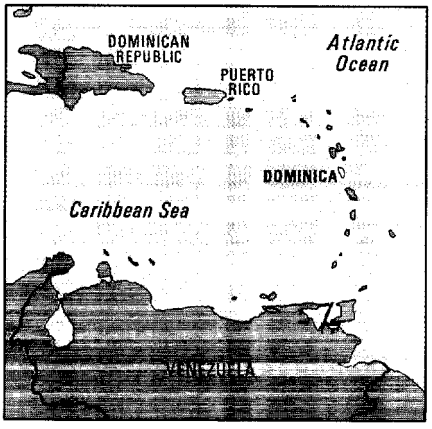
Telecommunications: fair system of urban facilities in Djibouti and radiocommunication stations at outlying places; 3,600 telephones; 13,000 radio receivers; 3,000 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 30,000; about 17,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of France

DOMINICA



(See reference map II)

LAND

790 km²; 24% arable, 2% pasture, 67% forests, 7% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 148 km

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DOMINICA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PEOPLE

Population: 79,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.6% (4-60 to 4-70)
Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican
Ethnic divisions: mostly of African Negro descent
Religion: Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist
Language: English; French patois
Literacy: about 80%
Labor force: 23,000; about 50% in agriculture
Organized labor: 25% of the labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Dominica
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State;" expects to become independent in November 1977
Capital: Roseau
Political subdivisions: 10 parishes
Legal system: based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals
Branches: legislature, 11 member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier
Government leaders: Premier Patrick Roland John; U.K. Governor Sir Louis Cools-Lartigue
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage over age 18
Elections: every 5 years; most recent March 1975
Political parties and leaders: Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Patrick John; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), Miss M. Eugenia Charles (unofficial)
Voting strength: House of Assembly seats—DFP 3 seats, DLP 16 seats, independent 2 seats
Communists: negligible
Member of: CARICOM

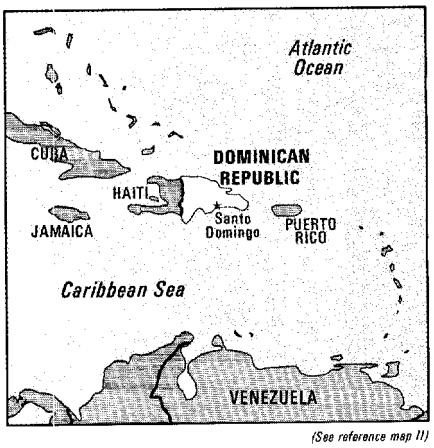
ECONOMY

GDP: $21.0 million (1971 est.), $270 per capita; 8.8% increase in 1971, including price changes
Agricultural products: bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa
Major industries: agricultural processing, tourism
Electric power: 10,000 kW capacity (1976); 20 million kWh produced (1976), 256 kWh per capita
Exports: $12 million (f.o.b., 1975); bananas, lime juice and oil, cocoa, reexports
Imports: $22 million (c.i.f., 1975); machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured articles, cement
Major trade partners: 47% U.K., 15% Commonwealth Caribbean countries, 7% U.S., 6% Canada (1975)
Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (May 1975), now floating with pound sterling

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none
Highways: 750 km; 370 km paved, 260 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth surface, 120 km unimproved
Ports: 2 minor (Roseau, Portsmouth)
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 1 with asphalt runway 1,472 m
Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones in fully automatic network; VHF and UHF link to St. Lucia; 15,000 radio receivers; 150 TV receivers; 1 AM and 1 TV station

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



(See reference map II)

LAND

48,692 km²; 14% cultivated, 4% fallow, 17% meadows and pastures, 45% forested, 20% built-on or waste
Land boundaries: 361 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone
Coastline: 1,288 km

PEOPLE

Population: 4,978,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)
Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican
Ethnic divisions: 73% mulatto, 16% white, 11% Negro
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 68%
Labor force: 1.3 million; 73% agriculture, 8% industry, 19% services and other
Organized labor: 12% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Dominican Republic
Type: republic
Capital: Santo Domingo
Political subdivisions: 26 provinces and the National District
Legal system: based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution

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Branches: President popularly elected for a 4-year term; bicameral legislature consisting of Senate (27 seats) and Chamber of Deputies (91 seats) elected for 4-year terms; Supreme Court

Government leader: President Joaquin Balaguer

Suffrage: universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote

Elections: national, last election May 1974, next election May 1978

Political parties and leaders: Reformist Party (PR), Joaquin Balaguer; Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Francisco Pena Gomez, Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan Bosch; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elias Wessin y Wessin; Revolutionary Social Christian Party (PRSC), Rogelio Delgado Bogaert; Movement for National Conciliation (MNC), Jaime Manuel Fernandez Gonzalez; Anti-reelection Movement of Democratic Integration (MIDA), Francisco Augusto Lora; National Civic Union (UCN), Guillermo Delmonte Urraca; National Salvation Movement (MSN), Luis Julian Perez; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Homero Lajara Burgos; Fourteenth of June Revolutionary Movement (MR-1J4), split into several factions, illegal; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), central committee, illegal; Dominican Popular Movement (MPD), illegal; 12th of January National Liberation Movement (ML-12E), Plinio Matos Moquete, illegal; Communist Party of the Dominican Republic (PACOREDO), Luis Montas Gonzalez, illegal; Popular Socialist Party (PSP), illegal

Voting strength (1974 election): 85% PR, 15% PDP, all other parties abstained

Communists: an estimated 1,500 to 1,800 members in six different factions; effectiveness limited by ideological differences and organizational inadequacies

Member of: FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ISO, ITU, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $3.9 billion (1975), $830 per capita; real growth rate 1975, 4.8%

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn; imports rice; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1966)

Major industries: sugar processing, nickel mining, bauxite mining, gold mining, textiles, cement

Electric power: 670,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1976), 352 kWh per capita

Exports: $894 million (f.o.b., 1975); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bauxite

Imports: $950 million (c.i.f., 1975); foodstuffs petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment

Major trade partners: exports—71% U.S. (1975); imports—58% U.S. (1975)

Aid: economic—U.S. authorizations (FY46-75), $235 million in grants, $297 million in loans; from international organizations (FY46-75), $285 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY53-75), $38 million, mostly grant

Budget: revenues, $652 million; expenditures, $640 million (1975)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,600 km; 104 km government-owned common-carrier 1.065-meter gage; 1,496 km privately owned plantation lines of 4 different gages ranging from 0.60 m to 1.43 m, 0.760-meter gage predominating

Highways: 11,400 km; 5,800 km paved, 5,600 km gravel and improved earth

Pipelines: refined products, 69 km

Ports: 5 major (Santo Domingo, Barahona, Haina, Las Calderas, San Pedro de Macoris), 17 minor

Civil air: 35 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 51 total, 44 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

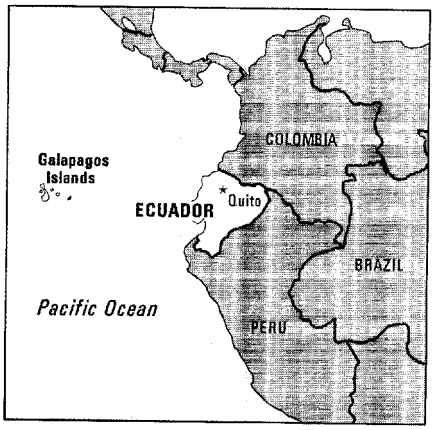
Telecommunications: relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio relay network; 115,000 telephones; 600,000 radio and 190,000 TV receivers, 110 AM, 31 FM, and 11 TV stations; 3 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,135,000; 718,000 fit for military service; 52,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: dependent upon U.S. and Western Europe

ECUADOR



(See reference map III)

LAND

274,540 km² (including Galapagos Islands); 11% cultivated, 8% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 26% waste, urban, or other (excludes the Oriente and the Galapagos Islands, for which information is not available)

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ECUADOR

Land boundaries: 1,931 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm
Coastline: 2,237 km (includes Galapagos Is.)

PEOPLE

Population: 7,250,000, excluding nomadic Indian tribes (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.4% (11-62 to 6-74)
Nationality: noun—Ecuadorean(s); adjective—Ecuadorean
Ethnic divisions: 40% mestizo, 40% Indian, 10% white, 5% Negro, 5% Oriental and other
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing)
Language: Spanish, Quechua
Literacy: 57%
Labor force: 2 million, of which 56% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 4% construction, 7% commerce, 4% public administration, 16% other services and activities
Organized labor: less than 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Ecuador
Type: republic; under military regime since 1972
Capital: Quito
Political subdivisions: 20 provinces including Galapagos Islands
Legal system: based on civil law system; modified 1945 constitution re-instituted in February 1972; legal education at 4 state and 2 private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Supreme Council of Government, made up of the three military chiefs, assumed power January 1976; judiciary system supervised by Supreme Court; six special tribunals established in July 1972
Government leader: President of Supreme Council Admiral Alfredo POVEDA Burbano
Suffrage: universal for literates over age 18
Elections: none scheduled
Political parties and leaders: National Velasquista Front, Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, personalistic; Radical Liberal Party, Ignacio Hidalgo Villavicencio; Social Christian Party, Camilo Ponce, generally conservative; Conservative Party, Galo Pico Mantilla; Concentration of Popular Forces, Assad Bucaram, populist; National Revolutionary Party, Carlos Julio Arosemena, leftist
Voting strength: in June 1968 national elections, Velasquistas, a center-left coalition, and a rightist coalition each got approximately one-third
Communists: Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-Moscow, Pedro Saad—secretary-general), 500 members plus an estimated 3,000 sympathizers; Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE/ML, pro-Peking), 100 members; Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador (PSRE), 200 members
Member of: ECOSOC, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (formed in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, OPEC, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $5.0 billion (est. 1976), $699 per capita; 61% private consumption, 11% public consumption, 28% gross investment; average annual real growth rate 1974-76, 10.1%
Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, cotton, corn, potatoes, rice; caloric intake, 1,970 calories per day per capita (1970)
Fishing: catch 105,200 metric tons (1974); exports $43 million (1975), imports negligible
Major industries: food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum
Electric power: 410,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.6 billion kWh produced (1976), 228 kWh per capita
Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1976); petroleum, bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugar, fish products
Imports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1976); agricultural and industrial machinery, wheat, petroleum products, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment
Major trade partners: exports (1975)—47% U.S., 20% LAFTA, 9% EC; imports (1975)—41% U.S., 20% EC, 13% LAFTA
Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $156 million loans, $133 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $439 million; from Communist countries (1967-75), $19.4 million loans; military—assistance from U.S. (FY49-75), $70 million
Budget: (1976) revenues, $592 million; expenditures, $636 million
Monetary conversion rate: 25 sucres=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,061 km; 989 km 1.067-meter gage, 72 km 0.750-meter gage; all single track
Highways: 20,550 km; 3,450 km paved, 17,100 km otherwise improved
Inland waterways: 1,500 km
Pipelines: crude oil, 623 km; refined products, 473 km
Ports: 3 major (Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolivar), 11 minor
Civil air: 31 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 173 total, 173 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: facilities adequate only in largest cities; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 193,000 telephones; 1.7 million radio and 300,000 TV receivers; 240 AM, 38 FM, and 10 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,692,000; 1,103,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 78,000

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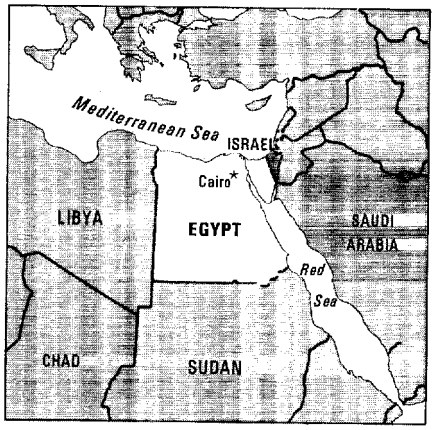
EGYPT



(See reference map V)

LAND

1,000,258 km² (including 57,498 km² occupied by Israel); 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% multiple cropped); 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 0.7% inland water

Land boundaries: 2,527 km (1967); approximately 2,580 km including border of occupied Sinai area (since September 1975)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 2,450 km (1967); includes approximately 500 km within occupied Sinai area (since September 1975)

PEOPLE

Population: 38,973,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Egyptian(s); adjective—Egyptian or Arab Republic of Egypt

Ethnic divisions: 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

Religion: (official estimate) 94% Muslim, 6% Copt and other

Language: Arabic official, English and French widely understood by educated classes

Literacy: around 40%

Labor force: 8 to 12 million; 45% to 50% agriculture, 10% industry, 10% trade and finance, 30% services and other; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 1 to 3 million

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Arab Republic of Egypt

Type: republic; under presidential rule since June 1956

Capital: Cairo

Political subdivisions: 25 governorates

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; permanent constitution written in 1971; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive power vested in President, who appoints cabinet; People's Assembly has little actual power (serves mainly for discussion and automatic approval); independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

Government leader: President Anwar Sadat

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections to People's Assembly every 5 years (most recent October 1976); presidential elections every 6 years (most recent September 1976)

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned except for the government-endorsed political groupings within the Arab Socialist Union (ASU)

Communists: approximately 500, party members

Member of: AAPSO, AFDB, Arab League, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAPEC, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WPC, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $11.2 billion (1975), in current prices, $300 per capita; inter war annual growth rate of 1% or less accelerated to 4%-5% since 1973

Agriculture: main cash crop—cotton; other crops—rice, onions, beans, citrus fruit, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food, but agriculture a net earner of foreign exchange

Major industries: textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

Electric power: 4,871,000 kW capacity (1976); 9.0 billion kWh produced (1976), 236 kWh per capita

Monetary conversion rate: official rate—1 Egyptian pound=US$2.54 (selling rate); 0.394 Egyptian pound=US$1 (selling rate); parallel market rate—1 Egyptian pound=US$1.43, 0699 Egyptian pound=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year, beginning in 1973

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 5,110 km; 917 km double track; 24 km electrified; 4,510 km standard gage (1.435 m), 253 km meter gage (1.00 m), 347 km 0.750-meter gage

Highways: 47,276 km; 9,524 km paved, 450 km gravel and crushed stone, 10,302 km improved earth, 27,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,360 km; Suez Canal, 160 km long, used by ocean-going vessels drawing up to 11.5 meters of water; Alexandria-Cairo waterway navigable by barges of 500-metric ton capacity; Nile and large canals by barges of 420-metric ton capacity; Ismailia Canal by barges of 200- to 300-metric ton capacity; secondary canals by sailing craft of 10- to 70-metric ton capacity

Freight carried: Suez Canal (1966)—242 million metric tons of which 175.6 million metric tons were POL

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Pipelines: crude oil, 378 km; refined products, 499 km; natural gas, 121 km

Ports: 3 major (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez), 8 minor

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft

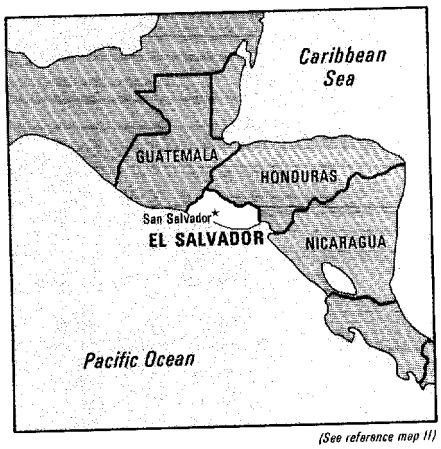
Airfields: 100 total, 81 usable; 66 with permanent-surface runways; 45 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: second-best system of coaxial and multiconductor cables, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations in Africa; principal centers Alexandria and Cairo, secondary centers Al Mansurah, Ismailia, and Tanta; 503,200 telephones; 5.2 million radio and 620,000 TV receivers; 21 AM, 1 FM, and 29 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,592,000; 5,603,000 fit for military service; about 384,000 reach military age (20) annually

EL SALVADOR



(See reference map II)

LAND

21,400 km²; 32% cropland (9% corn, 5% cotton, 7% coffee, 11% other), 26% meadows and pastures, 31% nonagricultural, 11% forested

Land boundaries: 515 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 307 km

PEOPLE

Population: 4,259,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.1% (7-74 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Salvadoran(s); adjective—Salvadoran

Ethnic divisions: 84%-88% mestizo; Indian and white minorities, 6%-8% each

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic, probably 97%-98%

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 50% literacy in urban areas, 30% in rural areas

Labor force: 1,500,000 (est. 1975); 57% agriculture, 14% services, 14% manufacturing, 6% commerce, 9% other; shortage of skilled labor and large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation

Organized labor: 4% of total labor force; 7% of nonagricultural labor force (1976 est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of El Salvador

Type: republic

Capital: San Salvador

Political subdivisions: 14 departments

Legal system: based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: traditionally dominant executive, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court

Government leader: President Arturo Armando Molina, Carlos Humburto Romero takes office on 1 July 1977

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legislative elections every 2 years; presidential elections every 5 years; presidential elections March 1977, legislative and municipal elections March 1978

Political parties and leaders: National Conciliation Party (PCN), President Arturo A. Molina, and replaced by Carlos Humburto Romero on 1 July; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Juan Ramirez Rauda, Dr. Pablo Mauricio Alvergue, Jose Napoleon Duarte; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Benjamin Wilfredo Navarrete, Roberto Quinonez Meza, Dr. Jose Antonio Guzman; Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES), illegal, Jorge Shafick Handal; National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo; National Democratic Union Party (PUDN), Communist Front, Jorge Shafisk Handal, Francisco Roberto Lima, Julio Ernesto Contreras, Julio Castro Belloso; Independent Democratic United Front (FUDI), Gen. Jose A. Medrano, Raul Salaverria

Voting strength: February 1972 presidential election—PCN 43.4%, PDC, PUDN, and MNR coalition, 42.1%; FUDI, 12.3%; PPS 2.2%; March 1976 legislative election—PCN, 54 seats; opposition parties boycotted the election

Communists: 100 to 200 active members; sympathizers, 5,000

Other political or pressure groups: the military; about 100 prominent families; General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGS); Unifying Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions (FUSS), Communist dominated; Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONS-

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TRANS), independent; Catholic Church; Salvadoran National Association of Educators (ANDES)

Member of: Central American Common Market (CACM), FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $2.1 billion est. (1976), $510 per capita; 70% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 19% domestic investment; real growth rate, 5.5% (1976 prelim.)

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, rice, beans; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1963-64)

Fishing: catch 15,000 metric tons (1974); exports $6.0 million (1971), imports $0.5 million (1972)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

Electric power: 260,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.1 billion kWh produced (1976), 266 kWh per capita

Exports: $700 million (f.o.b., 1976); coffee, cotton, sugar

Imports: $688 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery, automotive vehicles, petroleum, foodstuffs, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—30% U.S., 25% CACM, 45% other (1976); imports—32% U.S., 24% CACM, 44% other (1976)

Aid: economic—from U.S. (FY46-75), $172.2 million loans, $74.4 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $287 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), $9.8 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY53-75), $15 million

Budget: (1977) $428 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 colones=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 600 km 0.914-meter gage, single-tracked; 456 km privately owned, 144 km government-owned

Highways: 10,800 km; 1,300 km bituminous, 2,000 km gravel or crushed stone, 7,500 km earth

Inland waterways: Lempa River partially navigable

Ports: 2 major (Acajutla, La Union), 1 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 153 total, 153 usable; 3 with permanent-surfaced runways; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

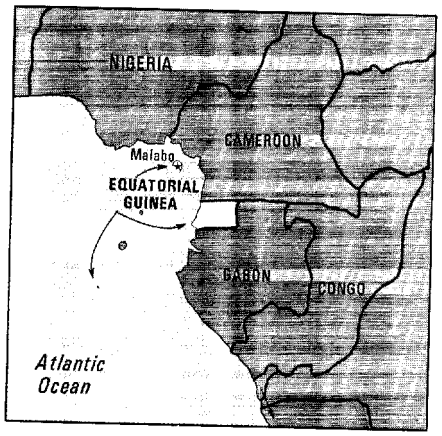
Telecommunications: nationwide trunk radio relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 54,200 telephones; 600,000 radio and 138,000 TV receivers; 51 AM, 6 FM, and 5 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 969,000; 594,000 fit for military service; 46,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $33.2 million; 7.75% of central government budget

EQUATORIAL GUINEA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

27,972 km²; Rio Muni, about 25,900 km², largely forested; Fernando Po, about 2,072 km²

Land boundaries: 539 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 296 km

PEOPLE

Population: 330,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.8% (7-68 to 7-69); Rio Muni, 232,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7-68 to 7-69); Fernando Po, 98,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7-68 to 7-69)

Nationality: noun—Equatorial Guinean(s); adjective—Equatorial Guinean

Ethnic divisions: indigenous population of Province Francisco Macias Nguema primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; of Rio Muni primarily Fang; less than 1,000 Europeans, primarily Spanish

Religion: natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained

Language: Spanish official language of government and business; also pidgin English, Fang

Literacy: 12% (est.)

Labor force: most Equatorial Guineans involved in subsistence agriculture

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Type: republic, one-party presidential regime since 1968

Capital: Malabo, Province Francisco Macias Nguema

Political subdivisions: 2 provinces (Province Francisco Macias Nguema and Rio Muni)

Legal system: based on Spanish Civil law system and customary law, new constitution adopted August 1973; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

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Branches: there are legislative and judicial branches but President exercises virtually unlimited power

Government leader: President for life, Francisco Macias Nguema

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: parliamentary elections held December 1973

Political parties and leaders: National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) is the sole legal party, led by President Macias

Communists: no significant number of Communists or sympathizers

Member of: Conference of East and Central African States, ECA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UPU

ECONOMY

GNP: $70 million (1972); $240 per capita

Agriculture: major cash crops—Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Fernando Po, cocoa; main food products—rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, and livestock

Fishing: catch 4,000 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: fishing, sawmilling

Electric power: 5,000 kW capacity (1976); 17 million kWh produced (1976), 53 kWh per capita

Exports: $19 million (1973); cocoa, coffee, and wood

Imports: $21 million (1973); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

Major trade partner: Spain

Aid: Spain, $14.0 million (1969); Libya, $1 million (1971); China $24 million extended (1971)

Budget: (1973) receipts $9 million, expenditures $12 million

Monetary conversion rate: 64.47 Guinean pesetas=US$1 (official)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: Rio Muni—2,460 km, including approx. 185 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth; Fernando Po—300 km, including 146 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth

Inland waterways: Rio Muni has approximately 167 km of year-round navigable waterway, used mostly by pirogues

Ports: 2 major (Macias Nguema Biyogo, Rey Malabo), 3 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

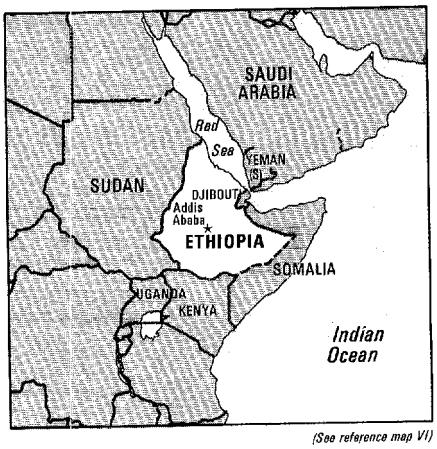
Telecommunications: fairly adequate for the size and stage of development of the country; international communications by radio from Bata and Malabo to Cameroon, Nigeria, and Spain; 1,700 telephones; 78,000 radio and 1,000 TV receivers; 2 AM stations, no FM stations, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 77,000; 38,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, $3,475,700; 14.3% of central government budget

ETHIOPIA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

1,178,450 km²; 10% cropland and orchards, 55% meadows and natural pastures, 6% forests and woodlands, 29% wasteland, built-on areas, and other

Land boundaries: 5,198 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm; sedentary fisheries extends to limit of fisheries

Coastline: 1,094 km (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 29,416,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.6% (7-74 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Ethiopian(s); adjective—Ethiopian

Ethnic divisions: Galla 40%, Amhara and Tigrai 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shankella 6%, Somali 6%, Afar 4%, Gurage 2%, other 1%

Religion: 35%-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 40%-45% Muslims, 15%-20% animist, 5% other

Language: Amharic official; many local languages and dialects; English major foreign language taught in schools

Literacy: about 5%

Labor force: 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government

Organized labor: All Ethiopian Trade Union formed January 1977 to represent 273,000 registered trade union members

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Ethiopia

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Type: under military rule since mid-1974; monarchy abolished in March 1975, but republic not yet declared

Capital: Addis Ababa

Political subdivisions: 14 provinces (also referred to as regional administrations)

Legal system: complex structure with civil, Islamic, common and customary law influences; constitution suspended September 1974; military leaders have promised a new constitution but established no time frame for its adoption; legal education at Addis Ababa University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: effective power exercised by Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), a group estimated at 40-100 officers and enlisted men which operates on committee system; predominantly civilian cabinet is ineffectual and holds office at suffrance of military; legislature dissolved September 1974; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either

Government leader: Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Military Administrative Council

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: union dwellers' association officials elected October and December 1976

Political parties and leaders: All-Ethiopian Socialist Organization, a quasi-official group that supports the military government

Communists: Ethiopian Communist Party is a small group opposed to military government

Other political or pressure groups: important dissident groups include Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) and Popular Liberation Forces (PLF) in Eritrea; Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP), a socialist underground movement in central and northern Ethiopia; and Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU), primarily an exile group, although it has made some inroads inside Ethiopia; several other dissident groups with ethnic or provincial bases of support

Member of: AFDB, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $2,680 million (1974), $100 per capita; average annual real growth rate 4% (1967-72), zero (1974)

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, teff, durra, barley, wheat, corn, sugarcane, cotton, pulses, oilseeds; livestock

Major industries: cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery

Electric power: 297,000 kW capacity (1976); 500 million kWh produced (1976), 17 kWh per capita

Exports: $239 million (f.o.b., 1975); coffee 33%, oilseeds 18%, pulses 14%, hides and skins 7%; $7.3 million to Communist countries (1975)

Imports: $310 million (c.i.f., 1975); machinery and transportation equipment (29%), basic manufactures (23%), fuels (14%)

Major trade partners: imports—Saudi Arabia, Japan, Italy, West Germany, Iran, U.K., and U.S.; exports—U.S., Saudi Arabia, FTAI, West Germany, Egypt, Japan

Monetary conversion rate: 2.09 Ethiopian dollars=US$1

Fiscal year: 8 July-7 July

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,014 km; 676 km meter gage (1.00 m), 32 km 1.067-meter gage, 306 km 0.95-meter gage; all single track

Highways: 23,000 km; 3,000 km bituminous, 5,000 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized earth, remainder earth

Inland waterways: navigation possible on Lake Tana and on approx. 225 km of unconnected and basically unimproved waterways, of which only 114 km are navigable year round

Ports: 2 major (Assab, Massawa), 1 minor

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 190 total, 176 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 48 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system better than most African countries; composed of open-wire lines, radiocommunication stations, and small number of multiconductor cable and radio-relay links; principal center Addis Ababa, secondary center Asmara; 69,000 telephones; 500,000 radio receivers; 20,000 TV receivers; 4 AM stations, no FM stations, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,366,000; 3,920,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 301,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 7 August 1977, $104,445,000; 14.7% of central government budget

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS) [1]

LAND

Colony—12,168 km²; area consists of some 200 small islands, chief of which are East Falkland (6,680 km²) and West Falkland (5,276 km²); dependencies—consists of the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 1,288 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1974)

[1] The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the U.K. and Argentina (which refers to them as the Malvinas) since 1833.

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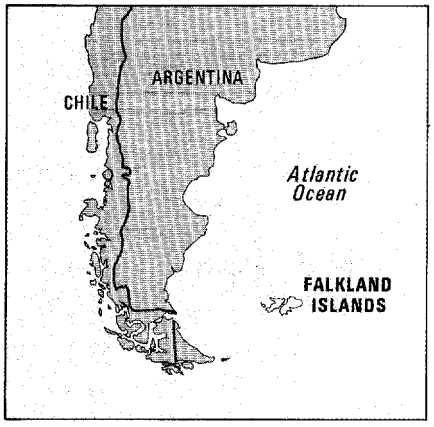
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)/FAROE ISLANDS



(See reference map III)

Nationality: noun—Falkland Islander(s); adjective—Falkland Island

Ethnic divisions: almost totally British

Religion: predominantly Church of England

Language: English

Literacy: compulsory education up to age 14

Labor force: 1,100 (est.); est. over 95% in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of the Falkland Islands

Type: British crown colony

Capital: Stanley

Political subdivisions: local government is confined to capital

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council

Government leader: Governor and Commander in Chief Ernest G. Lewis (also High Commissioner for British Antarctic Colony)

Suffrage: universal

ECONOMY

Government budget: Colony—revenues, $1.0 million (FY68); expenditures, $1.1 million (FY68)

Agriculture: Colony—predominantly sheep farming; dependencies—whaling and sealing

Major industries: Colony—wool processing; dependencies—whale and seal processing

Electric power: 1,250 kW capacity (1976); 2.3 million kWh produced (1976), 1,150 kWh per capita

Exports: Colony—$2.28 million (1969); wool, hides and skins, and other; dependencies—no exports in 1968 or 1969

Imports: Colony—$1.22 million (1969); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery; dependencies—$8,368 (1969); mineral fuels and lubricants, food, and machinery

Major trade partners: nearly all exports to the U.K., also some to the Netherlands and to Japan; imports from Curacao, Japan, and the U.K.

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Falkland Island pound=US$2.60

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 35 km; 16 km paved, 19 km gravel, and earth; no other made-up roads in the islands beyond the immediate vicinity of Stanley

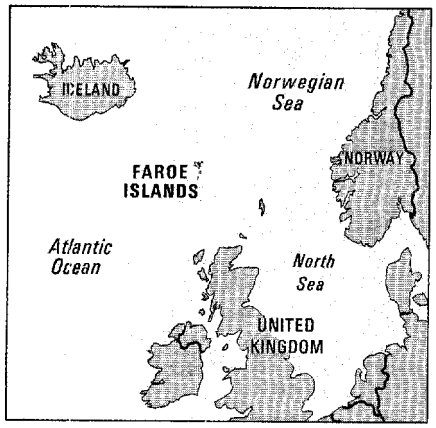
Ports: 1 major (Port Stanley), 4 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable airfield, 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: government-operated and radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 650 telephones; 1 AM station and 1,100 est. radiobroadcast receivers

FAROE ISLANDS



(See reference map IV)

LAND

1,340 km²; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 764 km

PEOPLE

Population: 42,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (1-71 to 1-75)

Nationality: noun—Faroese (sing., pl.); adjective—Faroese

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Languages: Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 15,000; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

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GOVERNMENT

Legal name: The Faroe Islands

Type: self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament

Capital: Torshavn on the island of Streymoy

Political subdivisions: 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town

Legal system: based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament

Government leaders: Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister, Atli Dam; Danish Governor, Leif Groth

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every 4 years; next election 1981 (coincides with Danish elections)

Political parties and leaders: Peoples, Hakun Djurhuus; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Samuel Petersen; Progressive, Kjartan Mohr; Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Union, Kristian Djurhuus

Voting strength (1975 election): Social Democratic 25.8%, Republican 22.5%, Peoples 20.5%, Union 19.1%, Home Rule 7.2%, Progressive 2.5%

Communists: insignificant number

Member of: Nordic Council

ECONOMY

GDP: $146.4 million (1973), about $3,650 per capita

Agriculture: sheep and cattle grazing

Fishing: catch 168,521 metric tons (1975); exports, $65.0 million (1975)

Major industry: fishing

Electric power: 28,500 kW capacity (1976); 88 million kWh produced (1976), 2,146 kWh per capita

Exports: $80.8 million (f.o.b., 1975); fish and fish products

Imports: $113.3 million (c.i.f., 1975); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

Major trade partners: 46.6% Denmark, 12.3% Norway, 8.0% U.K., 6.2% U.S. (1975)

Budget: (FY73) expenditures $21.4 million, revenues $22.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 6.054 Danish Kroner=US$1 (1976)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: none

Ports: 1 minor

Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway, less than 1,220 m

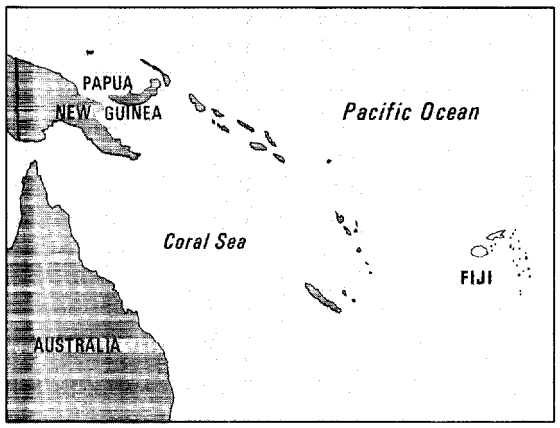
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 15,000 telphones, 12,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, and 3 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49 included with Denmark

FIJI



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

18,272 km²; landownership—83.6% Fijians, 1.7% Indians, 6.4% government, 7.2% European, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,129 km

PEOPLE

Population: 595,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.9% (7-72 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Fijian(s); adjective—Fijian

Ethnic divisions: 42% Fijian, 50% Indian, 8% European, Chinese and others

Religion: Fijians mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority

Language: English and Fijian (official), Hindustani spoken among Indians

Literacy: over 80%

Labor force: 95,000; over 50% in agriculture, no breakdown on remainder

Organized labor: about 50% of labor force organized into 22 unions; unions organized along lines of work, breakdown by ethnic origin causes further fragmentation

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Dominion of Fiji

Type: independent state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as head of state

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Capital: Suva

Political subdivisions: 14 provinces

Legal system: based on British

Branches: executive—Prime Minister; legislative—52-member House of Representatives; Alliance Party 24 seats, National Federation Party 26 seats; Fiji Nationalist Party 1 seat; 1 independent

Government leader: Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every 5 years unless House dissolves earlier, last held March-April 1977

Political parties: Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by S. M. Koya

Communists: few, no figures available

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IMF, ISO, ITU, U.N., UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $644 million (1975), $1,130 per capita; 5.8% real growth rate (1971-75)

Agriculture: main crops—sugar, coconut products, bananas, rice; major deficiency, grains

Major industries: sugar processing, tourism

Electric power: 90,000 kW capacity (1976); 270 million kWh produced (1976), 465 kWh per capita

Exports: $183 million (f.o.b., 1975, including reexports); 70% sugar, 11% coconut oil, 9% gold

Imports: $267 million (f.o.b., 1975); 20% manufactured goods, 19% food, 16% machinery (1974)

Major trade partners: exports—38% U.K., 31% U.S., 11% Australia; imports—30% Australia, 18% Japan, 11% New Zealand, 4% U.S. (1974)

Aid: disbursed 1968—Australia $1.5 million, U.S. $0.6 million, U.K. $4.2 million

Budget: (FY75 est.) revenues $102 million, expenditures $102 million

Monetary conversion rate: Fijian dollar=US$1.0706 (February 1977)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,828 km (1974); 278 km paved, 2,549 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: 203 km; 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric ton barges

Ports: 1 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 15 total, 15 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

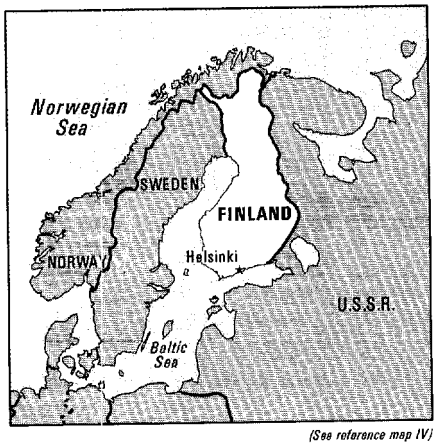
Telecommunications: modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between U.S./Canada and New Zealand/Australia, et al.; 29,000 telephones; 300,000 radio receivers; 5 AM, 2 FM, and no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 153,000; 84,000 fit for military service; 6,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: the defense of the Fiji Islands was the responsibility of the U.K. until 10 October 1970; military budget for 1971, $314,000

FINLAND



(See reference map IV)

LAND

336,700 km²; 8% arable, 58% forested, 34% other

Land boundaries: 2,534 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 nm; Aaland Islands, 3 nm

Coastline: 1,126 km (approx.) excludes islands and coastal indentations

PEOPLE

Population: 4,746,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.4% (7-75 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Finn(s); adjective—Finnish

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority

Religion: 93% Evangelical Lutheran, 1% Greek Orthodox, 1% other, 5% no affiliation

Language: Finnish 92%, Swedish 7%; small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 2.2 million; 16.6% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 26.4% mining and manufacturing, 8.4% construc-

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tion, 15.4% commerce, 6.8% transportation and communications, 4.0% banking and finance, 20.1% services; 3.3% unemployed

Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Finland

Type: republic

Capital: Helsinki

Political subdivisions: 12 provinces; 443 communes, 78 towns

Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 4 superior courts, 193 lower courts

Government leader: President Urho K. Kekkonen; Prime Minister Martti Miettunen

Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (next in 1979); presidential, every 6 years (extraordinary parliamentary legislation extended President Kekkonens term, which normally expires in 1974, to 1978)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Rafael Paasio; Center, Johannes Virolainen; Peoples Democratic League (Communist front), Ele Alenius; Conservative, Harri Holker; Liberal, Pekka Tarjanne; Swedish Peoples Party, Kristan Gestrin; Rural, Veikko Vennamo; Finnish People's Unity Party, Eino Haikala; Communist, Aarne Saarinen

Voting strength (1975 election): 25% Social Democratic, 18.4% Conservative, 19.0% Peoples Democratic League, 17.7% Center, 3.6% Rural, 4.7% Swedish Peoples, 4.4% Liberals, 3.3% Christian Peoples

Communists: 43,000; an additional 65,000 persons belong to Peoples Democratic League; a further number of sympathizers, as indicated by 438,757 votes cast for Peoples Democratic League in 1975 elections

Member of: ADB, CEMA (special cooperation agreement), DAC, EC (free trade agreement), EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $28 billion (1976), $6,006 per capita; 51.6% consumption, 26.0% investment, 19.9% government; −2% net exports of goods and services; 1976 growth rate 0.3%, constant prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops—cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages—food and fodder grains; caloric intake 2,940 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

Major industries: include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining

Shortages: fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood, and iron ore

Crude steel: 1.6 million metric tons produced (1975), 340 kg per capita

Electric power: 7,660,000 kW capacity (1976); 33.9 billion kWh produced (1976), 7,178 kWh per capita

Exports: $7.6 billion (f.o.b., 1975); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, iron and steel, clothing and footwear

Imports: $8.2 billion (c.i.f., 1975); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

Major trade partners: (1975) 35% EC-nine (15% West Germany, 8% U.K.); 19% U.S.S.R., 16% Sweden; 5% U.S.

Aid: U.S. $203 million authorized FY46-75; IBRD—$316 million authorized through FY46-75, $20 million in 1975; Finnish foreign aid programs have amounted to $23 million 1961-69, $15,000 in 1970

Budget: (1975) expenditures $6.2 billion, revenues $6.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: new markka (Fmk) 3.86=US$1 (1975 trade conversion factor, IMF)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 5,946 km; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total 5,918 km 1.524-meter gage, 477 km multiple track, and 395 km electrified; 22 km 0.750-meter gage and 6 km 1.524-meter gage are privately owned

Highways: about 72,800 km in national classified net work, including 29,600 km paved (bituminous, concrete, bituminous surface treated) and 43,200 km unpaved (stabilized gravel, gravel, earth); additional 29,440 km of private (state subsidized) roads

Inland waterways: 6,597 km total (including Saimaa Canal); 3,700 km suitable for steamers; Saimaa Canal locks (84 m by 13.2 m with a 5.2 m depth over sill) can accommodate vessels of up to 82 m in length, 11.8 m beam, 4.4 m draft, and 24.5 m mast height

Pipelines: natural gas, 161 km

Ports: 11 major, 14 minor

Civil air: 36 major transport aircraft (2 leased)

Airfields: 106 total, 105 usable; 37 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good telecom service from cable and radio-relay network; 1.87 million telephones; 2.2 million radio and 1.67 million TV receivers; 15 AM, 40 FM, and 76 TV stations; 4 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

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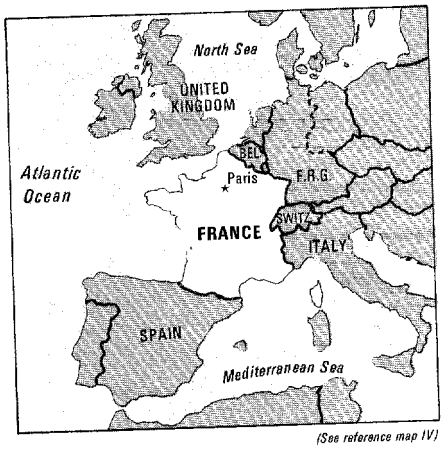
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,217,000; 974,000 fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age (17) annually

FRANCE



(See reference map IV)

LAND

551,670 km²; 35% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 14% waste, urban, or other, 25% forested

Land boundaries: 2,888 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,427 km (includes Corsica, 644 km)

PEOPLE

Population: 53,291,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Frenchman (men); adjective—French

Ethnic divisions: 45% Celtic; remainder Latin, Germanic, Slav, Basque

Religion: 83% Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 13% unaffiliated

Language: French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional patois—Provencal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 22 million (est. in mid-1976); 47% services, 38% industry, 11% agriculture, 4% unemployed

Organized labor: approximately 17% of labor force, 23% of salaried labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: French Republic

Type: republic, with president having wide powers

Capital: Paris

Political subdivisions: 95 metropolitan departments, 21 regional economic districts

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law

Branches: presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature—National Assembly (490 members), Senate (283 members) restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle

Government leader: President Valery Giscard d'Estaing

Suffrage: universal over age 18; not compulsory

Elections: National Assembly—every 5 years, last election March 1973, direct universal suffrage, 2 ballots; Senate—indirect collegiate system for 9 years, renewable by one-third every 3 years, last election September 1974; President—years, direct, universal suffrage every 7 years, 2 ballots, last election May 1974

Political parties and leaders: Majority Coalition—Rally for the Republic (RPR, formerly UDR), Jacques Chirac; Independent Republicans (IR), Michel Poniatowski; Center-for Social Democract (CDS), Jean Lecanuet; Radical Socialist (RS), Gabriel Peronnet; Left Opposition—Socialist Party (PS), Francois Mitterrand; Communist Party (PCF), Georges Marchais; Left Radical Movement (MRG), Robert Fabre; Unified Socialist Party (PSU), Michel Mousel

Voting strength (first ballot, 1974 election): 43.2% Communist/Socialist Alliance, 32.6% IR, 15.1% UDR, 9.1% other

Communists: 500,000 claimed; Communist voters, 5 million average

Other political or pressure groups: Communist-controlled labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail) nearly 2.4 million members (claimed); Socialist leaning labor union (Confederation Francais du Travail) about 800,000 members est.; National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Francais—CNPF or Patronat)

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECSC, EEC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO (signatory), OAS (observer), OECD, South Pacific Commission, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $353 billion (1976 est.), $6,650 per capita; 63.9% private consumption, 22.9% investment (including government), 13.2% government consumption; 1976 real growth rate, 6.0%; average annual growth rate, 5.2% (1965-75)

Agriculture: Western Europe's foremost producer; main products—beef, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; food shortages—fats and oils, tropical produce; caloric intake, 3,270 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

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Fishing: catch 808,000 metric tons (1974); exports $84 million, imports $342 million (1975)

Major industries: steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, metallurgy, aircraft, motor vehicles

Shortages: crude oil, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

Crude steel: 23.3 million metric tons produced (1976), 440 kg per capita

Electric power: 52,200,000 kW capacity (1976); 206 billion kWh produced (1976), 3,903 kWh per capita

Exports: $55.6 billion (f.o.b., 1976); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing, chemicals

Imports: $64.3 billion (c.i.f., 1976); principal items—crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel products, foodstuffs, agricultural products

Major trade partners: 18% West Germany; 10% Belgium-Luxembourg; 9% Italy; 6% U.S.; 6% Netherlands; 6% U.K.; 4% Eastern Europe; 2% U.S.S.R.; 4% Franc Zone (1975)

Aid: economic (received)—U.S., $5,363 million authorized (FY46-75), $44 million in FY73; military—U.S., $4,549 million authorized (FY46-75); net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies—$8,400 million (FY60-70), $1,125 million in 1971, $457 million in 1974

Budget: (1976) expenditures 346 billion francs, revenues 329 billion francs, deficit 17 billion francs

Monetary conversion rate: 1 franc=US$0.2092 (1976 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 36,720 km; 35,552 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,168 km other gages (1.00 m to 1.435 m); 9,345 km electrified, 15,630 km double or multiple track

Highways: National, Departmental, and Communal roads total 795,520 km comprising 468,160 km paved, 304,000 km crushed stone and gravel, and 23,360 km improved earth; in addition, there are approximately 694,400 km of local farm and forest roads

Inland waterways: 14,912 km; 5,604 km heavily traveled

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,253 km; refined products, 4,344 km; natural gas, 22,047 km

Ports: 23 major, 165 minor

Civil air: 320 major transport aircraft (including 15 foreign based but French registered)

Airfields: 454 total, 437 usable; 217 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 26 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 125 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

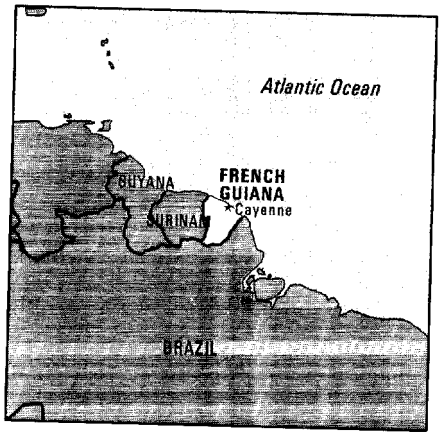
Telecommunications: highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 14.1 million telephones; 18.5 million radio-broadcast receivers; 15 million TV receivers; 42 AM, 94 FM, and 1,473 TV stations; 22 submarine cables (21 coaxial); 1 communication satellite ground station with 3 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean antennas

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,888,000; fit for military service 10,398,000; 425,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $11.7 billion; about 17% of central government budget

FRENCH GUIANA



(See reference map III)

LAND

90,909 km²; 90% forested, 10% wasteland, built-on, inland water and other, of which .05% is cultivated and pasture

Land boundaries: 1,183 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 378 km

PEOPLE

Population: 60,000 (July 1977), annual growth rate 3.1% (10-67 to 10-74)

Nationality: noun—French Guianese (sing., pl.); adjective—French Guiana

Ethnic divisions: 95% Negro or mulatto, 5% caucasian, 10,000 East Indian, Chinese

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: French

Literacy: 73%

Labor force: 17,012 (1967 census); services 49%, construction 21%, agriculture 18%, industry 8%, transportation 4%; information on unemployment unavailable

Organized labor: 7% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Department of French Guiana

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Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate

Capital: Cayenne

Political subdivisions: 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

Branches: executive: prefect appointed by Paris; legislative: popularly elected 16-member General Council and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and of the locally elected deputy and senator to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Prefect Herve Bourseiller

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections normally are held every 5 years; last election March 1976; local elections last held March 1977

Political parties and leaders: Parti Socialiste Guyanais (PSG), Leopold Heder, Senator; Union du Peuple Guyanaise (UPG), weak leftist allied with, but also reported, to have been absorbed by the PSG; Rassemblement Pour La Republique (RPR), Hector Rivierez, delegate to French National Assembly

Communists: Communist party membership negligible

ECONOMY

GNP: $40 million (at market prices, 1970), $800 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugarcane

Fishing: catch 972 metric tons (1974); exports $3.7 million; imports $2.2 million (1971)

Major industries: timber, rum, gold mining, production of rosewood essence, and space center

Electric power: 29,000 kW capacity (1976); 60 million kWh produced (1976), 1,100 kWh per capita

Exports: $5 million (f.o.b., 1973); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

Imports: $56 million (c.i.f., 1973); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods and petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—78% U.S., 11% France, 5% Martinique; imports—49% France, 10% U.S., 3% Trinidad and Tobago (1969)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.44 French francs=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 32 km private plantation line, 0.600-meter gage

Highways: 500 km; 390 km paved, 110 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 460 km, navigable by small ocean-going vessels and river and coastal steamers; 3,300 km possibly navigable by native craft

Ports: 1 major (Cayenne), 7 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

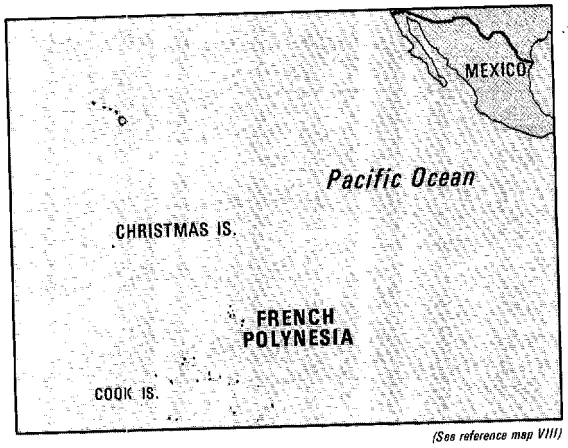
Airfields: 13 total, 10 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: limited open-wire telecom system with about 8,400 telephones; 7,100 radio receivers and 3,100 TV receivers, 9 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,000; 9,000 fit for military service

FRENCH POLYNESIA



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

About 4,000 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm

Coastline: about 2,525 km

PEOPLE

Population: 140,000 (July 1977), annual growth rate 2.6% (2-71 to 1-76)

Nationality: noun—French Polynesian(s); adjective—French Polynesian

Ethnic divisions: 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local French, 4% metropolitan French

Religion: mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Catholic

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Territory of French Polynesia

Type: overseas territory of France, administered by French Ministry for Overseas Territories

Capital: Papeete

Political subdivisions: 5 districts

Legal system: based on French; lower and higher courts

Branches: 30-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; 5-member Council of Government, elected by

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Assembly; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris, also one Senator

Government leader: Charles Schmitt, Governor, appointed by French government

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every 5 years

Political parties and leaders: Pupu Here Ai'a, Senator Pouvanna a Oopa, John Teariki; Te E'a Api, Francis Sanford; Union Tahitienne-Union pour la Defense de la Republique, Te Autahoera'a

ECONOMY

GDP: $259 million (1970) $1,960 per capita (1971)

Agriculture: coconut main crop

Major industries: maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

Electric power: 36,000 kW capacity (1976); 105 million kWh produced (1976), 883 kWh per capita

Exports: $19 million (1973); principal products—coconut products (79%), mother-of-pearl (14%) (1971)

Imports: $211 million (1973)

Major trade partners: imports—59% France, 14% U.S.; exports—86% France

Aid: France $16 million (1973)

Monetary conversion rate: 100 CFP=1NZ$ (1971)

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 3,700 km, all types

Ports: 1 major, 6 minor

Airfields: 23 total, 23 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

Civil air: no major transport

Telecommunications: 12,400 telephones; 72,000 radio and 14,000 TV sets; 5 AM, 2 FM, and 6 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Defense is responsibility of France.

GABON

LAND

264,180 km²; 75% forested, 15% savanna, 9% urban and wasteland, less than 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 2,422 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 100 nm; fishing, 150 nm

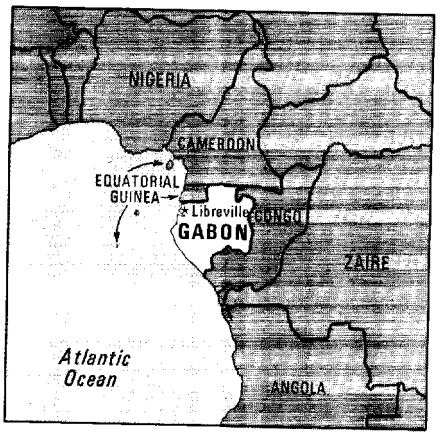
Coastline: 885 km

PEOPLE

Population: 561,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.7% (7-66 to 7-70)

Nationality: noun—Gabonese (sing., pl.); adjective—Gabonese

Ethnic divisions: about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Mbede, Okande); about



(See reference map VI)

100,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 30,000 French

Religion: 55% to 75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist

Language: French official language and medium of instruction in schools; Fang is a major vernacular language

Literacy: about 12%

Labor force: about 280,000 of whom 74,000 are wage earners in the modern sector

Organized labor: less than 30% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Gabonese Republic

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

Capital: Libreville

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces subdivided into 36 prefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Center of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

Branches: power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for 7-year term; unicameral 70-member National Assembly has limited powers; judiciary

Government leader: President Omar Bongo

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: Presidential and parliamentary elections last held February 1973

Political parties and leaders: Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party

Communists: no organized party; probably some Communist sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, OPEC, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY

GDP: $1,605 million (1975), $3,000 per capita; 36% growth (1973-75)

Agriculture: commercial—cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops—bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food

Fishing: catch 4,000 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: petroleum production, sawmills, petroleum refinery, natural gas, agricultural processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals—manganese, uranium, gold, and iron

Electric power: 94,000 kW capacity (1976); 225 million kWh produced (1976), 408 kWh per capita

Exports: $985 million (f.o.b., 1975); crude petroleum, wood and wood products, minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold)

Imports: $600 million (f.o.b., 1975); excluding UDEAC trade; mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: France, U.S., West Germany, and Curacao; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone

Budget: 1975 est.—receipts $630 million, current expenditures $184 million, investment expenditures $446 million

Monetary conversion rate: 249.35 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 as of February 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 6,797 km; 308 km paved, 5,589 km gravel and/or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: approximately 1,600 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil, 129 km

Ports: 3 major (Libreville, Port-Gentil, Owendo), 2 minor

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 163 total, 105 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: system of open-wire, radio-relay, tropospheric scatter links and radiocommunication stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 5 AM, no FM, and 3 TV stations; 7,000 telephones; 92,000 radio receivers; 8,000 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

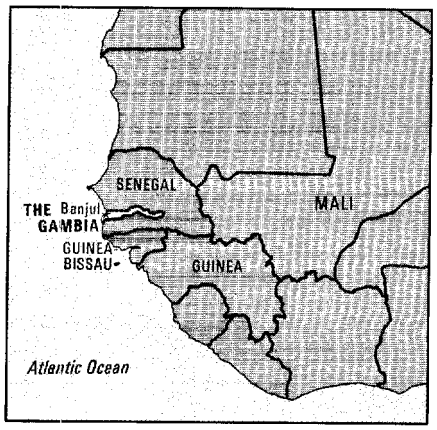
Military manpower: males 15-49, 135,000; 69,000 fit for military service; 6,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $20,252,310; 3% of central government budget

THE GAMBIA

LAND

10,360 km²; 25% uncultivated savanna, 16% swamps, 4% forest parks, 55% upland cultivable areas, built-up areas, etc.



(See reference map VI)

Land boundaries: 740 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm

Coastline: 80 km

PEOPLE

Population: 551,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.5% (7-68 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Gambian(s); adjective—Gambian

Ethnic divisions: over 99% Africans (Malinke 40.8%, Fulani 13.5%, Wolof 12.9%, remainder made up of several smaller groups), fewer than 1% Europeans and Lebanese

Religion: 85% Muslim, 15% animist and Christian

Language: English official; Malinke and Wolof most widely used vernaculars

Literacy: about 10%

Labor force: approx. 165,000, mostly engaged in subsistence farming; about 15,000 are wage earners (government, trade, services)

Organized labor: 25% to 30% of wage labor force at most

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of The Gambia

Type: republic; independent since February 1965

Capital: Banjul

Political subdivisions: Banjul and 5 divisions

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: cabinet of 11 members; 41-member House of Representatives, in which 4 seats are reserved for chiefs, 4 are appointed, 32 are filled by election for 5-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an *ex officio* member; independent judiciary

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Government leader: Dawda K. Jawara, President

Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Secretary General Dawda K. Jawara, United Party (UP), John Forster, and National Convention Party, Sherrif Dibba

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general elections held April 1977; PPP 27 seats, NCP 5 seats, UP 2 seats

Communists: insignificant number

Member of: AFBD, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, GATT, IBRD, IDA, IMF, OAU, U.N., WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $104 million (FY75 est.), about $200 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—peanuts, rice, palm kernels

Fishing: catch 6,000 metric tons (1974); exports $956,000 (1974)

Major industry: peanut processing

Electric power: 10,000 kW capacity (1976); 16 million kWh produced (1976), 30 kWh per capita

Exports: $43 million (FY75); peanuts and peanut products 90% to 95%, palm kernels

Imports: $51 million (FY75); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—U.K. and France; imports—U.K. and Japan

Aid: economic—U.K. (1968-71), about $8 million commitment; U.S. (FY56-75), $9.0 million; other international organizations (FY62-75), $10.8 million

Budget: (FY75 est.) current expenditures $13 million, receipts $17 million; development expenditures $6.7 million, development receipts $7.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Dalasi=US$0.43 (February 1977)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,858 km; 190 km bituminous-surface treated, 1,330 km gravel/laterite, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 605 km

Ports: 1 major (Banjul)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

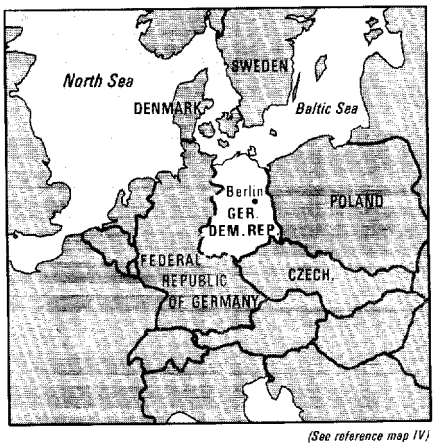
Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station (non-operational)

Telecommunications: adequate network of radio-relay; 2,500 telephones; 60,500 radio receivers; 1 AM station, 1 FM station, and no TV station; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 127,000; 63,000 fit for military service

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



(See reference map IV)

LAND

108,262 km²; 43% arable, 15% meadows and pasture, 27% forested, 15% other

Land boundaries: 2,309 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 901 km (including islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 16,816,000, including East Berlin (July 1977), average annual growth rate −0.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% German, .3% Slavic and other

Religion: 53% Protestant, 8% Roman Catholic, 39% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics actively participate

Language: German, small Sorb (West Slavic) minority

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 8.2 million; 34.1% industry; 4.7% handicrafts; 6.8% construction; 11.9% agriculture; 6.8% transport and communications; 10.1% commerce; 16.8% services; 2.5% other

Organized labor: 87.7% of total labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: German Democratic Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: East Berlin (not officially recognized by U.S., U.K., and France, which together with the U.S.S.R. have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)

Political subdivisions: (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 218 counties (Kreise), 7,643 communities (Gemeinden)

Legal system: civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1974; court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of

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legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle and Jena; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted 1968, amended in 1974

Branches: legislative—Volkskammer (elected directly); executive—Chairman of Council of State, Chairman of Council of Ministers, Cabinet (approved by Volkskammer); judiciary—Supreme Court; entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

Government leaders: Chairman, Council of State, Erich Honecker (Head of State); Chairman, Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph (Head of Government)

Suffrage: all citizens age 18 and over

Elections: national every 5 years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot; more candidates than offices available; parliamentary elections held 17 October 1976

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Unity (Communist) Party (SED), headed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, dominates the regime; 4 token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, and Democratic Peasant's Party) and an amalgam of special interest organizations participate with the SED in National Front

Voting strength: 1976 parliamentary elections: 99.86% voted the regime slate; 1970 local elections: 99.85% voted the regime slate

Communists: 1.9 million party members

Other special interest groups: Free German Youth, Free German Trade Union Federation, Democratic Women's Federation of Germany, German Cultural Federation (all Communist dominated)

Member of: CEMA, IPU, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $63.0 billion in 1976 (1975 prices), $3,750 per capita; 1976 growth rate 2.4%

Agriculture: food deficit area; main crops—potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats, industrial crops; shortages in grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (71)

Fish catch: 327,000 metric tons (1975)

Major industries: metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, and shipbuilding

Shortages: coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

Crude steel: 6.5 million metric tons produced (1975), approx. 380 kg per capita

Electric power: 17,400,000 kW capacity (1976); 89.1 billion kWh produced (1976), 5,290 kWh per capita

Exports: $10,435 million (f.o.b. delivering country, 1975)

Imports: $11,665 million (f.o.b. delivering country, 1975)

Major trade partners: $22,100 million (1975); 67% Communist countries, 33% non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 3.48 DME=US$1 for trade data (1976 rate)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for the consumption year 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 14,298 km; 13,963 km standard gage (1.435 m), 335 km meter (1.00 m) or other narrow gage, 2,850 km double track standard gage (1.435 m); 1,454 km overhead electrified (1975)

Highways: 47,573 km classified highways; 12,978 km state highways including 1,561 km autobahn; 34,595 km district roads; additionally about 80,000 km communal roads (1975)

Inland waterways: 2,546 km (1977)

Freight carried: rail—289.0 million metric tons, 49.7 billion metric ton/km (1975); highway—588.2 million metric tons, 16.7 billion metric ton/km (1975); waterway—14.6 million metric tons, 2.4 billion metric ton/km (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1976)

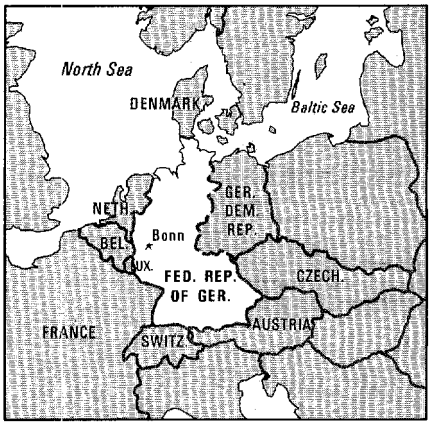
Pipelines: crude oil, 805 km; refined products, 241 km; natural gas 483 km

Ports: 4 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz), 13 minor (1977)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, est. 12.3 billion marks; about 11% of total budget

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF



(See reference map IV)

LAND

248,640 km² (including West Berlin); 33% cultivated, 23% meadows and pastures, 13% waste or urban, 29% forested, 2% inland water

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Land boundaries: 4,232 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,488 km (approx.)

PEOPLE

Population: 61,594,000, including West Berlin (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: 99% Germanic, 1% other

Religion: 46.9% Protestant, 45.4% Roman Catholic, 7.7% other (as of 1970)

Language: German

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 26.7 million; 44.1% in manufacturing and construction, 15.2% services, 12.8% commerce, 8.2% government, 7.2% agriculture, 5.4% communication and transportation, 1% mining; 4.7% average unemployed as of 1975, excluding self employed

Organized labor: 31% of total labor force; 37.5% of wage and salary earners

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Federal Republic of Germany

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bonn

Political subdivisions: 10 Laender (states); Western sectors of Berlin are ultimately controlled by U.S., U.K., and France which, together with the U.S.S.R., have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral parliament—Bundesrat (upper house), Bundestag (lower house); President (titular head), Chancellor (executive head); independent judiciary

Government leaders: President, Walter Scheel; Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt leads coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: next national election scheduled for fall of 1980

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU), Helmut Kohl, Franz-Josef Strauss, Karl Carstens, Kurt Biedenkopf; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Willy Brandt, Hans Koschnick, Helmut Schmidt; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Hans Friderichs, Wolfgang Mischnick; National Democratic Party (NPD), Martin Mussgnug; Communist Party (DKP), Herbert Mies

Voting strength (1976 election): 42.6% SPD, 48.6% CDU/CSU, 7.9% FDP, 0.9% Splinter groups of left and right (no parliamentary representation)

Communists: about 40,000 members and supporters

Other political or pressure groups: expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECSC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $473 billion (1976), $7,680 per capita (including West Berlin) (1976); 55% consumption, 21% investment, 21% government consumption (does not include total government spending); net foreign balance 2%; average annual growth rate 1966-76, 3.5% in constant 1962 prices

Agriculture: main crops—grains, potatoes, sugar beets; 75% self-sufficient; food shortages—fats and oils, pulses, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,984 calories per day per capita (1973-74)

Fishing: catch 415,000 metric tons, $167 million (1975); exports $117 million, imports $347 million (1975)

Major industries: among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles

Shortages: fats and oils, sugar, cotton, wool, rubber, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, nonferrous metals, sulfur

Crude steel: 60.6 million metric tons capacity; 40.4 million metric tons produced (1975); 650 kg per capita

Electric power: 75,770,000 kW capacity (1976); 353 billion kWh produced (1976), 5,708 kWh per capita

Exports: $102 billion (f.o.b., 1976); manufactures 90.6% (machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 4.0%, fuels 2.7%, raw materials 2.6%

Imports: $88 billion (c.i.f., 1976); manufactures 58.5%, fuels 17.7%, agricultural products 13.8%, raw materials 10.0%

Major trade partners: EC 45.8% (France 13.1%, Netherlands 9.7%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7.9%, Italy 7.4%); other Europe 21.3%; OPEC 8.2%; Communist economic 6.8%; U.S. 5.6%

Aid: economic—U.S. $4,212 million authorized (FY46-75); $16 million authorized (FY73) military—U.S., $939 million authorized (FY46-73), none since FY64; net official aid flows to less developed countries and multilateral agencies (1962-74)—$9,394 million, $1,526 million (1974)

Budget: (1975) expenditures $68.5 billion, revenues $57.4 billion, deficit $9.1 billion

Monetary conversion rate: DM 2.51 (West German marks)=US$1 (1975 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 33,453 km; 29,032 km government-owned, standard gage (1.435 m), 12,491 km double track; 9,760 km

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electrified; 4,421 km non-government owned; 3,997 km standard gage (1.435 m); 214 km electrified; 424 km meter gage (1.00 m); 186 km electrified

Highways: 398,720 km; 161,400 km classified, includes 153,160 km cement-concrete, bituminous, or stone block (includes 5,792 km of autobahnen); 8,240 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; in addition, 237,320 km of unclassified roads of various surface types

Inland waterways: 4,990 km of which almost 70% usable by craft of 990 metric-ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,931 km; refined products, 1,609 km; natural gas, 95,414 km

Ports: 10 major, 11 minor

Civil air: 168 major transport aircraft

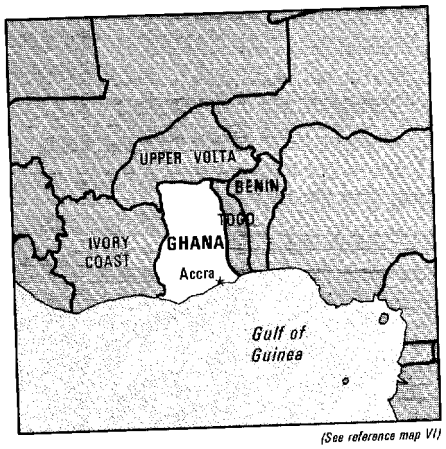
Airfields: 435 total, 381 usable; 208 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 33 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 36 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 20.4 million telephones; 21.5 million radio and 19.5 million TV receivers; 90 AM, 129 FM, and 2,350 TV stations; 6 submarine cables; satellite station with 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,775,000; 12,378,000 fit for military service; 496,000 reach military age (18) annually

GHANA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

238,280 km²; 19% agricultural, 60% forest and brush, 21% other

Land boundaries: 2,285 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 nm (undefined protective areas may be proclaimed seaward of territorial sea, and up to 100 nm seaward may be proclaimed fishing conservation zone)

Coastline: 539 km

PEOPLE

Population: 10,422,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-72 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Ghanaian(s); adjective—Ghanaian

Ethnic divisions: 99.8% Negroid African (major tribes Ashanti, Fante, Ewe), 0.2% European and other

Religion: 45% animists, 43% Christian, 12% Muslim

Language: English official; African languages include Akan 44%, Mole-Dagbani 16%, Ewe 13%, and Ga-Adangbe 8%

Literacy: about 25% (in English)

Labor force: 3.4 million; 61% agriculture and fishing, 16.8% industry, 15.2% sales and clerical, 4.1% services, transportation, and communications, 2.9% professional; 400,000 unemployed

Organized labor: 350,000 or approximately 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Ghana

Type: republic; independent since March 1957; Military regime since January 1972

Capital: Accra

Political subdivisions: 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 58 districts and 267 local administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution suspended January 1972; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive and legislative authority vested in Supreme Military Council (SMC); independent judiciary

Government leaders: Chief of State, Chairman of SMC General Ignatius Kutu Acheampong

Suffrage: universal over 21 under previous constitution, now suspended

Elections: no elections since 1969; none scheduled

Political parties and leaders: parties banned by military junta which took power 13 January 1972

Communists: a small number of Communists and sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $3.7 billion (1974) at current prices, about $390 per capita; real growth rate 2% (1970-74)

Agriculture: main crop—cocoa; other crops include root crops, corn, sorghum and millet, peanuts; not self-sufficient, but can become so

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Fishing: catch 223,500 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum

Electric power: 976,000 kW capacity (1976); 3.6 billion kWh produced (1976), 354 kWh per capita

Exports: $772 million (f.o.b., 1975); cocoa (about 65%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, and aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance of payments data)

Imports: $651 million (f.o.b., 1975); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: U.K., EC, and U.S.

Budget: FY77 (proposed)—revenue $943 million, current expenditure $960 million, capital expenditure $313 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cedi=US$0.87

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 953 km, all 1.067-meter gage; 32 km double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines

Highways: 32,180 km; 4,020 km concrete or bituminous surface, 12,870 km gravel or laterite, 8,850 km improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Volta, Ankobra, and Tano rivers provide 235 km of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; additional routes navigable seasonally by small craft; Lake Volta reservoir provides 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways

Pipelines: refined products, 3 km

Ports: 2 major (Tema, Takoradi), 1 naval base (Sekondi), 4 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 19 total, 18 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

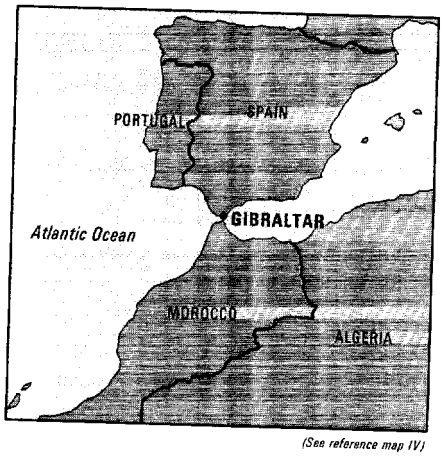
Telecommunications: good system of open-wire and cable, radio-relay links and radiocommunication stations; 60,000 telephones; 1,080,000 radio and 34,000 TV receivers; 6 AM, no FM, and 8 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,375,000; 1,309,000 fit for military service; 108,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $98.7 million; 9.1% of central government budget

GIBRALTAR



(See reference map IV)

LAND

6.5 km²

Land boundaries: 1.6 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 12 km

PEOPLE

Population: 29,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1974)

Nationality: noun—Gibraltarian; adjective—Gibraltar

Ethnic divisions: mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese and Spanish descent

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for all official purposes

Literacy: illiteracy is negligible

Labor force: approx. 14,800, including non-Gibraltarian laborers

Organized labor: over 6,000

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of Gibraltar

Type: U.K. colony

Capital: none

Legal system: English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral enquiry

Branches: parliamentary system comprised of the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 3 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown

Government leaders: Governor and Commander in Chief, Marshall of the RAF Sir John Grandy, Chief Minister, Sir Joshua Hassan

Suffrage: all adult Gibraltarians, plus other U.K. subjects resident 6 months or more

Elections: every 5 years; last held in September 1976

Political parties and leaders: Labor, Sir Joshua Hassan; Democratic Movement, Joe Boscano

Voting strengths: (September 1976) Labor, 8 seats; Democratic Movement, 4 seats; independents, 3 seats

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: the Housewives Association; the Chamber of Commerce; Gibraltar Representatives Organization

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ECONOMY

Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases; nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' wares; recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year.

U.K. military establishments and civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force; local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, beer, and canned fish; some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed; a small segment of local population makes its livelihood by fishing; in recent years tourism has increased in importance.

Electric power: 40,000 kW capacity (1976); 80 million kWh produced (1976), 2,758 kWh per capita

Exports: $25.36 million (f.o.b., 1974-75); principally reexports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine; 13% to U.K.

Imports: $60.72 million (1974-75); 60% from U.K.

Major trade partners: U.K., Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands

Budget: (1974-75) revenue, $21.3 million; expenditure $20.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Gibraltar pound= US$1.8062 (1976)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 56 km, mostly paved

Ports: 1 major (Gibraltar)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 permanent-surface runway, 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 8,250 telephones; 7,300 radio receivers; 7,000 TV receivers, 1 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 submarine telegraph cables

DEFENSE FORCES

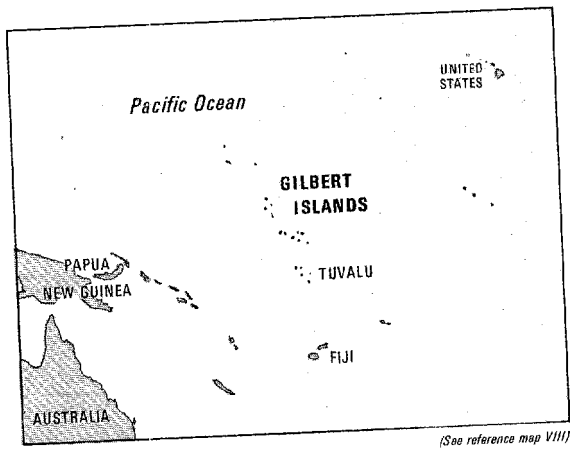
Military manpower: males 15-49, about 6,000; about 3,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of United Kingdom

GILBERT ISLANDS

NOTE: On October 1, 1975, by Constitutional Order, the Ellice Islands were formally separated from the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, thus forming the new colony of *Tuvalu*. The remaining islands in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were renamed the Gilbert Islands.

The islands that comprise the Gilbert Islands Colony are the Gilbert Islands; Fanning Atoll and Washington Island in the Line Islands; Ocean Island; and those islands claimed by the United States: Caroline, Christmas, Flint, Malden, Starbuck, and Vostok in the Line Islands; and Birnie, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix, and Sydney in the Phoenix Islands.



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

About 684 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

Coastline: about 1,143 km

PEOPLE

Population: 55,000, preliminary total from census of 8 December 1973

Nationality: noun—Gilbertese or Gilbert Islander(s); adjective—Gilbertese, or Gilbert Islander

Ethnic divisions: Micronesian

Religion: Catholic

Literacy: less than 50%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Gilbert Islands Colony

Type: British crown colony with large measure of self-government

Capital: Tarawa

Branches: 20-member House of Assembly elects a Chief Minister

Government leader: Governor John H. Smith; Chief Minister, Naboua Ratieta

Political parties and leaders: Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic Party

Member of: ADB

ECONOMY

GDP: $740 per capita (1974)

Agriculture: copra, subsistence crops of vegetables, supplemented by domestic fishing

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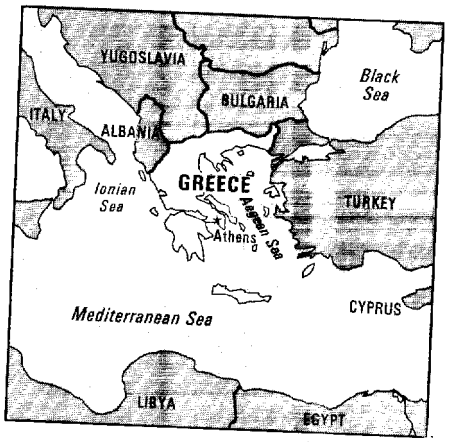
Industry: phosphate production, expected to cease in 1978
Electric power: 16,000 kW capacity (1976); 45 million kWh produced (1976), 818 kWh per capita
Exports: $8.6 million (1970 est.); 70% phosphate, copra
Imports: $3.1 million (1970 est.); foodstuffs, fuel
Budget: (est.) revenue 5.877 million NZ$, expenditure 4.577 million NZ$
Monetary conversion rate: 0.80 Australian$=US$1 March 1976

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none
Highways: 483 km of motorable roads
Inland waterways: small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Northern Line Islands
Ports: 1 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Telecommunications: 1 AM broadcast station; 5,000 radio receivers, no TV sets, and 250 telephones; connected with Lisbon, Portugal, via cable broadcasts

GREECE



(See reference map IV)

LAND

132,608 km²; 29% arable and land under permanent crops, 40% meadows and pastures, 20% forested, 11% wasteland, urban, other
Land boundaries: 1,191 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm
Coastline: 13,676 km

PEOPLE

Population: 9,150,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.6% (7-70 to 7-75)
Nationality: noun—Greek(s); adjective—Greek
Ethnic divisions: 96% Greek, 2% Turkish, 2% other
Religion: 97% Greek Orthodox, 2.5% Muslim, 0.5% other
Language: Greek; English and French widely understood
Literacy: males about 92%; females about 73%; total about 82%
Labor force: 3,400,000 (1975 est.); 40.5% agriculture, 25.6% industry, 33.7% services; unemployment 3%, but there is substantial underemployment in agriculture
Organized labor: 20% of labor force est.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Hellenic Republic
Type: presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum December 8, 1974
Capital: Athens
Political subdivisions: 52 departments (nomoi) constitute basic administrative units for country; each nomos headed by officials appointed by central government and policy and programs tend to be formulated by central ministries; degree of flexibility each nomos may have in altering or avoiding programs imposed by Athens depends upon tradition (Thessaloniki and other areas exercise considerable traditional autonomy in local administrative decisions) and influence which prominent local leaders and citizens may exercise vis-a-vis key figures in central government
Legal system: new constitution enacted in June 1975
Branches: executive consisting of a President (to be elected by Parliament) and a Prime Minister and cabinet; legislative comprising the 300-member Parliament; independent judiciary
Government leaders: President Constantine Tsatsos; Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over
Elections: every 4 years; latest November 17, 1974
Political parties and leaders: Union of the Democratic Center, George Mavros; New Democracy, Constantine Caramanlis; Panhellenic Socialist Movement, Andreas Papandreou; Communist Party—Exterior, Harilaos Florakis; Communist Party—Interior, Haralambos Drakopoulos; and the United Democratic Left, Ilias Iliou
Voting strength: New Democracy, 215 seats; Union of the Democratic Center, 57 seats; Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 15 seats; Communists, 8 seats; independent, 5 seats
Communists: an estimated 25,000-30,000 members and sympathizers
Member of: EC (associate), EIB (associate), EMA, GATT, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $22.3 billion (1976 est.), $2,449 per capita; 70.5% consumption, 20.8% investment, 13.3% government; net foreign balance −6.5%; real growth rate 5.3% (1976 est.); typical real growth rate averages 7.5%
Agriculture: subject to droughts; main crops—wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton; nearly self-sufficient; food short-

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ages—livestock products; caloric intake, 2,960 calories per day per capita (1963)

Major industries: food processing, tobacco, chemicals, textiles, petroleum refining, aluminum processing

Shortages: petroleum, minerals, feed grains

Crude steel: 875,000 metric tons produced (1975), 100 kg per capita

Electric power: 4,636,000 kW capacity (1976); 20.4 billion kWh produced (1976), 2,253 kWh per capita

Exports: $2,227 million (f.o.b., 1976); principal items—tobacco, cotton, fruits, textiles

Imports: $5,552 million (f.o.b., 1976); principal items—machinery and automotive equipment, manufactured consumer goods, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, meat and live animals

Major trade partners: (1975)—49.7% EC, 11.5% CEMA countries, 8.9% other European countries, 5.1% U.S.

Aid: economic (authorized)—U.S., $1,992.2 million (FY46-73); International Finance Corporation, $15 million through FY73; U.N. Technical Assistance, $4.3 million through FY72; U.N. Special Fund, $63.1 million through 1972; IBRD, $118.9 million (FY68-73), $25 million in 1972; Consortium, $40 million in 1966; EC (FY64-72) $69.2 million; U.S.S.R. $7.7 million (1954-74); military—U.S., $2,337 million (FY46-73)

Budget: (1977) expenditures $6,447 million, revenues $5,297 million, deficit $1,150 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 drachma=US$0.027 (1976 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,567 km; 1,559 km standard gage (1.435 m), 960 km meter gage (1.00 m), 32 km narrow gage (0.60 m), 16 km narrow gage (0.750 m); all government-owned

Highways: 36,714 km; 18,223 km paved, 12,451 km crushed stone and gravel, 5,062 km improved earth, 978 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: system consists of 3 coastal canals and 3 unconnected rivers which provide navigable length of just less than 80 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 26 km, refined products, 547 km

Ports: 17 major, 37 minor

Airfields: 68 total, 63 usable; 45 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Civil air: 28 major transport aircraft (including 2 withdrawn from service)

Telecommunications: adequate modern networks reach all areas on mainland and islands; 2.18 million telephones; 3.3 million radio receivers; 1.1 million TV receivers; 31 AM, 18 FM, and 34 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 1 Atlantic Ocean antenna and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,266,000; 1,737,000 fit for military service; about 76,000 reach military age (21) annually

Military budget: est. for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $1.35 billion; about 20.2% of central government budget

GREENLAND

(See reference map 1)

LAND

2,175,600 km²; less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction cultivated), 84% permanent ice and snow, 15% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 44,087 km (approx., includes minor islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 51,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.6% (1-71 to 1-75)

Nationality: noun—Greenlander(s); adjective—Greenland

Ethnic divisions: 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danes

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Language: Danish, Eskimo dialects

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 12,000; largely engaged in fishing and sheep breeding

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Greenland

Type: province of Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish cabinet

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Capital: Godthaab (administrative center)
Political subdivisions: 3 counties, 19 communes
Legal system: Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Crown, acting through provincial governor responsible to Minister for Greenland; local affairs handled by provincial council (Landsrad) subject to approval of provincial governor; 19 lower courts
Government leader: Queen Margrethe II, Governor N. O. Christensen
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21
Elections: held every 4 years (next 1981—coincides with Danish elections)
Political parties: Inuit (advocating close ties with Denmark); Sukaq (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity)

ECONOMY

GNP: included in that of Denmark
Agriculture: arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce
Fishing: catch 48,052 tons (1975); exports $35.6 million (1975)
Major industries: mining, slaughtering, fishing, sealing
Electric power: 57,500 kW capacity (1976); 117 million kWh produced (1976), 2,294 kWh per capita
Exports: $88.6 million (f.o.b., 1975); fish and fish products, nonmetallic minerals
Imports: $129.1 million (c.i.f., 1975); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products
Major trade partners: (1975) Denmark 68%, Finland 7.5%, Spain 5.8%
Monetary conversion rate: 6.045 Danish Kroner=US$1 (1976)
Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

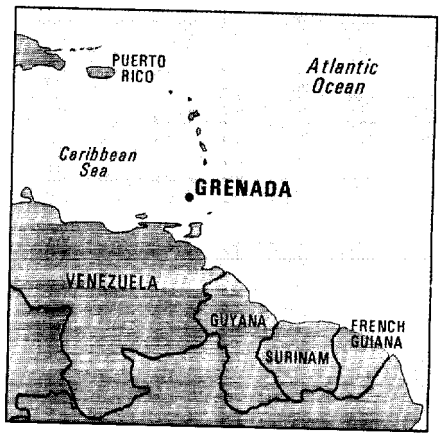
COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none
Highways: none
Ports: 9 major, 23 minor
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft (registered in Denmark)
Airfields: 11 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 7 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio relay; 9,000 telephones; 12,500 radiobroadcast receivers; 5 AM, 6 FM, and 2 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, included with Denmark

GRENADA



(See reference map II)

LAND

344 km² (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 44% cultivated, 4% pastures, 12% forests, 17% unused but potentially productive, 23% built on, wasteland, other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm
Coastline: 121 km

PEOPLE

Population: 107,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.0% (7-60 to 7-75)
Nationality: noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian
Ethnic divisions: mainly of African-Negro descent
Religion: Church of England; other Protestant sects; Roman Catholic
Language: English; some French patois
Literacy: unknown
Labor force: 27,314 (1960); 40% agriculture, 30% unemployed or underemployed
Organized labor: 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Grenada
Type: independent state since February 1974, recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State
Capital: St. Georges
Political subdivisions: 6 parishes
Legal system: based on English common law
Branches: legislative branch consists of 15-member elected House of Representatives and 13-member Senate appointed by the Governor; executive branch is cabinet led by Prime Minister
Government leaders: Prime Minister Eric Matthew Gairy; U.K. Governor General Leo de Gale
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Elections: every 5 years; most recent general election 7 December 1976

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Political parties and leaders: Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), Eric Matthew Gairy; Peoples Alliance—a coalition consisting of the New Jewish Movement (NJM), Maurice Bishop; United People's Party (UPP), Winston Whyte; Grenada National Party (GNP), Herbert A. Blaize

Voting strength (1976 election): GULP 51.7%, Peoples Alliance, 48.3%; Legislative Council seats, GULP 9, Peoples Alliance 6 (NJM 3, UPP 1, GNP 1, unaffilated 1)

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM, IMF, OAS, SELA, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: $38 million (in current prices, 1974), $380 per capita; real growth rate 1974, −15%

Agriculture: main crops—spices, cocoa, bananas

Fishing: 1,800 metric tons (1972)

Electric power: 7,000 kW capacity (1976); 25 million kWh produced (1976), 225 kWh per capita

Exports: $12 million (f.o.b., 1975); nutmeg, cocoa beans, bananas, mace

Imports: $24 million (c.i.f., 1975); food, machinery, building materials

Major trade partners: exports—33% U.K., 19% West Germany, 13% Netherlands; imports—27% West Indies, 27% U.K., 9% U.S.

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars= US$1 (July 1976)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 980 km; 600 km paved, 180 km otherwise improved; 200 km unimproved

Ports: 1 major (St. Georges), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: automatic, islandwide telephone system with 5,250 telephones; VHF and UHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 22,000 radios and 150 TV receivers; 3 AM stations

GUADELOUPE

LAND

1,779 km²; 24% cropland, 9% pasture, 4% potential cropland, 16% forest, 47% wasteland, built on; area consists of two islands

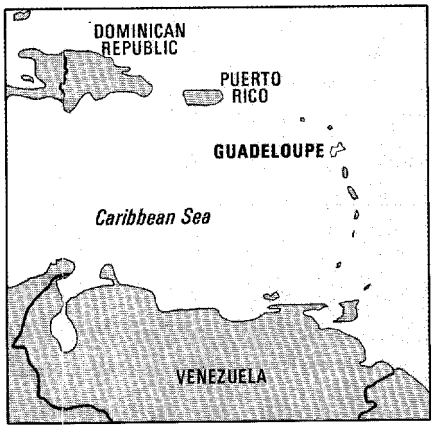
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 306 km

PEOPLE

Population: 329,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.5% (10-67 to 10-74)



(See reference map II)

Nationality: noun—Guadeloupian(s); adjective—Guadeloupe

Ethnic divisions: 90% Negro or Mulatto, less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese, 5% Caucasian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, creole patois

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 120,000; 25% agriculture, 25% unemployed

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Department of Guadeloupe

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate

Capital: Basse-Terre

Political subdivisions: 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected General Council of 36 members and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Prefect Paul Noirot Cosson

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections are held normally every 5 years; last General Council election took place in March 1976; local election last held March 1977

Political parties and leaders: Rassemblement Pour la Republique (RPR), Gabriel Lisette; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Henri Bangou; Socialist Party (MSG), leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans; Federation of the Left

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Voting strength: MSG, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDG, 2 seats; (1973 election)

Communists: 3,000 est.

Other political or pressure groups: Group of National Organization of Guadeloupe (GONG)

ECONOMY

GDP: $302 million (1971), $880 per capita; real growth rate (1971) 5.9%

Agriculture: main crops, sugarcane and bananas

Major industries: agricultural processing, sugar milling and rum distillation

Electric power: 50,000 kW capacity (1976); 200 million kWh produced (1976), 571 kWh per capita

Exports: $78 million (f.o.b., 1975); sugar, bananas, rum

Imports: $292 million (c.i.f., 1975); foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—71% France, 17% U.S., 7% Germany, 5% other; imports—70% France, 9% U.S., 3% Germany, 3% Netherlands Antilles, 3% Netherlands, 12% other (1968)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.44 French francs=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: privately owned, narrow-gage plantation lines

Highways: 2,030 km; 1,500 km paved, 530 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Pointe-a-Pitre), 3 minor

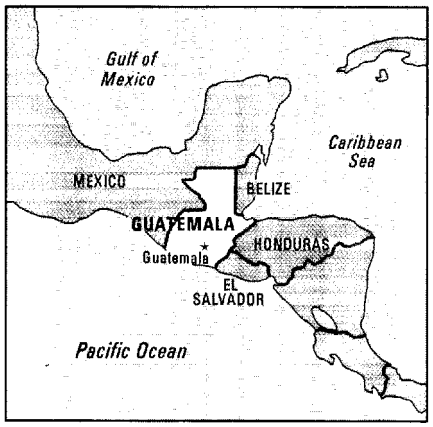
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 8 usable, 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 24,600 telephones; interisland VHF radio links; 2 AM and 3 TV transmitters; about 32,000 radio and 14,700 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, included with France



(See reference map II)

GUATEMALA

LAND

108,880 km²; 14% cultivated, 10% pasture, 57% forest, 19% other

Land boundaries: 1,625 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 400 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,183,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-72 to 7-73)

Nationality: noun—Guatemalan(s); adjective—Guatemalan

Ethnic divisions: 41.4% Indian, 58.6% Ladino (mestizo and westernized Indian)

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue

Literacy: about 30%

Labor force (1974): 1.8 million; 52.5% agriculture, 10.1% manufacturing, 21.7% services, 7.9% commerce, 3.9% construction, 2.1% transport, 0.7% mining, 1.2% electrical, 0.8% other. Unemployment estimates vary from 3% to 25%

Organized labor: 6.4% of labor force (1975)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Guatemala

Type: republic

Capital: Guatemala

Political subdivisions: 22 departments

Legal system: civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: traditionally dominant executive; elected unicameral legislature; 7-member (minimum) Supreme Court

Government leader: President Kjell Laugerud

Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates

Elections: next elections (President and Congress) 1978; President cannot succeed himself; Presidential candidates are General Fernando Romeo Lucas (PID/PR), General Ricardo Peralta Mendez (DCG), Colonel Enrique Peralta Azurdia (MLN)

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz; Revolutionary Party (PR), Jorge Garcia-Granados Quinonez (secretary general); National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcon; Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (DCG),

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Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo (sec. gen.); Rene de Leon Schlotter (honorary President and party strongman); several unregistered parties

Voting strength: for President—MLN-PID 298,953 (44.6%), DCG 228,067 (34.0%), PR 143,111 (21.4%); for congressional seats—MLN-PID 36, DCG 15, PR 10

Communists: Communist party outlawed; underground membership estimated at 750

Other political or pressure groups: outlawed (Communist) Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), Eleuterio Cabrera Mejia (provisional secretary general)

Member of: CACM, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $4,200 million (1976 est.), $630 per capita; 82% private consumption, 6% government consumption, 15% domestic investment (1975), −8% net foreign balance (1976); average annual real growth rate (1971-76), 5.3%

Agriculture: main products—coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1967)

Fishing: catch 5,000 metric tons (1974); exports $2.6 million (1973), imports $0.7 million (1973)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

Electric power: 315,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1976), 233 kWh per capita

Exports: $690 million (f.o.b., 1976 est.); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat

Imports: $1,060 million (c.i.f., 1976 est.); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: exports (1974)—34% U.S., 28% CACM, 11% West Germany, 5% Japan; imports (1974)—31% U.S., 17% CACM, 12% Venezuela, 9% Japan, 8% West Germany

Aid: economic—from U.S. (FY46-75), $108 million loans, $203 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $246 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), $12.3 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-75), $39 million

Central government budget (1975 est.): expenditures, $368 million; revenues, $340 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 quetzal=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 947 km, 0.914-meter gage, single-tracked; 832 km government-owned, 115 km privately owned

Highways: 12,400 km, 2,650 km bituminous, 6,300 km gravel, 3,450 km improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 260 km navigable year-round; additional 730 km navigable during high-water season

Pipelines: crude oil, 48 km

Ports: 2 major (Puerto Barrios, Santo Tomas de Castilla), 3 minor

Airfields: 337 total, 337 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft plus 3 withdrawn from use

Telecommunications: modern telecom facilities limited to Guatemala City; 58,500 telephones; 360,000 radio and 113,000 TV receivers; 97 AM, 20 FM, and 5 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,489,000; 966,000 fit for military service; about 65,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $41.3 million; 52% of central government budget

GUINEA

(See reference map VI)

LAND

246,050 km²; 3% cropland, 10% forest

Land boundaries: 3,476 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 130 nm

Coastline: 346 km

PEOPLE

Population: 4,642,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

Ethnic divisions: 99% African (3 major tribes—Fulani, Malinke, Susu; and 15 smaller tribes)

Religion: 75% Muslim, 25% animist, Christian, less than 1%

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Language: French official; each tribe has own language
Literacy: 5% to 10%; French only significant written language

Labor force: 1.8 million, of whom less than 10% are wage earners; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture

Organized labor: virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is closely tied to the PDG

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Guinea
Type: republic; under one-party presidential regime
Capital: Conakry
Political subdivisions: 29 administrative regions, 209 arrondissements, about 8,000 local entities at village level
Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and presidential decree; constitution adopted 1958; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive branch dominant, with power concentrated in President's hands and a small group who are both ministers and members of the party's politburo; unicameral National Assembly and judiciary have little independence
Government leader: President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has been designated "The Supreme Leader of the Revolution"
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: approximate schedule—5 years parliamentary, latest in 1975; 7 years presidential, latest in 1975
Political parties and leaders: only party is Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), headed by Sekou Toure
Communists: no Communist party, although there are some sympathizers
Member of: AFDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: about $729 million (mid-1976 est.), $170 per capita
Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, and pineapples; staple food crops—cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas
Major industries: alumina, light manufacturing and processing industries, bauxite mining
Electric power: 101,500 kW capacity (1976); 450 million kWh produced (1976), 99 kWh per capita
Exports: $272 million (f.o.b., 1975); alumina, bauxite, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels
Imports: $206 million (c.i.f., 1975); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles
Major trade partners: Communist countries, Western Europe (including France), U.S.
Budget: (FY75) current revenue $180 million, current expenditures $154 million
Monetary conversion rate: 21 syli=US$1 floating (end 1976)
Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

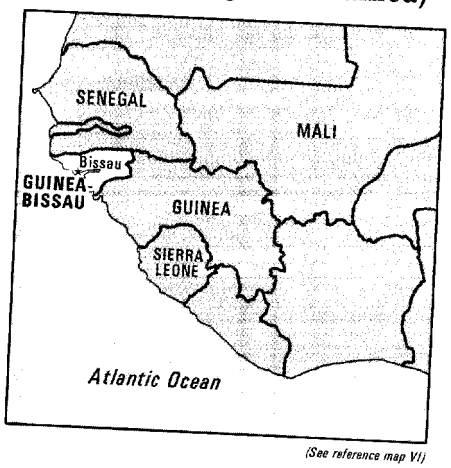
COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 805 km meter gage (1.00 m), 8 km standard gage
Highways: 7,604 km; 4,949 km paved, remainder unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 1,795 km; 500 km navigable by small oceangoing vessels, 1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft steamers and barges
Ports: 1 major (Conakry), 3 minor
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 17 total, 17 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane landing areas
Telecommunications: inadequate system of openwire lines, small radiocommunication stations, and 1 radio-relay link; principal center Conakry, secondary center Kankan; 8,300 telephones; 112,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station, no FM, and no TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 995,000; 502,000 fit for military service
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1970 (latest information available), $6,073,000; 8.0% of central government budget

GUINEA-BISSAU
(formerly Portuguese Guinea)



(See reference map VI)

LAND

36,260 km² (includes Bijagos archipelago)
Land boundaries: 740 km

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WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 150 nm

Coastline: 274 km

PEOPLE

Population: 522,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.8% (current)

Nationality: noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

Ethnic divisions: about 99% African (Balanta 30%, Fulani 20%, Mandyako 14%, Malinke 13%, and 23% other tribes); less than 1% European and mulatto

Religion: 66% animist, 30% Muslim, 4% Christian

Language: Portuguese and numerous African languages

Literacy: 3% to 5%

Labor force: bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Type: republic; achieved independence from Portugal in September 1974; constitution promulgated 1974

Capital: Bissau

Political subdivisions: 9 municipalities, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)

Legal system: to be determined

Branches: National Popular Assembly to be elected for three-year term; Council of State Commissars, 16 members; the official party is the supreme political institution.

Government leaders: President of Council of State and Chief of State is Luis Cabral; Principal Commissar and Head of Government, Francisco Mendes; Secretary General of the Official party, Aristides Pereira

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: none held to date

Political parties and leaders: Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinee e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), led by Aristide Pereira, only legal party; Front de Lutte pour l'Independence Nationale de la Guinea (FLING), a largely dormant, loose coalition of nationalist elements opposed the PAIGC, leadership fragmented

Communists: none known

Member of: OAU, U.N., UPU

ECONOMY

GDP: $112 million (est. 1975), $240 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—palm oil, root crops, rice, coconuts, peanuts

Electric power: 11,000 kW capacity (1976); 17 million kWh produced (1976), 33 kWh per capita

Exports: $6.2 million (f.o.b., 1975); principally peanuts, coconuts

Imports: $38 million (c.i.f., 1975); manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment, rice

Major trade partners: mostly Portugal, also immediate neighbors

Aid: Portugal, U.S.S.R.

Monetary conversion rate: using Portuguese currency; 31.994 escudos=US$1 (January 1977)

Fiscal year: probably is the calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 3,218 km (418 km bituminous, remainder earth)

Inland waterways: 1,600 km

Ports: 1 major (Bissau), 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 60 total, 60 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: limited system of open-wire lines and radiocommunication stations; 2,700 telephones; 10,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 122,000; 70,000 fit for military service

GUYANA

(See reference map III)

LAND

214,970 km²; 1% cropland, 3% pasture, 8% savanna, 66% forested, 22% water, urban, and waste

Land boundaries: 2,575 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 459 km

PEOPLE

Population: 827,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—Guyanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Guyanese

Ethnic divisions: 51% East Indians, 43% Negro and Negro mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% white and Chinese

Religion: 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other

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Language: English

Literacy: 86%

Labor force: 201,000; about 25% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 16% services, 11% commerce, 3% mining and quarrying, 10% other; 21% unemployed

Organized labor: 34% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Cooperative Republic of Guyana

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Georgetown

Political subdivisions: 9 administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of Ministers presided over by Prime Minister; 53-member unicameral legislative National Assembly (elected); Supreme Court

Government leader: Prime Minister L. F. S. Burnham

Suffrage: universal over age 18 as of constitutional amendment August 1973

Elections: last held in July 1973; next election must be called within 5 years

Political parties and leaders: People's National Congress (PNC), L. F. S. Burnham; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh

Voting strength (1973 election): 70.2% PNC, 26.2% PNC, 3.6% other

Communists: est. 100 hard-core within PPP; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is conservative and non-Communist; small but unknown number of orthodox Marxist-Leninists within PNC, some of whom are PPP turncoats

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress (TUC); Working People's Alliance (WPA); Working People's Vanguard Party (WPVP); Guyana Council of Indian Organizations (GCIO); Civil Liberties Action Committee (CLAC); the latter two organizations are small and active but not well organized

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, FAO, GATT, IADB, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS (observer), SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $427 million (1976), $522 per capita; real growth rate 1975, 7% est.

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages—wheat flour, cooking oil, processed meat, dairy products; caloric intake, 2,180 calories per day per capita (1967)

Fishing: exported 4,445 metric tons valued at $3 million in 1975

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina production, sugar and rice milling, timber

Electric power: 175,000 kW capacity (1976); 370 million kWh produced (1976), 457 kWh per capita

Exports: $257 million (f.o.b., 1976); bauxite, sugar, alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, diamonds, rum

Imports: $371 million (c.i.f., 1976); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—27.4% U.K., 20.5% U.S., 16.3% CARICOM, 2.4% Canada; imports—28% U.S., 23% U.K., 22% CARICOM, 4% Canada (1976)

Aid: economic—authorizations from U.S. (FY53-75), $63 million in loans, $26 million in grants; commitments from Communist countries—China (1972-76), $36 million in loans, and East Germany (1974), $10 million in loans; from international organizations (FY46-75), $68 million

Budget: revenue, $186 million; expenditure, $312 million (1976)

Monetary conversion rate: floating with US dollar, 1 US$=G$2.55

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 109 km, all single track; 80 km 0.914-meter gage, 29 km 1.067-meter gage

Highways: 3,500 km; 800 km paved, 1,550 km otherwise improved, 1,150 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 5,900 km; Demerara River navigable to Mackenzie by ocean steamers, others by ferryboats, small craft only

Ports: 1 major (Georgetown), 3 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 96 total, 88 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with radio-relay network and over 21,300 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 285,000 radio receivers, 5 AM, 1 FM and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 189,000; 144,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $13.4 million; 4.9% of central government budget

HAITI

LAND

27,713 km²; 31% cultivated, 18% rough pastures, 7% forested, 44% unproductive

Land boundary: 361 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 1,771 km

PEOPLE

Population: 4,736,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.7% (current)

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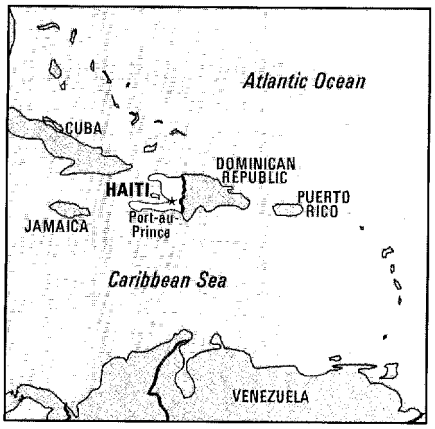
HAITI



(See reference map II)

Nationality: noun—Haitian(s); adjective—Haitian

Ethnic divisions: over 90% Negro, nearly 10% mulatto, few whites

Religion: 10% Protestant, 75% to 80% Roman Catholic (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo)

Language: French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole

Literacy: 10% to 12%

Labor force: 2.6 million (est. January 1968); 86% agriculture, 12% industry, 2% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor; unskilled labor abundant

Organized labor: less than 1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Haiti

Type: republic under the 14-year dictatorship of Francois Duvalier who was succeeded upon his death on 21 April 1971 by his son, Jean-Claude

Capital: Port-au-Prince

Political subdivisions: 5 departments (despite constitutional provision for 9)

Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964 and amended 1971; legal education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law colleges in Cap-Haitien, Les Cayes, Gonaives, and Jeremie; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: lifetime President, unicameral 58-member legislature of very limited powers, judiciary appointed by President

Government leader: President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: constitution as amended in 1971 provides for lifetime president to be designated by his predecessor and ratified by electorate in plebiscite; legislative elections, which are held every 6 years, last held February 1973

Political parties: National Unity Party, only legal party; United Haitian Communist Party (PUCH), illegal (Communist)

Voting strength (1973 legislative elections): 100% National Unity Party (Duvalier)

Communists: strength unknown; party leaders believed in exile

Other political or pressure groups: none

Member of: FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $865 million (1975), $189 per capita; real growth rate 1975, 2%

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum, pulses; caloric intake, 1,850 calories per day per capita

Major industries: sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, bauxite mining, tourism, light assembly industries

Electric power: 70,000 kW capacity (1976); 135 million kWh produced (1976), 29 kWh per capita

Exports: $81 million (f.o.b., 1975); coffee, light industrial products, bauxite, sugar, essential oils, sisal

Imports: $142 million (c.i.f., 1975); consumer durables, foodstuffs, industrial equipment, petroleum products, construction materials

Major trade partners: exports—71% U.S.; imports—53% U.S. (1975)

Aid: economic authorizations—from U.S. (FY46-75), $46 million loans, $109 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $102 million; military authorizations—from U.S. (FY46-75), $4 million in grants

Budget: (1974) revenue, $75 million; expenditure, $73 million

Monetary conversion rate: 5 gourdes=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 80 km narrow gage (0.760 m), single-track, privately owned industrial line; 8 km dual-gage 0.760- to 1.065-meter gage, government line, dismantled

Highways: 3,200 km; 600 km paved, 950 km otherwise improved, 1,650 km unimproved

Inland waterways: negligible; about 100 km navigable

Ports: 2 major (Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitian), 12 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 14 total, 13 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: all domestic facilities inadequate, international facilities slightly better; telephone expansion program underway; 11,000 telephones, 300,000 radio and 13,800 TV receivers, 32 AM, 5 FM, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

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DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,180,000; 628,000 fit for military service; about 51,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1976, $10.9 million; about 13.6% of operational budget

HONDURAS

(See reference map II)

LAND

112,150 km²; 27% forested, 30% pasture, 36% waste and built-up, 7% cropland

Land boundaries: 1,530 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 820 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,912,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.9% (7-74 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Honduran(s); adjective—Honduran

Ethnic divisions: 90% mestizo, 7% Indian, 2% Negro, and 1% white

Religion: about 97% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 57.4% of persons 10 years of age and over (est. 1970)

Labor force: approx. 900,000 (est. mid-1972); 66% agriculture, 12% services, 8% manufacturing, 5% commerce, 6% unemployed, 3% unspecified

Organized labor: 7% to 10% of labor force (mid-1972)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Honduras

Type: republic

Capital: Tegucigalpa

Political subdivisions: 18 departments

Legal system: based on Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature, and national judicial branch

Government leader: Juan Alberto Melgar Castro

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: government leaders have indicated an intention to hold elections in 1979

Political parties and leaders: all parties, even legal ones, are dormant at present; Liberal Party (PLH), Modesto Rodas Alvarado, Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaguez, Jorge Bueso Arias; National Party (PNH), Alejandro Lopez Cantarero, Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus; Mario Rivera Lopez, Martin Aquero; Popular Progressive Party (PPP) (uninscribed), Gonzalo Carias Castillo; National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU) (uninscribed), Miguel Andonie Fernandez; Workers Party of Honduras (PTH) (Communist) (uninscribed), Rogue Ochoa; Communist Party of Honduras/Soviet (PCH/S-outlawed), Dionisio Ramos Bejarano; Communist Party of Honduras/China (PCH/C-outlawed), Agapito Robledo Castro

Voting strength (1971 elections): National Party (PNH) 306,028; Liberal Party (PLH) 276,777

Communists: about 650; 500 sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH); Council of Honduran Private Enterprise (COHEP); Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH)

Member of: CACM, FAO, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $1,030 million (1975), $370 per capita; 79% private consumption, 10% government consumption, 22% domestic investment; −11% net foreign balance (1975); real growth rate, average 1971-75, 2.6%

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coffee, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: exports est. $8.0 million (1976); imports $0.5 million (1972)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products

Electric power: 175,000 kW capacity (1976); 450 million kWh produced (1976), 159 kWh per capita

Exports: $385 million (f.o.b., 1976); bananas, lumber, coffee, meat, petroleum products

Imports: $423 million (f.o.b., 1976); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum

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Major trade partners: exports—51% U.S., 12% CACM, 11% West germany; imports—42% U.S., 16% Venezuela, 13% CACM, 7% Japan, 3% West Germany (1975)

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $107 million loans, $87 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $291 million; from other Western countries (1960-73), $7.0 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-75), $16 million

Budget (1977): expenditures, $312 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2 lempiras=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 574 km; 325 km 1.067-meter gage, 249 km 0.914-meter gage

Highways: 8,700 km; 1,150 km bituminous surfaced, 2,500 km gravel surfaced or improved earth, 5,050 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,200 km navigable by small craft

Ports: 3 major (Puerto Cortes, La Ceiba, Tela), 9 minor

Civil air: 24 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 242 total, 223 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 19,500 telephones; 300,000 radio and 50,000 TV receivers; 97 AM, 12 FM, and 5 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 680,000; 401,000 fit for military service; about 31,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $25.3 million; about 8.1% of central government budget (includes the armed forces and other military)

HONG KONG

LAND

1,036 km²; 14% arable, 10% forested, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country)

Land boundaries: 24 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 733 km

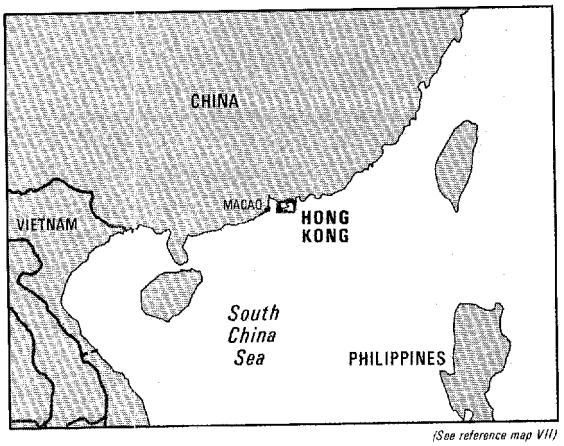
PEOPLE

Population: 4,453,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.6% (7-71 to 7-76)

Nationality: adjective—Hong Kong

Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% other

Religion: 10% Christian, 90% eclectic mixture of local religions



(See reference map VII)

Language: Chinese, English

Literacy: 75%

Labor force (1971 est.): 1.58 million; 43% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% construction, mining, quarrying and utilities, 13% commerce, 4% agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and hunting, 7% communications, 2% other; underemployment is a serious problem

Organized labor: 12% of 1969 labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of Hong Kong

Type: U.K. crown colony

Capital: Victoria

Political subdivisions: Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council; he legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Urban Council which alone includes elected representatives, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement; independent judiciary

Government leader: C. M. MacLehose, Governor and Commander in Chief

Suffrage: limited to 200,000 to 300,000 professional or skilled persons

Elections: every 2 years to select one-half of elected membership of Urban Council; other Urban Council members appointed by the Governor

Political parties: Civic Association; Reform Club; Socialist Democratic Party; Hong Kong Labour Party

Voting strength: (elected Urban Council members) Civic Association 4, Reform Club 3, and 1 independent

Communists: an estimated 2,000 cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China

Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated),

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Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers) Association of Hong Kong

Member of: ADB

ECONOMY

GDP: 6.8 billion (1975, in 1975 prices), $1,570 per capita (est.); average real growth 4.8% (1970-75)

Agriculture: agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main products—rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; food shortages—rice, wheat

Major industries: textiles and clothing, tourism, plastics, electronics, light metal products, food processing

Shortages: industrial raw materials, water, food

Electric power: 2,800,000 kW capacity (1976); 7,500 million kWh produced (1976), 1,665 kWh per capita

Exports: $8.4 billion (f.o.b., 1976), including $1.4 billion reexports; principal products clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

Imports: $8.7 billion (c.i.f., 1976)

Major trade partners: (1976) exports—35% U.S., 12% West Germany, 10% U.K.; imports—21% Japan, 18% China, 12% U.S.

Budget: (76/77) $1.44 billion

Monetary conversion rate: HK$4.884=US$1 (September 1976)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 35 km standard gage (1.435 m); government owned

Highways: 966 km; 660 km paved, 306 km gravel and crushed stone, or earth

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

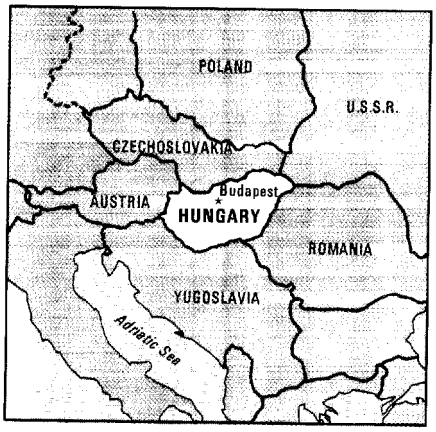
Telecommunications: modern facilities provide domestic and international services; excellent broadcast coverage provided by wired and radio broadcast stations; closed-circuit TV and TV broadcast facilities; 1 million telephones; 2.5 million radio receivers; 100,000 wired-speakers; 2 FM, 2 AM stations; wired-broadcast network; 859,000 TV receivers, 2 TV stations, 2 closed-circuit TV networks; 2 international communications satellite ground stations; coaxial cable link to Canton; 5 submarine cables; submarine cable under construction to Japan and Philippines

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,201,000; 937,000 fit for military service; about 55,000 reach military age (18) annually

Defense is the responsibility of U.K.

HUNGARY



(See reference map IV)

92,981 km²; 60% arable, 14% other agricultural, 16% forested, 10% other

Land boundaries: 2,245 km

PEOPLE

Population: 10,664,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Hungarian(s); adjective—Hungarian

Ethnic divisions: 93.3% Magyar, 2.5% German, 2.4% Gypsy, 0.7% Jews, 1.1% other

Religion: 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other

Language: 98.2% Magyar, 1.8% other

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 5,085,500 (1 January 1976); 23% agriculture, 44% industry and building, 16% trade and transport, 17% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Hungarian Peoples Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Budapest

Political subdivisions: 19 megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status, 97 jaras (districts)

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949 amended 1972; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Lorand Eotvos Tudomanyegyetem School of Law in Budapest and 2 other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—Presidential Council (elected by Parliament); legislative—Parliament (elected by direct suffrage); judicial—Supreme Court (elected by Parliament)

Government leaders: Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman, Council of Ministers; Pal Losonczi, President, Presidential Council

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Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: every 5 years; national and local elections are held separately

Political parties and leaders: Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers Party (sole party); Janos Kadar is First Secretary of Central Committee

Voting strength (1975 election): 7,497,061 (99.6 %) for Communist-approved candidates; 30,108 (0.4%) invalid and negative votes; total eligible electorate about 7.76 million; next elections will be held in 1980

Communists: about 754,000 party members (March 1975)

Member of: CEMA, Danube Commission, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $25.5 billion in 1976 (at 1975 prices), $2,410 per capita; 1976 growth rate, 1.2%

Agriculture: normally self-sufficient; main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes; caloric intake 3,140 calories per day per capita (1970)

Major industries: mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)

Shortages: metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products, crude oil

Crude steel: 3.65 million metric tons produced (1976), 340 kg per capita

Electric power: 4,506,000 kW capacity (1976); 22 billion kWh produced (1976), 2,080 kWh per capita

Exports: $6,330 million (f.o.b., 1976); 31% machinery, 18% industrial consumer goods, 28% raw materials and semimanufactures, 21% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 2% (distribution for 1976)

Imports: $7,041 million (1976); 22% machinery, 9% industrial consumer goods, 48% raw materials and semimanufactures; 9% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 12% (distribution for 1976)

Major trade partners: $13,371 million (1976); 66% with Communist countries, 34% with non-Communist countries

Aid: U.S.S.R.—$338 million extended (1956-66), $10 million extended in 1967, $167 million extended in 1968; to less developed non-Communist countries—$716 million (1954-76)

Monetary conversion rate: 41.30 forints=US$1 (commercial); 20.60 forints=US$1 (noncommercial) (1977)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years

NOTE: foreign trade figures were converted at the 1976 rate of 41.56 forints=US$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 8,392 km; 7,879 km standard gage (1.435 m), 478 km narrow gage (mostly 0.760 m), 35 km broad gage (1.524 m), 1,159 km double track, 1,303 km electrified; government owned (1975)

Highways: 30,000 km; 350 km concrete, 21,450 km bituminous, 250 km stone block, 7,000 km gravel, 950 km earth (1975)

Inland waterways: 1,688 km (1977)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,287 km; refined products, 290 km; natural gas, 2,896 km

Freight carried: rail—131.7 million metric tons, 23.5 billion metric ton/km (1975); highway—479.4 million metric tons, 8.1 billion metric ton/km (1975); waterway—est. 14.2 million metric tons, 8.3 billion metric ton/km incl. int'l. transit traffic (1975)

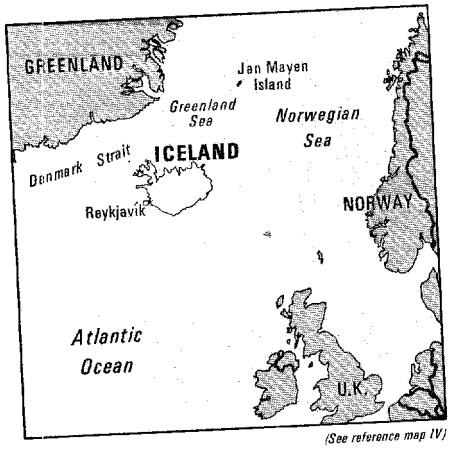
River ports: 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaujvaros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, GDR, and Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in Poland

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,650,000; 2,314,000 fit for military service; about 70,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, est. 14.7 billion forints; about 4% of total budget

ICELAND



(See reference map IV)

LAND

102,952 km²; arable negligible, 22% meadows and pastures, forested negligible, 78% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 4,988 km

PEOPLE

Population: 223,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.2% (1-75 to 1-76)

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Nationality: noun—Icelander(s); adjective—Icelandic
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population
Religion: 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation
Language: Icelandic
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 85,000; 22.6% agriculture and fishing; 25.6% mining and manufacturing; 10.7% construction; 12.8% commerce; 7.8% transportation and communications; 15.2% services; and 5.7% other; unemployment 0.6%
Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Iceland
Type: republic
Capital: Reykjavik
Political subdivisions: 23 rural districts, 215 parishes, 14 incorporated towns
Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts
Government leaders: President Kristjan Eldjarn; Prime Minister Geir Hallgrimsson
Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory
Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (next in (1978); presidential, every 4 years
Political parties and leaders: Independence (conservative), Geir Hallgrimsson; Progressive, Olafur Johannesson; Social Democratic, Benedikt Grondal; People's Alliance (Communist front), Ragnar Arnalds; Organization of Liberals and Leftists, Magnus Torfi Olafsson
Voting strength (1974 election): 42.7% Independence, 24.9% Progressive, 9.1% Social Democratic, 18.3% People's Alliance, organization of leftists and liberals 4.6%
Communists: est. 2,200; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 20,922 votes cast for People's Alliance in 1974 election
Member of: Council of Europe, EC (free trade agreement pending resolution of fishing limits issue), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $1,351 million (1976 est.), $6,000 per capita; 60% consumption, 33% investment, 11% government, −2.3% net foreign balance (1975); 1976 growth rate 0.0%, constant prices
Agriculture: cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips; food shortages—grains, sugar, vegetable and other fibers; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1964-66)
Fishing: catch 987,094 metric tons; exports $231 million (1975)
Major industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production, hydro-electricity
Shortages: grain, fuel, wood, minerals, vegetable fibers
Electric power: 493,000 kW capacity (1976); 2.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 11,736 kWh per capita
Exports: $409 million (f.o.b., 1976); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite
Imports: $470 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles
Major trade partners: (1975) exports—U.S. 29%, EC 25%, U.S.S.R. 11%; imports—EC 45%, U.S. 9%, U.S.S.R. 10%
Aid: economic—U.S. authorized (1949-73) $90.2 million, $1.2 million in FY72, $0.9 million in FY73; IBRD $30 million through September 1973
Budget: (1975) expenditures $315 million, revenues $292 million
Monetary conversion rate: 182.2 kronur=US$1 (1976); 153.7 kronur=US$1 (1975)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none
Highways: 11,048 km; 7,896 km crushed stone (including lava) and gravel, 3,008 km unsurfaced roads and motorable tracks, 144 km concrete or paved
Ports: 4 major (Akureyri, Hafnarfjordhur, Reykjavik, Seydhisfjordhur), and about 50 minor
Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft registered
Airfields: 126 total, 102 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 93,400 telephones; 80,000 radio and 55,000 TV receivers; 17 AM, 14 FM, and 80 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 54,000; 49,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)

INDIA

LAND

3,136,500 km² (includes Indian part of Jammu-Kashmir, Sikkim, Goa, Damao and Diu); 50% arable, 5% permanent meadows and pastures, 20% desert, waste, or urban, 22% forested, 3% inland water
Land boundaries: 12,700 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; additional 100 nm is fisheries conservation zone,

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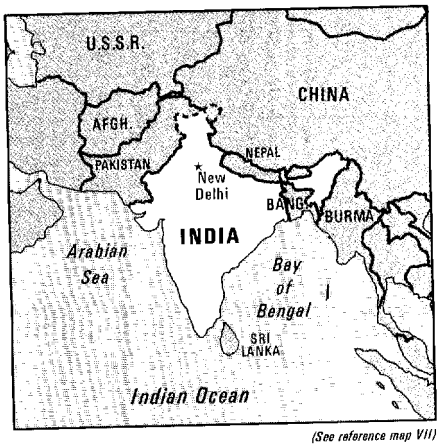
INDIA



(See reference map VII)

December 1968; archipelago concept baselines); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 7,000 km (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 642,103,000, including Sikkim and the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu-Kashmir (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Indian(s); adjective—Indian

Ethnic divisions: 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other

Religion: 83.5% Hindu, 10.7% Muslim, 1.8% Sikh, 2.6% Christian, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.7% other

Language: 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

Literacy: males 39%; females 18%; both sexes 29% (1971 census)

Labor force: about 197 million; 70% agriculture, more than 10% unemployed and underemployed; shortage of skilled labor is significant and unemployment is rising

Organized labor: about 2.5% of total labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of India

Type: federal republic

Capital: New Delhi

Political subdivisions: 22 states, 9 union territories

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: parliamentary government, national and state; relatively independent judiciary

Government leader: Prime Minister Morarji Desai

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national and state elections ordinarily held every 5 years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; postponed general election due in March 1977, held in March 1977; most state elections must be held no later than March 1978

Political parties and leaders: Indian National Congress, controlled national government from independence to March 1977, parliamentary leader is Y. B. Charan, party president is Swaran Singh; Janata Party (a merger of 4 pre-1977 election parties) led by Prime Minister Desai and General Secretary Surendra Mohan; Congress for Democracy (CFD), a breakaway faction of the Congress Party which is in coalition with the Janata party, led by Jagjiuan Ram; Communist Party of India (CPI), C. Rajeswara Rao, general secretary; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), P. Sunderaya, general secretary; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML); Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK), a regional party in Tamil Nadu led by M. G. Ramachandran; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), N. Karunanidhi, president, opposes ADMK; Akali Dal representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab

Voting strength (1977 election): 43.17% Janata and CFD, 34.54% Congress, 4.30% CPI/M, 2.82% CPI, 15.17% regional parties and others

Communists: 90,000 members of CPI (est.), 85,000 members of CPI/M (est.); Communist sympathizers, 13 million

Other political or pressure groups: various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous "senas" or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena and Dalit Panthers in Bombay, the Anand Marg, and the Rashtriya Swayamserak Sangh

Member of: ADB, AIOEC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $73 billion (FY76, in 1976 prices), $117 per capita; real growth 3.2% (FY70-76), 9.0% in FY76

Agriculture: main crops—rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, and coffee; must import foodgrains; caloric intake is low and diet is deficient in protein

Fishing: catch 2.4 million metric tons (FY75); exports $85 million (FY73), imports $2 million

Major industries: textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

Crude steel: 7.2 million metric tons produced (FY75)

Electric power: 22,700,000 kW capacity (1976); 93.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 148 kWh per capita

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Exports: $4.5 billion (f.o.b., FY76); tea, jute manufactures, iron ore, cotton textiles, leather and leather products, sugar

Imports: $5.8 billion (c.i.f., FY76); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, grains and flour, fertilizers

Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, Japan, Iran

Budget: (FY77) revenue expenditures $8.5 billion, capital expenditures $5.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 9.0 rupees=US$1 (August 1976)

Fiscal year: fiscal year ends 31 March of stated year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 61,313 km; 25,550 km meter gage (1.00 m), 30,041 km broad gage (1.676 m), 4,476 km narrow gage (0.762 m and 0.610 m), government owned; 46 km meter gage (1.00 m), 855 km broad gage (1.676 m), 345 km narrow gage (0.762 m and 0.610 m), privately owned; 12,304 km double track; 10,160 km electrified

Highways: 1,327,000 km; 415,000 km paved, 190,442 km gravel or crushed stone, 304,895 km improved earth, 416,663 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 14,300 km; 2,575 km navigable by river steamers

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,432 km; refined products, 2,020 km; natural gas, 359 km

Ports: 8 major, 80 minor

Civil air: 93 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 356 total, 341 usable; 189 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 52 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 121 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair domestic telephone service where available, good internal microwave links; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; international radio communications adequate; 1,816,900 telephones; 14,100,000 radio and 162,000 TV sets; about 172 AM stations at 80 locations, 7 TV stations, 2 earth satellite stations; submarine cables extend to Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Aden

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 153,307,000; 90,220,000 fit for military service; about 7,132,000 reach military age (17) annually

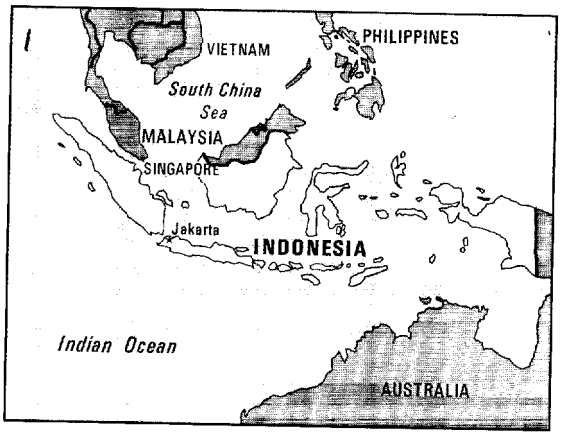
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1978, $3.1 billion; 18% of central government budget

INDONESIA

LAND

1,906,240 km²; 12% small holdings and estates, 64% forests, 24% inland water, waste, urban, and other

Land boundaries: 2,736 km



(See reference map VII)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): under an archipelago theory, claim is 12 nm, measured seaward from straight baselines connecting the outermost islands

Coastline: 54,716 km

PEOPLE

Population: 137,470,000, including East Timor and West Irian (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Indonesian(s); adjective—Indonesian

Ethnic divisions: 45% Javanese, 14% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% Coastal Malays, 26% other

Religion: 85% Muslim, 9% Christian, 2% Buddhist, 2% Hindu, 2% other

Language: Indonesian (modified form of Malay) official; English, and Dutch leading foreign languages

Literacy: 60% (est.); 72% in 6-16 age group

Labor force: 44 million; 70% agriculture, 15% industry, 15% miscellaneous and unemployed

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Indonesia

Type: republic

Capital: Jakarta

Political subdivisions: 27 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces which are further subdivided into 282 second-level areas

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; legal education at University of Indonesia, Jakarta; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of cabinet; cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (Parliament), of 460 members (100 appointed, 360 elected); second and larger body (Congress) of 920 members and includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly

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elected) elects President and Vice President, and theoretically determines national policy

Government leader: President Suharto (elected by Congress, March 1973)

Suffrage: universal over age 17 and married persons regardless of age

Political parties and leaders: Golkar (quasi-official "party" based on functional groups), Amir Moertono; Indonesian Democratic Party (federation of former Nationalist and Christian parties), Mohammed Isnaeni; Unity Development Party (federation of former Islamic parties), Idham Chalid

Voting strength (1971 election): Golkar 236 seats, Indonesian Democratic 30, Unity Development 94

Communists: Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current strength est. at 1,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity; pre-October 1965 hard-core membership has been estimated at 1.5 million

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, CIPEC, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $28.1 billion (1975, current prices), about $210 per capita; real average annual growth (1970-75), 7.1%

Agriculture: subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops—rice, rubber, copra, other tropical products; food shortage—rice, wheat

Fishing: catch 1.4 million tons (1975); exports $88 million (1975), imports $2 million (1975)

Major industries: processing agricultural products and petroleum, textiles, mining

Electric power: 1,820,000 kW capacity (1976); 5.6 billion kWh produced (1976), 42 kWh per capita

Exports: $8,000 million (f.o.b., 1976); timber, rubber, tin, copra, tea, coffee, tobacco, palm oil; petroleum, $5,900 million (460 million bbls) (1976)

Imports: $5,500 million (f.o.b., 1976); rice, other foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment, consumer durables

Major trade partners: exports (1976)—29% U.S., 41% Japan, 8% Singapore; imports—19% U.S., 31% Japan, 9% West Germany

Budget: (1977-78) expenditures $10.2 billion; 49% current, 51% development expenditures; planned receipts $10.2 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 415 rupiah=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 7,863 km; 7,246 km 1.067-meter gage, 525 km 0.750-meter gage, 92 km 0.600-meter gage; 211 km double track; 101 km electrified; government owned

Highways: 92,473 km; 20,278 km paved, 40,555 km gravel or crushed stone, 31,640 km improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 21,579 km; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Borneo 10,460 km, Celebes 241 km, and Irian Barat 4,587 km

Ports: 10 major, 63 minor

Civil air: approximately 100 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 369 total, 341 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 68 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service poor, international service good; radiobroadcast coverage good; 305,450 telephones; 5 million radio and 300,000 TV sets; 150 AM, 1 FM, and 13 TV stations; 1 international ground satellite station (1 Indian Ocean antenna and 1 Pacific Ocean antenna), and 40 domestic ground satellite stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1978, $1.5 billion; about 14.8% of central government budget

IRAN

(See reference map V)

LAND

1,647,240 km²; 14% agricultural, 11% forested, 16% cultivable with adequate irrigation, 51% desert, waste, or urban, 8% migratory grazing and other

Land boundaries: 5,318 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing, 50 nm)

Coastline: 3,180 km, including islands, 676 km

PEOPLE

Population: 34,942,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.9% (7-70 to 7-75)

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Nationality: noun—Iranian(s); adjective—Iranian

Ethnic divisions: 63% Ethnic Persians, 3% Kurds, 13% other Iranian, 18% Turkic, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other

Religion: 93% Shia Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrians, Jews, Christians and Baha'is

Language: Farsi (Persian), Turkish dialects, Kurdish, Arabic

Literacy: about 37% of those 7 years of age and older (1976 est.)

Labor force: 10.1 million est. 1976; 36% agriculture, 21% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor substantial

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Empire of Iran

Type: constitutional monarchy, controlled by the Shah

Capital: Tehran

Political subdivisions: 23 provinces, subdivided into districts, sub-districts, counties, and villages

Legal system: based largely on French law, with elements drawn from other continental systems; personal law based on Islamic practice generally with residual traces of Roman law; constitution adopted 1906 and constitutional law of 1907; High Court of Appeal may judge disputes relating to government departments acting according to law; legal education at University of Teheran; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive power rests in Shah who appoints a Prime Minister; Prime Minister must be approved by lower house (Majlis); while Cabinet theoretically responsibility of Prime Minister, Shah usually exerts strong influence over its selection; bicameral legislature; Majlis has 268 members elected to 4-year terms, and Senate 60 members serving 4-year terms; half of Senate members appointed by Shah, other half elected; no provision for judicial review of constitutionality of legislative acts

Government leaders: Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Prime Minister Amir Abas Hoveyda

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: Majlis every 4 years; Senate every 4 years; latest national elections June 1975, last district and municipal October 1976

Political parties and leaders: a single party system, designated The Resurgence Party of the People of Iran (RPPI) with Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda as Secretary-General, was formed by Shah in March 1975; all other political parties disbanded

Voting strength: all candidates government approved and members of the RPPI

Communists: 1,000-2,000 (hard-core, est.); sympathizers (15,000-20,000 est.); mostly pro-U.S.S.R. but pro-Chinese faction developing

Other political or pressure groups: Tudeh Party (Communist, illegal); National Front (coalition of neutralist urban elements virtually discredited because of opposition to Shah's reform program); Confederation of Iranian Students (illegal)

Member of: CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OPEC, RCD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $66 billion (1976), $1,900 per capita; recent real GNP growth, 13.3% (1970-76)

Agriculture: wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, and goats

Major industries: crude oil production (2,147 million bbls in 1976) and refining, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating

Electric power: 6,250,000 kW capacity (1976); 20 billion kWh produced (1976), 589 kWh per capita

Exports: $23.0 billion (f.o.b., 1976); 97% petroleum; also carpets, raw cotton, fruits, and nuts, hide and leather items, ores

Imports: $13.1 billion (f.o.b., 1976); machinery, iron and steel products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment, agricultural products

Major trade partners: exports—U.S., Japan, West Germany, U.S. S.R. and other Communist countries; imports—U.S., West Germany, Japan, U.K., U.S.S.R.

Budget: (FY77-78) $50.1 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 70.6 rials=US$1

Fiscal year: 21 March-20 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,509 km standard gage (1.435 m), 92 km 1.676-meter gage

Highways: 43,442 km; 12,060 km bituminous and bituminous treated, 22,920 km gravel and crushed stone, 8,462 km improved earth

Inland waterways: 904 km, excluding the Caspian Sea, 104 km on the Shatt al Arab

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,639 km; refined products, 3,597 km; natural gas, 2,317 km

Ports: 7 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 36 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 174 total, 162 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways over 3,660 m, 16 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 62 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: most advanced system in the Middle East of high-capacity radio-relay links, open-wire lines, cables, and tropospheric links; principal center Tehran, secondary centers Isfahan, Meshed, and Tabriz; 805,600 telephones; 2.1 million radio and 1.7 million TV receivers; 35 AM, 2 FM, and 67 TV stations; 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean antennas

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DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,084,000; 4,789,000 fit for military service; about 350,000 reach military age (21) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 20 March 1977, $10,150,310,000; 34.9% of central government budget

IRAQ

(See reference map V)

LAND

445,480 km²; 18% cultivated, 68% desert, waste, or urban, 10% seasonal and other grazing land, 4% forest and woodland

Land boundaries: 3,668 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 58 km

PEOPLE

Population: 11,768,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.3% (10-74 to 10-75)

Nationality: noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

Ethnic divisions: 70.9% Arabs, 18.3% Kurds, 0.7% Assyrians, 2.4% Turkomans, 7.7% other

Religion: 90% Muslim (50% Shiah Muslim, 40% Sunni Muslim), 8% Christian, 2% other

Language: Arabic, Kurdish minority speaks Kurdish

Literacy: 20% to 40%

Labor force: 2.4 million; 70% agriculture, 6.5% industry, 6.7% government, 16.8% other; rural underemployment high, but not serious because low subsistence levels make it easy to care for unemployed; severe shortage of technically trained personnel

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Iraq

Type: republic; National Front Government consisting of Ba'th Party (BPI), and Iraq Communist Party (CPI) formed in July 1973 (Kurds invited to join National Front government but have refused pending solution of Kurdish autonomy issue; Communists play nominal role in government)

Capital: Baghdad

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces under centrally appointed officials

Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; legal education at University of Baghdad; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Ba'th Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup

Government leaders: President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr; Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Husayn 'Abd-al-Majid al-Tikriti

Suffrage: no elective bodies exist

Elections: no national elections since overthrow of monarchy in 1958

Communists: Communist Party allowed token representation in cabinet; est. 2,000 hard-core members

Political or pressure groups: political parties banned, possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime and army officers

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $16 billion (1976 est.), $1,390 per capita

Agriculture: dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock

Major industry: crude petroleum (third largest producer in Middle East); 2.3 million b/d (1976); petroleum revenues for 1976, $8.9 billion

Electric power: 1,564,000 kW capacity (1976); 4.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 395 kWh per capita

Exports: $9.1 billion (f.o.b., 1976 est.); net receipts from oil, $8.0 billion; non-oil, $300 million est.

Imports: $5.1 billion (f.o.b., 1975 est.); 26% from Communist countries (1973)

Major trade partners: exports—U.S. 2%, Italy 22%, France 19%, Netherlands 6%, U.K. 4%; imports—U.S. 5.6%, U.K. 8.5%, U.S.S.R. 8.8%, France 8.4%, Japan 6.7%, Brazil 5.9%, Czechoslovakia 5.5% (1973)

Budget: $9 billion (FY77), actual estimated

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Iraqi dinar=US$3.37 (end of December 1976)

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,700 km; 1,123 km standard gage (1.435 m), 577 km meter gage (1.00 m); 16 km meter gage double track

Highways: 20,791 km; 6,490 km paved, 4,645 km improved earth, 9,656 km unimproved earth

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Inland waterways: 1,015 km; Shatt al Arab navigable by maritime traffic for about 104 km; Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers

Ports: 3 major (Basra, Umm Qasr, Al Faw)

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,821 km; 585 km refined products; 1,360 km natural gas

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 78 total, 70 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 41 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

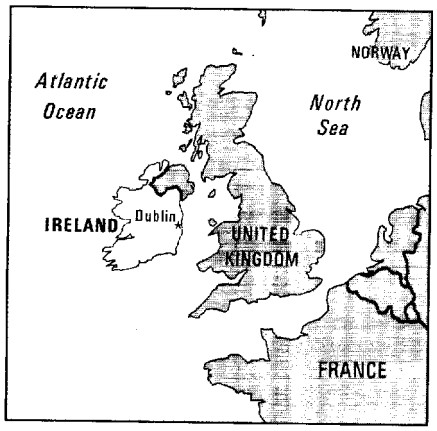
Telecommunications: network consists of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; 184,900 telephones; 1.28 million radio receivers; 357,000 TV receivers; 9 AM, no FM and 10 TV stations; 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean antennas

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,642,000; 1,478,000 fit for military service; about 118,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: est. for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $3,377,237,000; 33.7% of central government budget and 22.5% of est. GNP; no service allocation is available (dollar value converted from Iraqi dinars at official rate of 0.2961 dinars=US$1)

IRELAND



(See reference map IV)

LAND

68,894 km²; 17% arable, 51% meadows and pastures, 3% forested, 2% inland water, 27% waste and urban

Land boundaries: 360 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,448 km

PEOPLE

Population: 3,174,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.7% (7-61 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Irishman(men), Irish (collective pl.); adjective—Irish

Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous Celts

Religion: 94% Roman Catholic, 4% Anglican, 2% other

Language: English and Gaelic official; English is generally spoken

Literacy: 98%-99%

Labor force: about 1,134,000 (1971); 26% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 19% manufacturing; 15% commerce; 7% construction; 5% transportation; 4% government; 24% other; 9.8% unemployment (February 1976)

Organized labor: 36% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)

Type: republic

Capital: Dublin

Political subdivisions: 26 counties

Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: elected President; bicameral parliament reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

Government leaders: President Patrick Hillery; Prime Minister (Taoiseach) John (Jack) Lynch; Deputy Prime Minister (Tanaiste) George Colley

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Dail (lower house) elected every 5 years—last election June 1977; President elected for 7-year term—last election November 1976

Political parties and leaders: Fianna Fail, John (Jack) Lynch; Labor Party, Frank Cluskey; Fine Gael, Garret Fitzgerald; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan

Voting strength: (1977 election) Fianna Fail (84 seats), Fine Gael (43 seats), Labor Party (17 seats), Independents hold 4 seats

Communists: approximately 600

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, EEC, ESRO (observer), EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $8.0 billion (1976 est.), $2,512 per capita; 65.7% consumption, 22.6% investment, 19.6% government, −0.2% inventories; −8.1% net export of goods and services; 1970-76 (inclusive) real growth rate, average 2.8%

Agriculture: 70% of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products—livestock and dairy

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products, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages—grains, fruits, vegetables; caloric intake 3,510 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 89,500 metric tons (1974); exports of fish and fish products $29.6 million (1974), imports of fish and fish products $11.3 million (1974)

Major industries: food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, machinery and transportation equipment

Shortages: coal, petroleum, timber and woodpulp, steel and nonferrous metals, fertilizers, cereals and animal feeds, textile fibers and textiles

Crude steel: 85,000 metric tons produced in 1975, 30 kg per capita

Electric power: 2,387,000 kW capacity (1976); 9.8 billion kWh produced (1976), 3,148 kWh per capita

Exports: $3,353.6 million (f.o.b., 1976); live animals, meat, dairy products, machinery, clothing, chemicals

Imports: $4,212.5 million (c.i.f., 1976); petroleum and petrol products, chemicals, machinery, cereals

Major trade partners: U.K., 49.2% of total (1976)

Aid: economic—U.S., $200 million authorized (FY49-75); IBRD, $122 million authorized (FY64-75); EC Common Borrowing Facility, $300 million

Budget: (1977 projected) 2,029 million pounds expenditures, 1,811 million pounds revenues, 218 million pounds deficit, public sector borrowing requirement 573 million pounds

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Irish pound=US$1.8061 (1976)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,189 km 1.600-meter gage, government-owned

Highways: 88,302 km; 78,616 km surfaced, 9,686 km earth

Inland waterways: approximately 1,000 km

Ports: 6 major, 38 minor

Civil air: 18 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 38 total, 38 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

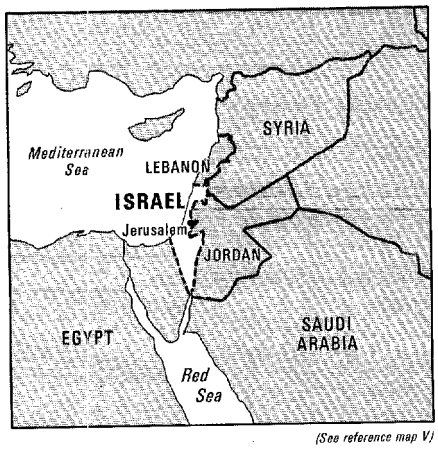
Telecommunications: small, modern system; all cities interconnected for telephone and telegraph service; 444,000 telephones; 900,000 radio sets receivers; 637,000 TV receivers; 6 AM, 7 FM, and 28 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 739,000; 579,000 fit for military service; about 29,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1977, $144.8 million; about 5.7% of the central government budget

ISRAEL



(See reference map V)

NOTE: The Arab territories occupied since the 1967 war are not included in the data below unless so indicated.

LAND

20,720 km² (excluding about 64,750 km² of occupied territory in Jordan, Egypt, and Syria); 20% cultivated, 40% pastureland and meadows, 4% forested, 4% desert, waste, or urban, 3% inland water, 29% unsurveyed

Land boundaries: 1,036 km (prior to 1967 war); including occupied areas, approximately 1,050 km (1977)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm

Coastline: 273 km (prior to 1967 war); including occupied areas, approximately 848 km (1977)

PEOPLE

Population: 3,573,000, excluding occupied territories, East Jerusalem, and the other occupied territories (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.7% (7-75 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Israeli(s); adjective—Israel

Ethnic divisions: 85% Jews, 15% non-Jews (mostly Arabs)

Religion: 85% Judaism, 11% Islam, 4% Christian and other

Language: Hebrew official; Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

Literacy: 88% Jews, 48% Arabs

Labor force: 1,133,000; 6.5% agriculture, forestry and fishing; 25.3% manufacturing (mining, industry); 0.9% electricity and water; 8.1% construction and public works; 12.2% commerce; 7.7% transport, storage, and communications; 6.5% finance and business; 26.1% public services; 6.7% personal and other services (1974)

Organized labor: 90% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Israel

Type: republic

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Capital: Jerusalem; not recognized by U.S. which maintains Embassy in Tel Aviv

Political subdivisions: 6 administrative districts

Legal system: mixture of English common law and, in personal area, Jewish, Christian and Muslim legal systems; commercial matters regulated substantially by codes adopted since 1948; no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the Knesset (legislature) relating to the Knesset, Israeli lands, the president, the government and the Israel citizenship law; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Hebrew University in Jerusalem; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President Ephraim Katzir has largely ceremonial functions; executive power vested in cabinet; unicameral parliament (Knesset) of 120 members elected under a system of proportional representation; legislation provides fundamental laws in absence of a written constitution; 2 distinct court systems (secular and religious)

Government leader: Prime Minister Menachem Begin

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held every 4 years unless required by dissolution of Knesset; last election held in May 1977

Principal political parties and leaders: Herut, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman; Liberal Party, Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich; La'am, Yigal Hurvitz; (Likud is a coalition formed of Herut, Liberals and La'am); National Religious Party, Joseph Burg, Zevulun Hammer; Democratic Movement for Change, Yigael Yadin, Shmuel Tamir, Meir Amit; Israel Labor Party, Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin, Yigal Allon; SHELLI, Arieh Eliav

Voting strength: Likud 45 seats; National Religious Party 12 seats; Orthodox Augudat parties 5 seats; Samuel Flatto-Sharon 1 seat; Moshe Dayan 1 seat; Labor Party-MAPAM-Arab List Alignment 32 seats; Democratic Movement for Change 15 seats; Independent Liberal Party 1 seat; Citizens Rights Movement 1 seat; RAKAH 5 seats; SHELLI 2 seats

Communists: RAKAH (predominantly Arab but with Jews in its leadership) has some 1,500 members; the Jewish Communist Party, MAKI, is now part of Moked, which is a far-left Zionist party

Other political or pressure groups: right-wing Jewish Defense League led by Rabbi Meir Kahane; Black Panthers, a loosely organized youth group seeking more benefits for oriental Jews; Gush Emunim, Jewish religious zealots pushing for freedom for Jews to settle anywhere on the West Bank

Member of: FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $12.1 billion (1976, in 1976 prices), $3,431 per capita (converted to dollars at 7.95 Israeli pounds=US$1); 1976 growth of real GNP −2.0%

Agriculture: main products—citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef and dairy products, poultry products

Major industries: food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and clothing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, rubber and plastic products, potash mining

Electric power: 2,200,000 kW capacity (1976); 11 billion kWh produced (1976), 3,144 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1976); major items—polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products; tourism is leading foreign exchange earner

Imports: $3.9 billion (c.i.f., 1976); major items—rough diamonds, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, and aircraft

Major trade partners: exports—EC, U.S., U.K., Japan, Hong Kong, Switzerland; imports—EC, U.S., U.K., Switzerland, Japan

Budget: FY ending 31 March 1977—$12 billion (converted at 7.1 Israeli pounds=US$1)

Monetary conversion rate: 9.12 Israeli pounds=US$1 (April 1977, changes almost monthly); par value protected by a system of export subsidies and import duties and by legal restrictions on conversion

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 767 km standard gage (1.435 m)

Highways: 11,000 km paved roads, remainder unknown

Pipelines: crude oil, 708 km; refined products, 290 km; natural gas, 89 km

Ports: 3 major (Haifa, Ashdod, Elat), 5 minor

Airfields: 55 total, 48 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Civil air: 24 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: second to Iran, the most modern and highly developed in the Middle East; 796,348 telephones; 459,000 radio and 590,000 TV receivers; 33 TV, 14 AM, and 10 FM stations; 1 submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: Jewish males 15-49, 760,000; 655,000 fit for military service; average number of Jews reaching military age (18) annually—30,000 males, 30,000 females; both sexes liable for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1977, $4,271,551,000; about 39.6% of central government budget

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ITALY

LAND

301,217 km²; 50% cultivated, 17% meadow and pasture, 21% forest, 3% unused but potentially productive, 9% waste or urban

Land boundaries: 1,702 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 4,996 km

PEOPLE

Population: 56,559,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.7% (1-66 to 1-76)

Nationality: noun—Italian(s); adjective—Italian

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and of Albanian-Italians in the south

Religion: almost 100% nominally Roman Catholic (de facto state religion)

Language: Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige Region (e.g., Bolzano) are predominantly German speaking; significant French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta Region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area

Literacy: 5%-7% of population illiterate (1972); illiteracy varies widely by region

Labor force: 19,549,000 (January 1975); 15.0% agriculture, 42.9% industry, 39.0% other; 3.3% unemployment (1975), 5.6% if underemployed (those working less than 33-hour workweek) are included; 1.5 million Italians employed in other Western European countries

Organized labor: 20% (est.) of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Italian Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Rome

Political subdivisions: constitution provides for establishment of 20 regions; 5 (Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Valle d'Aosta) have been functioning for some time and the remaining 15 regions were instituted on 1 April 1972; 94 provinces

Legal system: based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; he is also Commander of the Armed Forces and presides over the Supreme Defense Council; otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; legislative power invested in bicameral, popularly elected Parliament; Italy has an independent judicial establishment

Government leaders: President Giovanni Leone; Premier Guilio Andreotti

Suffrage: universal over age 18 (except in Senatorial elections where minimum age of voter is 25)

Elections: national elections for Parliament held every 5 years (most recent, June 1976); provincial and municipal elections held every 5 years with some out of phase; regional elections every 5 years (held June 1975)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DC), Benigno Zaccagnini (secretary general), Aldo Moro (party president); Communist Party (PCI), Enrico Berlinguer (secretary general), Luigi Longo (party president); Socialist Party (PSI), Bettino Craxi (secretary general), Pietro Nenni (party president); Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Pierluigi Romita (secretary general); Liberal Party (PLI), Valerio Zanone (party secretary); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante; Republican Party (PRI), Oddo Biasini (party secretary); Ugo La Malfa (party president)

Voting strength (1976 election): 38.7% DC, 34.4% PCI, 9.6% PSI, 6.1% MSI, 3.4% PSDI, 3.1% PRI, 1.3% PLI, 3.4% other

Communists: 1,814,262 members (as of the end of 1976)

Other political or pressure groups: the Vatican; three major trade union confederations (CGIL—Communist dominated, CISL—Christian Democratic, and UIL—Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups

Member of: ADB, ASSIMER, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECOWAS, ECSC, EEC, EIB, ELDO, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GDP: $171 billion (1976), $3,074 per capita; 74.9% private consumption, 20.2% gross fixed investment, 13.9% government, net foreign balance −2.8%; 1973 growth rate 6.3%, 1974 growth rate 3.4%, 1976 growth rate 5.6% (1970 constant prices)

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Agriculture: important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops—cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages—fats, meat, fish, and eggs; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 405,676 metric tons (1975), $336 million (1973); exports $46 million (1976), imports $352 million (1976)

Major industries: machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

Shortages: coal, fuels, minerals

Crude steel: 23.4 million metric tons produced (1976), 423 kg per capita

Electric power: 51,223,000 kW capacity (1976); 199 billion kWh produced (1976), 3,537 kWh per capita

Exports: $37.1 billion (f.o.b., 1976); principal items—machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear

Imports: $43.6 billion (c.i.f., 1976); principal items—machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum

Major trade partners: (1976) 45.5% EC-nine (18% West Germany, 14% France, 4% Netherlands, 4% U.K., 3% Belgium-Luxembourg); 7% U.S.; 3% U.S.S.R. and 3% other Communist countries of Eastern Europe

Aid: economic—U.S., $4,128 million (FY46-75), $78.2 million authorized FY73; IBRD, $398 million authorized through FY75, none since FY65; International Finance Corporation, $1 million authorized through FY75, none since FY60; military—U.S., $2,545 million (FY46-73), $11.6 million authorized in FY73

Monetary conversion rate: Smithsonian rate as of December 1973, 650.4 lira=US$1; average of Friday closing rates in 1976—832 lira=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 20,690 km; 15,970 km government-owned standard gage (1.435 m), 7,850 km electrified; 4,720 km non-government owned, 2,507 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,270 km electrified; 2,213 km narrow gage (0.950 m), 517 km electrified

Highways: 286,400 km; autostrade 4,800 km, state highways 41,200 km, provincial highways 91,200 km, communal highways 149,200 km; 254,400 km concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 24,800 km gravel and crushed stone, 7,200 km earth

Inland waterways: 2,500 km navigable routes

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,770 km; refined products, 2,179 km; natural gas, 13,079 km

Ports: 16 major, 22 significant minor

Civil air: 136 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 148 total, 148 usable; 83 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 11 seaplane stations

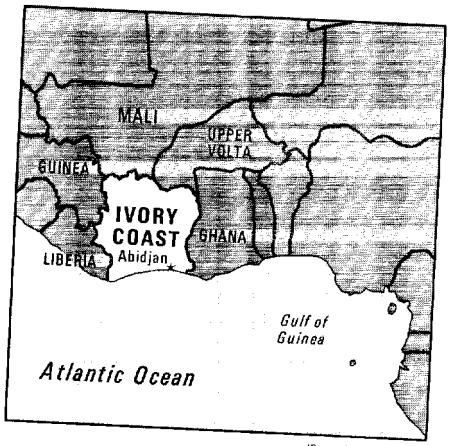
Telecommunications: well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 14.8 million telephones; 13.7 million radio and 12.6 million TV receivers; 102 AM, 658 FM, and 892 TV stations; 11 coaxial submarine cables; 4 communication satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,986,000; 11,719,000 fit for military service; 442,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $4.05 billion; about 7.7% of proposed central government budget

IVORY COAST



(See reference map VI)

LAND

323,750 km²; 40% forest and woodland, 8% cultivated, 52% grazing, fallow, and waste, 200 mi. of lagoons and connecting canals along eastern coast

Land boundaries: 3,227 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 515 km

PEOPLE

Population: 7,161,000, resident African population only (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Ivorian(s); adjective—Ivorian

Ethnic divisions: 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 20% of population; most important are Agni, Baoule, Krou, Senoufou, Mandingo; approximately 1 million foreign Africans, mostly Upper Voltans; about 33,000 non-Africans (25,000 French)

Religion: 66% animist, 22% Muslim, 12% Christian

Language: French official, over 60 native dialects, Dioula most widely spoken

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Literacy: about 65% at primary school level

Labor force: over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture, remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

Organized labor: 20% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Ivory Coast

Type: republic, one-party presidential regime established 1960

Capital: Abidjan

Political subdivisions: 24 departments subdivided into 127 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature, separate judiciary

Government leader: President Felix Houphouet-Boigny

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: uncontested Presidential and legislative elections held in November 1975 for 5-year term

Political parties and leaders: Parti Democratique de la Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), (only party); official party leader is Secretary General Philippe Yace, but Houphouet-Boigny is in control

Communists: no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $4.1 billion (1975 est.), $825 capita; average annual growth rate in constant prices, 3.1% (1970-75)

Agriculture: commercial—coffee, cocoa, wood, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops—corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities—cotton, rubber, tobacco, fish; self-sufficient in most foodstuffs, but rice, sugar, and meat imported

Fishing: catch 69,000 metric tons (1974) valued at $20.8 million; exports $12.0 million (1974), imports $23.8 million (1974)

Major industries: food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory

Electric power: 525,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.2 billion kWh produced (1976), 173 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1975); coffee, tropical woods, cocoa, 70% of total; bananas, pineapples, palm oil

Imports: $1.1 billion (c.i.f., 1975); about 40% consumer goods, 10% raw materials and fuels, about 50% manufactured goods and semi-finished products

Major trade partners: France and other EC countries about 65%, U.S. 13%, Communist countries about 1%

Aid: economic—France (1960-69), $312 million; EC through FY75, $203.2 million; U.S. (FY61-75), $140.1 million; others (1960-71), $76 million, including $18.5 million committed; no Communist aid programs; military—non-Communist countries (1954-67), $7.3 million

Budget: 1976 est.—revenues $626 million, current expenditures $267 million, investment expenditures $247 million

Monetary conversion rate: about 249.35 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1, February 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 657 km of the 1,173 km Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Upper Volta line, all single track meter gage (1.00 m); only diesel locomotives in use

Highways: 44,250 km; 2,050 km bituminous and bituminous-surface treatment; 42,200 km gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth

Inland waterways: 740 km navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons

Ports: 2 major (Abidjan, San Pedro), 3 minor

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 49 total, 47 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: system only slightly above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio relay links, which provide incomplete coverage of country; Abidjan is only center; 58,700 telephones; 210,000 radio and 102,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, 4 FM, and 6 TV stations; 1 submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,579,000; 820,000 fit for military service; 55,000 males reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $51,393,190; about 6.1% of total operating budget

JAMAICA

LAND

11,422 km²; 21% arable, 23% meadows and pastures, 19% forested, 37% waste, urban, or other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,022 km

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JAMAICA

(See reference map II)

PEOPLE

Population: 2,113,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.7% (1-70 to 1-76)

Nationality: noun—Jamaican(s); adjective—Jamaican

Ethnic divisions: African 76.3%, Afro-European 15.1%, Chinese and Afro-Chinese 1.2%, East Indian and Afro-East Indian 3.4%, white 3.2%, other 0.9%

Religion: predominantly Protestant, some Roman Catholic, some spiritualist cults

Language: English

Literacy: government claims 82%, but probably only about one-half of that number are functionally literate

Labor force: 810,700 (1973); 26% in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, 10% manufacturing, 8% public administration, 5% construction, 10% commerce, 3% transportation and utilities, 13% services; 25% unemployed; shortage of technical and managerial personnel

Organized labor: about 25% of labor force (1966)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Jamaica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth since August 1962, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Kingston

Political subdivisions: 12 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area

Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: cabinet headed by Prime Minister; 60-member elected House of Representatives; 21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by opposition leader); judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice

Government leader: Prime Minister Michael Manley

Suffrage: universal, age 18 and over

Elections: at discretion of Governor-General upon advice of Prime Minister but within 5 years; latest held 15 December 1976

Political parties and leaders: People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley; Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward Seaga

Voting strength: (1976 general elections) 56.8% PNP, 43.2% JLP

Communists: a few hundred Marxist and Communist sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist intellectual fraternity); Rastafarians (Negro religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group); Workers Liberation League (a Marxist coalition of students/labor)

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, OAS, Pan American Health Organization, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $2,856 million (1975), $1,407 per capita; real growth rate 1976, −5.0%

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa

Major industries: bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures, tourism

Electric power: 758,000 kW capacity (1976); 2.3 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,107 kWh hr. per capita

Exports: $620 million (f.o.b., 1976 est.); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

Imports: $935 million (c.i.f., 1976 est.); fuels, machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—U.S. 38%, U.K. 23%, Norway 11%, Canada 4%; imports—U.S. 37%, U.K. 13%, Canada 5% (1975)

Aid: economic—authorization from U.S. (FY56-75), $131 million in loans, $57 million in grants; from other Western countries (1960-74), $151 million; from international organizations (FY46-75), $183 million; military—authorizations from U.S. (FY63-75), $1 million in grants

Budget: FY76-77, prelim.—revenue $974 million, expenditure $1,304 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jamaican dollar=US$1.10; 1 Jamaican dollar=US$0.80 for tourists and some commercial transactions

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 326 km government-owned, 69 km privately owned, all standard gage (1.435 m), single track

Highways: 13,050 km; 4,850 km paved, 4,850 km gravel, 3,350 km unimproved earth surfaces

Pipelines: refined products, 10 km

Ports: 3 major (Kingston, Montego Bay, Montego Freeport), 10 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft plus 2 leased aircraft

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Airfields: 42 total, 22 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fully automatic domestic telephone network with 100,200 telephones; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 600,000 radio and 113,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, 11 FM, and 9 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

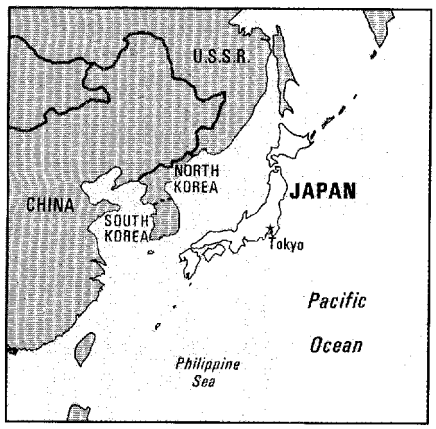
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 450,000; 320,000 fit for military service; no conscription; average number currently reaching minimum volunteer age (18) 25,000

Supply: dependent on U.K. and U.S.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1977, $29.5 million; about 1% of central government budget

JAPAN



(See reference map VII)

LAND

370,370 km²; 16% arable and cultivated, 3% grassland, 12% urban and waste, 69% forested

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 12,075 km Japan; 1,610 km Ryukyus

PEOPLE

Population: 114,056,000, including Ryukyus (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Japanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Japanese

Ethnic divisions: 99.2% Japanese, 0.8% other (mostly Korean)

Religion: most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; about 16% belong to other faiths, including 0.8% Christian

Language: Japanese

Literacy: 97.8% of those 15 years old and above (1960 data)

Labor force (1976 figures): 53.8 million; 12% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 34% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 47% trade and services; 5% government; 2.0% unemployed; surplus of labor, 2.0 million est. employed (Jan.-Mar. 1975)

Organized labor: 34.2% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Japan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Tokyo

Political subdivisions: 47 prefectures (Ryukyus became 47th prefecture on 15 May 1972)

Legal system: civil law system with English-American influence; constitution promulgated in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Emperor is merely symbol of state; executive power is vested in cabinet dominated by the Prime Minister, chosen by the Lower House of the bicameral, elective legislature (Diet); judiciary is independent

Government leader: Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: general elections held every 4 years or upon dissolution of Lower House, triennially for one-half of Upper House

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), T. Fukuda, President; Japan Socialist Party (JSP), T. Narita, Chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), I. Kasuga, Chairman; Japan Communist Party (JCP), K. Miyamoto, Presidium Chairman; Komeito (CGP), Y. Takeiri, Chairman; New Liberal Club (NLC), Y. Kono

Voting strength (1976 election): 41.8% LDP, 20.7% JSP, 10.9% GCP, 10.4% JCP, 6.3% DSP, 4.2% NLC, 5.7% independents

Communists: 350,000; 3,000,000 sympathizers

Member of: ADB, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $555 billion (1976, at 296.5 yen=US$1); $4,900 per capita (1976); 57% personal consumption, 32% investment, 11% government current expenditure; real growth rate 6.3% (1976); average annual growth rate (1974-1976), 2.4%

Agriculture: land intensively cultivated—rice, sugar, vegetables, fruits; 72% self-sufficient in food (1974); food shortages—meat, wheat, feed grains, edible oil and fats; caloric intake, 2,502 calories per day per capita (1974)

Fishing: catch 10.8 million metric tons (1974)

Major industries: metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

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Shortages: fossil fuels, most industrial raw materials

Crude steel: 107 million metric tons produced (1976)

Electric power: 118,000,000 kW capacity (1976); 504.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 4,472 kWh per capita

Exports: $66.0 billion (f.o.b., 1976); 52% machinery and equipment, 22% metals and metal products, 7% textiles

Imports: $56.0 billion (f.o.b., 1976); 44% fossil fuels, 8% metals and metal products, 17% foodstuffs, 5% machinery and equipment

Major trade partners: exports—23% U.S., 14% OPEC, 7% Communist countries, 11% EC, 4% Australia, 41% other; imports—34% OPEC, 18% U.S., 7% Australia, 6% EC, 4% Communist countries, 31% other (1976)

Aid: Japanese official foreign economic aid disbursements 1975, $1,148 million

Budget: revenues $71.5 billion, expenditures $101.8 billion, deficit $30.3 billion (general account for fiscal year ending March 1978)

Monetary conversion rate: 296.5 yen=US$1 (1976 average rate), floating since February 1973

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 28,912 km; 1,077 km standard gage (1.435 m), 27,835 km predominantly narrow gage (1.067 m), 6,195 km double track, 7,376 km or 26% of total route length electrified; 73% government-owned

Highways: 1,059,100 km (1974); 308,784 km paved, most of remainder gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: approx. 1,770 km; seagoing craft ply all coastal "inland seas"

Pipelines: crude oil, 82 km; natural gas, 933 km

Ports: 53 major, over 2,000 minor

Civil air: 230 major transport aircraft (includes 2 leased)

Airfields: 180 total, 178 usable; 119 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 44 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 5 seaplane stations

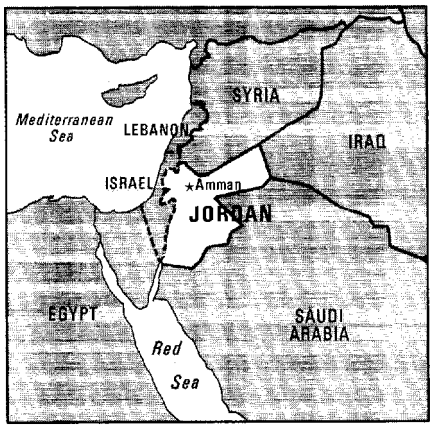
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 31,668,000; 26,654,000 fit for military service; about 815,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: defense industry potential is large, with capability of producing the most sophisticated equipment; manufactured equipment includes small arms artillery, armored vehicles, and other types of ground forces materiel, aircraft (jet and prop), naval vessels (submarines, guided missile and other destroyers, patrol craft, mine warfare ships, and other minor craft including amphibious, auxiliaries, service craft, and small support ships), small amounts of all types of army materiel

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1978, $5.6 billion proposed; about 6% of total budget

JORDAN



(See reference map V)

NOTE: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of West Jordan. Although approximately 930,000 persons resided in this area prior to the start of the war, fewer than 750,000 of them remain there under the Israeli occupation, the remainder having fled to East Jordan. Over 14,000 of those who fled were repatriated in August 1967, but their return has been more than offset by other Arabs who have crossed and are continuing to cross from West to East Jordan. These and certain other effects of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war are not included in the data below.

LAND

96,089 km² (including about 5,439 km² occupied by Israel); 11% agricultural, 88% desert, waste, or urban, 1% forested

Land boundaries: 1,770 km (1967, 1,668 km excluding occupied areas)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 26 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,878,000, including West Bank and East Jerusalem (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.2% current; East Bank, 2,103,000, average annual growth rate 3.6% (current); West Bank, including East Jerusalem, 775,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Jordanian(s); adjective—Jordanian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian

Religion: 90%-92% Sunni Muslim, 8%-10% Christian

Language: Arabic official, English widely understood among upper and middle classes

Literacy: about 50%-55% in East Jordan; somewhat less than 60% in West Jordan

Labor force: 638,000; less than 5% unemployed

Organized labor: 9.8% of labor force

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GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: 'Amman
Political subdivisions: 8 governorates (3 are under Israeli occupation) under centrally appointed officials
Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: King holds balance of power; Prime Minister exercises executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with House of Representatives last chosen by national elections in April 1967, and dissolved by King in February 1976; Senate last appointed by King in November 1974; met briefly in February 1976 to amend constitution allowing King to postpone elections; present parliament subservient to executive; secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas
Government leader: King Husayn ibn Talal al-Hashimi
Suffrage: all citizens over age 20
Political parties and leaders: political party activity illegal since 1957; Palestine Liberation Organization and various smaller fedayeen groups clandestinely active on West Bank; Muslim Brotherhood
Communists: party actively repressed, membership estimated at less than 500
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $1.3 billion (1976 est.), $472 per capita; real growth rate (1973-76), 8%
Agriculture: main crops—wheat, fruits, vegetables, olive oil; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs
Major industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, and cement production, light manufacturing
Electric power: 200,000 kW capacity (1976); 500 million kWh produced (1976), 179 kWh per capita, East Bank only
Exports: $180 million (f.o.b., 1976); fruits and vegetables, phosphate rock; Communist share 16% of total (1975)
Imports: $785 million (c.i.f., 1976); petroleum products, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 8% of total (1975)
Aid: economic—U.S., $1,054 million economic assistance (FY46-75), of which $108 million loans, $946 million grants; military—$471 million total from U.S. (FY53-75) including $324 million in MAP grants
Budget: (1977 est.)—expenditures $1,005 million (non-military, $800 million, military $205 million), development $412 million; deficit $45 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jordanian dinar=US$3.03, freely convertible; 0.3300 Jordanian dinar=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

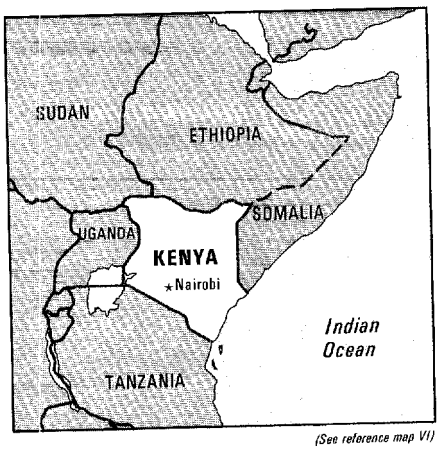
COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 817 km 1.050-meter gage, single track
Highways: 7,080 km; 5,880 paved, 200 km improved earth; 1,000 km unimproved earth
Pipelines: crude oil, 209 km
Ports: 1 major (Aqaba)
Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 25 total, 16 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications: adequate telecommunication system for the needs of the country; 40,500 telephones; 529,000 radio and 205,000 TV receivers; 5 AM, no FM and 6 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 624,000; 444,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (18) annually 32,000
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $201 million; 20% of central government budget

KENYA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

582,750 km²; about 21% forest and woodland, 13% suitable for agriculture, 66% mainly grassland adequate for grazing (1971)
Land boundaries: 3,368 km

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WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm
Coastline: 536 km

PEOPLE

Population: 14,329,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.5% (7-71 to 7-76)
Nationality: noun—Kenyan(s); adjective—Kenyan
Ethnic divisions: 97% native African (including Bantu, Nilotic, Hamitic and Nilo-Hamitic); 2% Asian; 1% European, Arab and others
Religion: 56% Christian, 36% animist, 7% Muslim, 1% Hindu
Language: English and Swahili official; each tribe has own language
Literacy: 27%
Labor force: 2.5 million; about 977,000, (39%) in monetary economy (1967)
Organized labor: about 215,000

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Kenya
Type: republic within Commonwealth since December 1963
Capital: Nairobi
Political subdivisions: 7 provinces plus Nairobi Area
Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at University Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the President; Assembly must be reelected at least every 5 years; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for systems of courts of appeal with ultimate appeal to East African Court of Appeals
Government leader: President Jomo Kenyatta
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: general election (October 1974) elected present National Assembly; next elections due 1979
Political party and leaders: Kenya Africa National Union (KANU), president, Jomo Kenyatta
Voting strength: KANU holds all seats in the National Assembly
Communists: may be a few Communists and sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: labor unions
Member of: AFDB, EAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $3,200 million at current prices (est. 1976), $225 per capita; 5% real growth 1970-76
Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops—corn, wheat, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food
Fishing: 33,800 metric tons (1975)
Major industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, agricultural processing, cigarettes, flour), oil refining, cement
Electric power: 315,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.0 billion kWh produced (1976), 72 kWh per capita
Exports: $720 million (f.o.b., 1976 est.); coffee, tea, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract
Imports: $974 million (c.i.f., 1976 est.); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles
Major trade partners: U.K. and EC, Uganda, Tanzania
Budget: FY77 current revenues $780 million; current expenditures $680 million; development expenditures $295 million
Monetary conversion rate: 8.4 Kenya shillings=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,040 km meter gage (1.00 m)
Highways: 52,372 km; 4,022 km paved, 48,350 km gravel and/or earth
Inland waterways: part of Lake Victoria and Lake Rudolph are within boundaries of Kenya
Ports: 1 major (Mombasa), 3 minor
Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 235 total, 219 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 41 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications: in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Nairobi, secondary centers Mombasa and Nakuru; 122,700 telephones; 774,000 radio and 38,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 2 FM, and 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,116,000; 1,913,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $53,892,200; about 5.6% of central government budget

KOREA, NORTH

LAND

126,900 km²; 17% arable and cultivated, 74% in forest, scrub, and brush; remainder wasteland and urban
Land boundaries: 1,675 km

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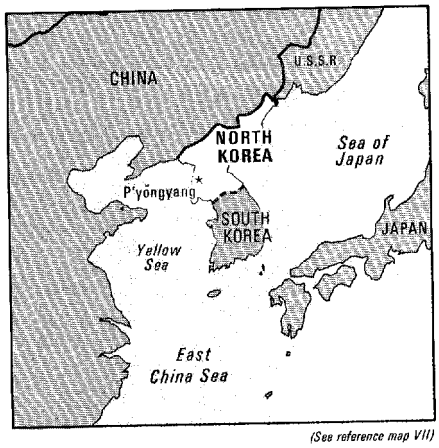
KOREA, NORTH/KOREA, SOUTH



(See reference map VII)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 2,495 km

PEOPLE

Population: 17,571,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous

Religion: Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent

Language: Korean

Literacy: 90% (est.)

Labor force: 6.1 million; 48% agriculture, 52% non-agricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea

Type: Communist state; one-man rule

Capital: P'yongyang

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 2 special cities (P'yongyang and Kaesong)

Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948 and revised 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Supreme Peoples Assembly theoretically supervises Legislative and Judicial function

Government and party leaders: Kim Il-song, President DPRK, and General Secretary of the Korean Workers Party; Pak Song-chol, Premier

Suffrage: universal at age 17

Elections: election to SPA every 4 years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed—last election December 1972

Political party: Korean Workers (Communist) Party; claimed membership of about 2 million, or about 11% of population

Member of: IPU, U.N. (observer status only), UNCTAD, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $10.3 billion (1976 est.), $600 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—rice, corn, vegetables; food shortages—meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs at low levels of consumption

Major industries: machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, bituminous and coking coal, petroleum, rubber

Crude steel: 2.8 million metric tons produced (1976), 106 kg per capita

Electric power: 3,900,000 kW capacity (1976); 21 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,200 kWh per capita

Exports: $650 million; minerals, chemical and metallurgical products (est. 1976)

Imports: $875 million; machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, coking coal (est. 1976)

Major trade partners: total trade turnover $1.5 billion; 41% with non-Communist countries, 59% with Communist countries (1976 est.)

Aid: economic and military aid from the U.S.S.R. and China

Monetary conversion rate: 2.15 won=US$1 (arbitrarily established)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,535 km operating in 1976; 3,870 km standard gage (1.435 m), 665 km narrow gage (0.762 m); 259 km double tracked; about 1,180 km electrified; government-owned

Highways: about 20,278 km; 98.5% gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 1.5% concrete or bituminous

Inland waterways: 2,253 km; mostly navigable by small craft only

Ports: 6 major, 26 minor

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,905,000; 2,392,000 fit for military service; 192,000 reach military age (18) annually

KOREA, SOUTH

LAND

98,400 km²; 23% arable (22% cultivated), 10% urban and other, 67% forested

Land boundaries: 241 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm (fishing, 12 nm)

Coastline: 2,413 km

PEOPLE

Population: 35,883,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

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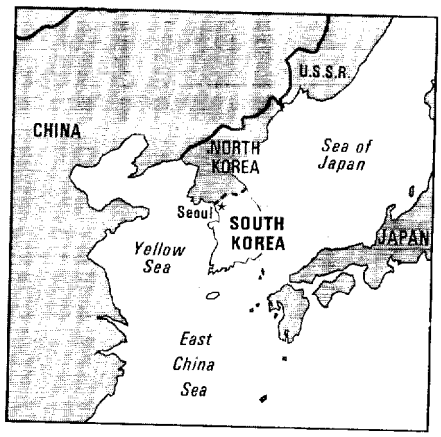

(See reference map VII)

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)

Religion: strong Confucian tradition; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); vigorous Christian minority (5.5% of population); Buddhism (including estimated 20,000 members of Soka Gakkai); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents

Language: Korean

Literacy: about 90%

Labor force: about 10.5 million (1972); 48% agriculture, fishing, forestry; 15% services; 13% mining and manufacturing; 12% commerce; 12% other

Organized labor: about 10% of nonagricultural labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Korea

Type: republic; power centralized in a strong executive

Capital: Seoul

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 2 special cities; heads centrally appointed

Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1972; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, legislative (unicameral), judiciary, National Conference of Unification

Government leaders: President Pak Chong-hui; Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: presidential every 6 years indirectly by the National Conference of Unification, last election December 1972; two-thirds of the 219-member National Assembly is elected directly for the same period within six months of the presidential election, remaining third nominated by the President and elected by the National Conference for a three-year term; last election February 1973, Revitalization Group—73 seats, Democratic Republican Party—73 seats, New Democratic Party—52 seats, Democratic Unification Party—2 seats, Independents—19 seats

Political parties and leaders: pro-government—Revitalization Group (appointed) (Chairman, Pak Tu-Chin) and Democratic Republican Party (Acting Chairman, Yi Hyo-sang); New Democratic Party (Chairman, Yi Chol-sung); Democratic Unification (Chairman, Yang Il-tong)

Voting strength: (1973 election) popular vote 11,896,484; DRP 38.8%, NDP 32.8%, DUP 10.2%, Independent 18.1%, 0.1% invalid

Communists: Communist activity banned by government; an estimated 37,000-50,000 former members and supporters

Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; large potentially volatile student population concentrated in Seoul

Member of: ADB, Asian Parliamentary Union, Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, IMCO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UNESCO, U.N. Special Fund, UPU, WHO, WMO, World Anti-Communist League (WACL); official observer at U.N., does not hold U.N. membership

ECONOMY

GNP: $25.0 billion (1976, in 1976 prices); real growth 15.2% (1976); real growth 11.0% (1972-76 average)

Agriculture: 40% of the population live on the land, but agriculture, forestry and fishery constitute 25% of GNP; main crops—rice, barley; not self-sufficient; food shortages—wheat, dairy products, corn

Fishing: catch 2,135,000 metric tons (1975)

Major industries: textiles and clothing, food processing, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, plywood, steel, electronics

Shortages: base metals, petroleum, lumber and certain food grains

Electric power: 5,100,000 kW capacity (1976); 23 billion kWh produced (1976), 640 kWh per capita

Exports: $7.8 billion (f.o.b., 1976); textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, plywood, footwear, steel

Imports: $8.8 billion (c.i.f., 1976); oil, ships, steel, wood, wheat, organic chemicals

Major trade partners: exports—33% U.S., 24% Japan; imports—36% Japan, 22% U.S. (1976)

Aid: economic—U.S. (FY46-75), $6.4 billion committed; Japan (1965-75), $1.8 billion extended; military—U.S. (FY46-75), $6.5 billion committed

Budget: $5.5 billion (1977)

Monetary conversion rate: rate fixed at 484 won=US$1 since December 1974

Fiscal year: calendar year

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COMMUNICATIONS

Freight carried: rail (1973) 4.8 billion metric ton/km, 34.2 million metric tons; highway 21.8 million metric tons; air (1959) 361,184 kg carried

Pipelines: 515 km refined products

Ports: 10 major, 18 minor

Civil air: 28 major transport aircraft

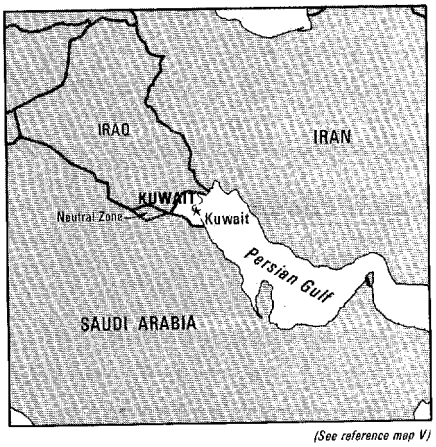
Airfields: 122 total, 116 usable; 54 with permanent-surface runways; 15 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,777,000; 5,707,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 408,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $1.9 billion; about 34% of central government budget

KUWAIT



(See reference map V)

LAND

16,058 km² (excluding neutral zone but including islands); insignificant amount forested; nearly all desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 459 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 499 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,087,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 5.6% (7-70 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Kuwaiti(s); adjective—Kuwaiti

Ethnic divisions: 85% Arabs, 13% Iranians, Indians, and Pakistani; native Kuwaitis are a minority

Religion: 99% Muslim, 1% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, other

Language: Arabic; English commonly used foreign language

Literacy: about 60%

Labor force: 340,000 (1976 est.); 26% manufacturing, 25% services, 35% government and professions, 9% commerce, 5% oil industry; two-thirds of labor force is non-Kuwaiti

Organized labor: labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Kuwait

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy

Capital: Kuwait

Political subdivisions: 3 governorates, 10 voting constituencies

Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect 1963; key provisions regarding election of National Assembly suspended in August 1976; judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of Ministers

Government leader: Emir Sabah al-Salim Al Sabah

Suffrage: native born and naturalized males age 21 or over

Elections: National Assembly dissolved by Emir's decree in August 1976

Political parties and leaders: political parties prohibited, some small clandestine groups are active

Communists: insignificant

Other political or pressure groups: none

Member of: Arab League, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $13.9 billion (1976), $13,500 per capita est.

Agriculture: virtually none, dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

Major industries: crude petroleum production average for 1976, 2.1 million b/d including Neutral Zone, first quarter 1977, 1.6 million b/d excluding Neutral Zone; government revenues from taxes and royalties on production, refining, and consumption, $8.5 billion, preliminary est. for 1976; refinery production 90,720,273 bbls (1974), average b/d refinery throughput equals 248,550 bbls; other major industries include processing of fertilizers, chemicals; building materials; flour, and fishing

Electric power: 1,500,000 kW capacity (1976); 4.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 4,233 kWh per capita

Exports: $9.6 billion (1976 est.), of which petroleum accounted for about 98%; nonpetroleum exports are mostly reexports, $600 million (1976 est.)

Imports: $3 billion (1976 est.); major suppliers—U.S., Japan, U.K., West Germany

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Aid: an aid donor, committed bilaterally or through multilateral agencies nearly $3 billion in economic assistance in 1975

Budget: (FY76/77) $7.6 billion revenues; State reserves, $10 billion (1975)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Kuwaiti dinar=US$3.48 (1976)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,494 km; 748 km bituminous; 1,746 km earth, sand, light gravel

Pipelines: crude oil, 877 km; refined products, 40 km; natural gas, 121 km

Ports: 3 major (Ash Shuwaikh, Ash Shuaybah, Mina al Ahmadi), 4 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international and adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 129,000 telephones; 500,000 radio and 135,000 TV sets; 3 AM, 1 FM and 3 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 348,000; about 201,000 fit for military service

Coast Guard: 15 patrol boats, 8 port security boats, 3 utility landing craft

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, $222,428,950; 8% of central government budget

LAOS

LAND

236,804 km²; 8% agricultural, 60% forests, 32% urban, waste, and other; except in very limited areas, soil is very poor; most of forested area is not exploitable

Land boundaries: 5,053 km

PEOPLE

Population: 3,496,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.4% (7-73 to 7-74)

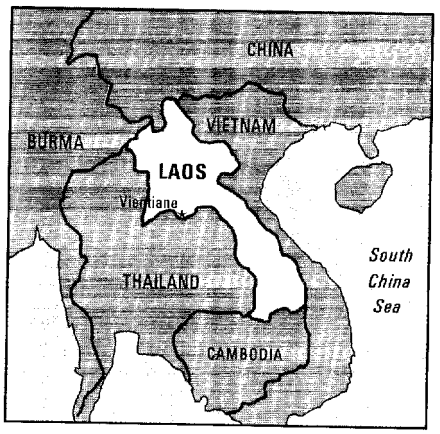
Nationality: noun—Lao (sing., Lao or Laotian); adjective—Lao or Laotian

Ethnic divisions: 47% Lao; 14% Tribal Tai; 25% Phoutheung (Kha); 14% Meo, Yao, and other

Religion: 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other

Language: Lao official, French predominant foreign language

Literacy: about 12%



(See reference map VII)

Labor force: about 1,268,000; 80%-90% agriculture; 159,286 engaged in manufacturing and services; 28,400 (22,400 civil and 6,000 police) government employees in FY72

Organized labor: only labor organization is subordinate to the Communist Party

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Lao People's Democratic Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Vientiane

Political subdivisions: 13 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages

Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President; 45-member Supreme Council; 39-member cabinet formed on 4 December 1975; cabinet is totally Communist but council contains a few nominal neutralists and non-Communists ; Supreme People's Assembly, a quasi-legislature tasked with drafting constitution and election law

Government leaders: President, Souphanouvong; Prime Minister, Kaysone Phomvihan; Deputy Prime Ministers, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Phoun Sipaseut, and Khamtai Siphandone

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for new National Assembly, scheduled for April 1, 1976, have been postponed

Political parties and leaders: Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Communist) includes Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance Committee of Patriotic Neutralist Forces; other parties are moribund

Communists: Lao People's Revolutionary Party; membership unknown

Other political or pressure groups: non-Communist political groups are moribund; most leaders have fled the country

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Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Mekong Committee, Non-Aligned Conference, SEAMES, U.N., UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $220 million, $70 per capita (1972 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables; formerly self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies), including rice

Major industries: tin mining, timber, tobacco, textiles

Shortages: capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system, trained personnel

Electric power: 61,000 kW capacity (1976); 270 million kWh produced (1976), 80 kWh per capita

Exports: $3 million (f.o.b., 1976 est.); forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

Imports: $20 million (c.i.f., est. 1976); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: imports from Thailand, U.S.S.R., Japan, France, China, Vietnam; exports to Thailand and Malaysia; trade with Communist countries insignificant; Laos was once a major transit point in world gold trade, value of 1973 gold reexports $55 million

Aid: economic—(1975) $26 million of which $25 million, U.S.; 1976, U.S.S.R. ($66 million committed), China ($42 million committed); small amounts from Vietnam, France, Japan, and international agencies

Budget: (1973-74) receipts, 13.3 billion kip; expenditures, 36.0 billion kip; deficit 22.7 billion kip (provisional totals); 45% military, 55% civilian; no data available since Communists fully took over government in 1975

Monetary conversion rate: as of end 1976, 200 kip=US$1 (official), 1,300 liberation kip=US$1 (free market)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: about 18,000 km; 1,300 km bituminous or bituminous treated, 5,900 km gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 10,800 km unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

Inland waterways: about 4,587 km, primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional kilometers are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 0.5 m

Ports (river): 5 major, 4 minor

Airfields: 116 total, 91 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

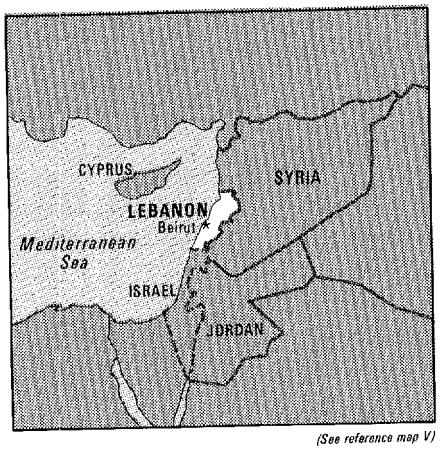
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 826,000; 441,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching usual military age (18) annually, 37,000; no conscription age specified

Lao People's Liberation Army (LPLA): the LPLA consists of an army with naval and aviation elements

Military budget: no expenditure estimates are available for FY76

LEBANON



(See reference map V)

LAND

10,360 km²; 27% agricultural land, 64% desert, waste, or urban, 9% forested

Land boundaries: 531 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): no specific claims (fishing, 6 nm)

Coastline: 225 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,483,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Lebanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Lebanese

Ethnic divisions: 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other

Religion: 55% Christian, 44% Muslim and Druze, 1% other (official estimates); Muslims, in fact, constitute a majority

Language: Arabic (official); French is widely spoken

Literacy: 86%

Labor force: about 1 million economically active; 49% agriculture, 11% industry, 14% commerce, 26% other; moderate unemployment

Organized labor: about 65,000

GOVERNMENT

NOTE: Civil strife between Lebanese Christians aided by Syrian troops on the one hand, and Lebanese Muslims and

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their Palestinian allies on the other hand, has plagued Lebanon since early 1975. A cease-fire established in October 1976 has generally held, although it is marred by frequent incidents and occasional outbreaks of more serious fighting, especially in the south. The country is now largely under the occupation of Arab peacekeeping forces, almost completely Syrian; Damascus is trying to nurture the development of a central Lebanese government strong enough to maintain a unitary state, but responsive to Syria's influence. At issue in the fighting have been the structure of Lebanon's parliamentary government and the country's traditional political practices, which have favored the Christian minority. These have not yet been changed—the Sarkis government is concentrating on economic reconstruction and the re-establishment of order—and the following description is based on the present constitutional and customary practices of the Lebanese system.

Legal name: Republic of Lebanon

Type: republic

Capital: Beirut

Political subdivisions: 5 provinces

Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law system; constitution mandated in 1920; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Lebanon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: power lies with President elected by parliament (Chamber of Deputies); cabinet appointed by President, approved by parliament; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, President is a Maronite Christian, Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim, and president of parliament a Shia Muslim; each of 9 religious communities represented in parliament in proportion to national numerical strength

Government leader: President Ilyas Sarkis

Suffrage: compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education

Elections: Chamber of Deputies held every 4 years or within 3 months of dissolution of Chamber; latest April 1972

Political parties and leaders: political party activity is organized along sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; political stability dependent on maintenance of balance between religious communities

Communists: only legal Communist party in Middle East; legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 2,000-3,000

Other political or pressure groups: Palestinian guerrilla organizations

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

Agriculture: fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating, tourism

Electric power: 540,000 kW capacity (1976); 1 billion kWh produced (1976), 395 kWh per capita

Major trade partners: exports $0.2 billion est. (f.o.b., 1976); most to Arab countries; imports $0.6 billion (c.i.f., 1976); prior to the Civil War, chiefly from EC, U.K., and Arab countries; trade deficit covered by large net receipts from invisibles (particularly tourism and transportation) and private capital inflow

Budget: (1975) expenditures $863 million, current expenditures $758 million, investment expenditures $105 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Lebanese pound=US$0.33 as of March 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 383 km; 296 km standard gage (1.435 m), 82 km 1.050-meter gage; all single track

Highways: 7,370 km; 6,270 km paved, 450 km gravel and crushed stone, 650 km improved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 72 km

Ports: 3 major (Beirut, Tripoli, Sayda), 5 minor

Civil air: 27 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunication facilities include satellite ground station; good domestic telephone and telegraph service; 227,000 telephones; 1.3 million radio and 410,000 TV receivers; 2 FM, 7 AM, and 7 TV stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 584,000; 357,000 fit for military service; average of about 27,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $145,355,620; 19% of central government budget

LESOTHO

LAND

30,303 km²; 15% cultivable; largely mountainous

Land boundaries: 805 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,086,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.2% (7-72 to 7-75)

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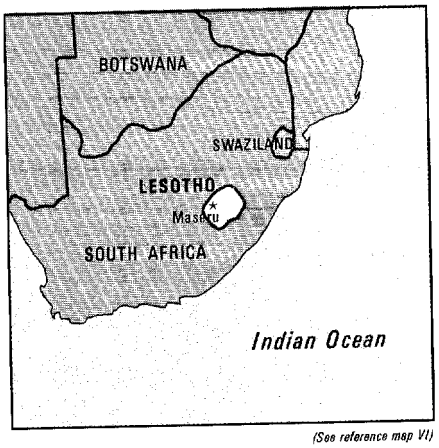
LESOTHO



Nationality: noun—Mosotho (sing.), Basotho (pl.); adjective—Basothan

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% Sotho, 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians

Religion: 70% or more Christian, rest animist

Language: all Africans speak Sesotho vernacular; English is second language for literates

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000 to 250,000 spend 6 months to many years as wage earners in South Africa

Organized labor: negligible

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Lesotho

Type: constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of commonwealth since 1966

Capital: Maseru

Political subdivisions: 9 administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at National University of Lesotho; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, divided between a largely ceremonial King and a Prime Minister who leads cabinet of at least 7 members; Prime Minister dismissed bicameral legislature in early 1970 and subsequently ruled by decree until 1973 when he appointed Interim National Assembly to act as legislative branch; judicial—63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

Government leader: Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: elections held in January 1970; nullified allegedly because of election irregularities; subsequent elections promised at unspecified date

Political parties and leaders: National Party (BNP), Chief Leabua Jonathan; Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhele

Voting strength: in 1965 elections for National Assembly, BNP won 32 seats; BCP, 22 seats; minor parties, 4 seats

Communists: negligible, Communist Party of Lesotho banned in early 1970

Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $196 million (FY72 est.), $205 per capita; growth rate (in current prices), 13% annually (FY70-72 est.)

Agriculture: exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

Major industries: none

Electric power: approximately 20 million kWh imported from South Africa (1976)

Exports: labor to South Africa (remittances $90 million est. in 1975); $12.6 million (est. f.o.b., 1975), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, diamonds, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins

Imports: $95 million (est. c.i.f., 1975); mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, POL

Major trade partner: South Africa

Aid: economic aid—U.K. $9.4 million (plan FY71-75); other $17.5 million (plan FY71-75); U.S. $23.1 million authorized (FY61-75); no military aid

Budget: (FY76) revenues, $63 million; current expenditures, $38 million; development budget, $25 million

Monetary conversion rate: Lesotho uses the South African rand; 1 SA rand=US$1.15 (as of April 1977)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1.6 km; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

Highways: approx. 2,400 km; 220 km paved; 900 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; remainder improved or unimproved earth

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 21 total, 20 usable; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 1 with permanent surface runway

Telecommunications: system a modest one consisting of a few landlines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; Maseru is the center; 3,725 telephones; 22,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 220,000; fit for military service 122,000

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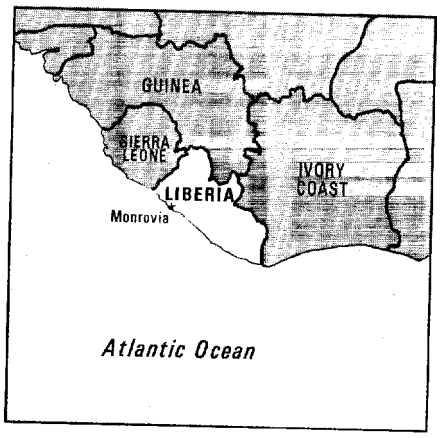
LIBERIA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

111,370 km²; 20% agricultural, 30% jungle and swamps, 40% forested, 10% unclassified

Land boundaries: 1,336 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 22 nm

Coastline: 579 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,577,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Liberian(s); adjective—Liberian

Ethnic divisions: 5% descendants of immigrant Negroes; 95% indigenous Negroid African tribes including Kpelle, Bassa, Kru, Grebo, Gola, Kissi, Krahn, and Mandingo

Religion: probably more Muslims than Christians; 70%-80% animist

Language: English official; 28 tribal languages or dialects, pidgin English used by about 20%

Literacy: about 24% over age 5

Labor force: 600,000, of which 120,000 are in monetary economy; about 2,000 non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top level management and engineering jobs

Organized labor: 2% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Liberia

Type: republic in form; strong executive dominates, with few constraints

Capital: Monrovia

Political subdivisions: country divided into 9 counties; President appoints all officials of significance

Legal system: based on U.S. constitutional theory; recent codes drawn up by Cornell University; constitution adopted 1847; amended 1907, 1926, 1934, 1955, and 1975; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, University of Liberia; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President, elected by popular vote, limited to a single eight-year term, controls through appointive powers, authority over national expenditures, and a variety of informal sanctions; 2-house legislature elected by popular vote; judiciary consisting of Supreme Court and variety of lower courts

Government leader: President William R. Tolbert, Jr.

Suffrage: universal 18 years and over

Elections: members of House of Representatives elected for 4-year terms, most recently in October 1975; Senate members elected for 6-year terms, one-half elected in May 1973; President Tolbert, constitutional successor to President Tubman who died in July 1971, completed the four year term to which Tubman was elected and was then elected in October 1975 for an eight-year term beginning in January 1976

Political parties and leaders: True Whig Party, in power since 1878, only political party; President Tolbert is leader

Voting strength: 1975 elections uncontested; True Whig Party won all but a handful of votes

Communists: no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GDP: $867 million (1976 est.), $425 per capita; 2.4% current annual growth rate (1972-76)

Agriculture: rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa; imports of rice, wheat, and live cattle and beef are necessary for basic diet

Fishing: catch 23,000 metric tons

Industry: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds), 10,000 b/d oil refinery

Electric power: 300,000 kW capacity (1976); 880 million kWh produced (1976), 580 kWh per capita

Exports: $469 million (f.o.b., 1976 est.); iron ore, rubber, diamonds, lumber and logs, coffee, cocoa

Imports: $337 million (c.i.f., 1976 est.); machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, manufactured goods, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: U.S., West Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium

Aid: economic—(FY46-75) U.S., $344.9 million; military—(FY53-75) U.S., $13 9 million; other aid ($73.1 million through FY75), sources include IBRD, U.N., IMF, West Germany, Republic of China

Budget: (FY77) revenues $167 million, expenditures $167 million; development budget $39 million

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Monetary conversion rate: Liberia uses U.S. currency
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 502 km; 354 km standard gage (1.435 m), 145 km narrow gage (1.067 m); all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government

Highways: 7,952 km; 603 km bituminous treated; 2,055 km gravel, and remainder improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 370 km

Ports: 3 major (Monrovia, Buchanan, Greenville-Sino Harbor), 4 minor

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 80 total, 78 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

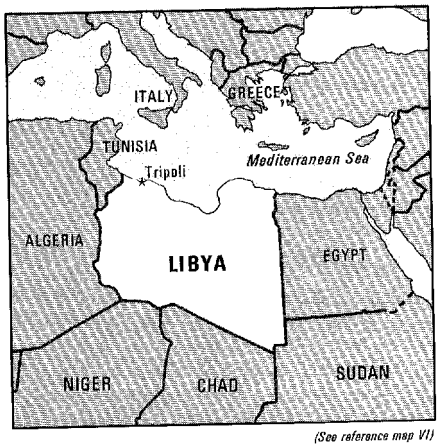
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Monrovia; 3,400 telephones; 264,000 radio and 9,000 TV receivers; 5 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 364,000; 194,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for year ending 31 December 1976, $4.7 million; 3.6% of central government budget

LIBYA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

1,758,610 km²; 6% agricultural, 1% forested, 93% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 4,345 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (except for Gulf of Sidra where sovereignty is claimed and northern limit of jurisdiction fixed at 32°30'N. and the unilaterally proclaimed 100 nm zone around Tripoli)

Coastline: 1,770 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,652,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 4.2% (7-74 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Libyan(s); adjective—Libyan

Ethnic divisions: 97% Berber and Arab with some Negro stock; some Greeks, Maltese, Jews, Italians, Egyptians

Religion: 97% Muslim

Language: Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

Literacy: 35%

Labor force: 800,000 of which about 300,000 are resident foreigners (1976)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Type: republic; under military control following ouster of king on 1 September 1969; major revision of the 1969 constitution promulgated; loosely confederated with Egypt and Syria in Confederation of Arab Republics (CAR) on 1 September 1971

Capital: Tripoli

Political subdivisions: 10 administrative provinces closely controlled by central government

Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School, at University of Libya at Benghazi; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: paramount political power and authority rests with the Secretariat of the General People's Congress which theoretically functions as a parliament with a cabinet called the General People's Committee

Government leaders: Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhafi; Prime Minister, Abdul Ati Ubaydi

Suffrage: universal

Elections: representatives to the General People's Congress are drawn from popularly elected municipal committees (elections are more or less continuous) election for CAR assembly in March 1972

Political parties and leaders: Libyan Arab Socialist Union, Ahmad Shahati, Secretary General; Mu'ammar Qadhafi, President

Communists: no organized party, negligible membership

Other political or pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Bath) party with small, almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely

Member of: AFDB, Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ITU, OAPEC, OAU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

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ECONOMY

GNP: $14 billion (1976), at current prices

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; approaching self-sufficiency in food

Major industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts

Electric power: 1,135,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.9 billion kWh produced (1976), 753 kWh per capita

Exports: $8 billion (1976); over 99% petroleum

Imports: $5,500 million (c.i.f., 1976)

Major trade partners: imports—Italy, West Germany, U.S.; exports—Italy, West Germany, U.K., U.S., France

Aid: economic—no Communist country assistance; U.S. aid extended $212.5 million (FY49-75); international organizations $22 million; military—arms obtained by cash purchase; chief suppliers France, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia; U.S. suspended since September 1969

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Libyan pound=US$3.38

Fiscal year: 1 January - 31 December (beginning 1974)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 16,212 km; 7,712 km bituminous and bituminous treated, 8,500 km gravel, crushed stone and earth

Pipelines: crude oil 3,251 km; natural gas 282 km; refined products 443 km (includes 217 km liquid petroleum gas)

Ports: 3 major (Tobruk, Tripoli, Benghazi), 4 minor, and 5 petroleum terminals

Civil air: 21 major transport aircraft; it is estimated that 20 additional major transports are operated by external carriers engaged in charter work for several oil companies

Airfields: 86 total, 77 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: system is just within top one-third of African systems; consists of radio-relay and tropospheric-scatter links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Tripoli and Benghazi; 49,800 telephones; 225,000 radio and 18,000 TV receivers; 10 AM, 1 FM, and 11 TV stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 559,000; 327,000 fit for military service; about 22,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented

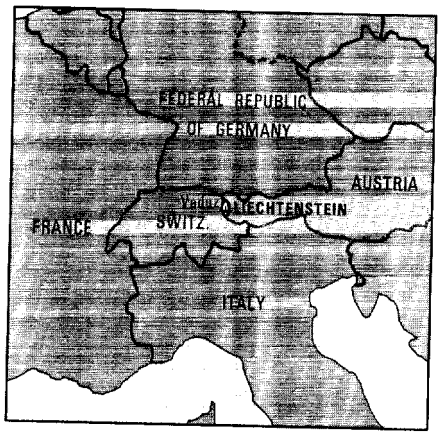
Military budget: estimated for period 1 April-31 December 1976, $202,771,200; 3.9% of central government budget

LIECHTENSTEIN

LAND

168 km²

Land boundaries: 76 km



(See reference map IV)

PEOPLE

Population: 25,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.5% (12-60 to 12-70)

Nationality: noun—Liechtensteiner(s); adjective—Liechtenstein

Ethnic divisions: 95% Germanic, 5% Italian and other

Religion: 92% Roman Catholic

Language: German (dialect)

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 7,000, 3,500 foreign workers (mostly from Austria and Italy); 59% industry, 20% trade and commerce, 13% professional and other, 8% agriculture

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Principality of Liechtenstein

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy

Capital: Vaduz

Political subdivisions: 11 districts

Legal system: based on Swiss law; constitution adopted 1921; judicial review of legislative acts in a special Constitutional Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral Parliament, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

Government leaders: Head of State, Prince Franz Joseph II; Chief of Government, Dr. Walter Kieber

Suffrage: males age 20 and over

Elections: every 4 years; next elections 1978

Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union Party (VU), Dr. Alfred Hilbe; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP), Dr. Gerard Batliner

Voting strength (1974 election): FBP over 50%

Communists: none

Member of: IAEA, ITU, UPU, considering U.N. membership; desires affiliation with The Council of Europe; under a 1923 treaty, Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's post and telegraph systems, customs, and foreign relations

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ECONOMY

Despite its small size and sparse natural resources, Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and farming. Textiles, ceramics, precision instruments, pharmaceuticals, and canned foods are the principal manufactures produced, almost entirely for export. Livestock raising and dairying are the main sources of farm income; cereals and potatoes are the most important farm crops. The Liechtenstein economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a virtual customs union. No national accounts data are available.

GNP: $264 million (1976 provisional)

Major trade partners: exports (1972)—$154.7 million; 44% Switzerland, 31% EC, 51% EFTA

Electric power: 23,000 kW capacity (1976); 56 million kWh produced (1976), 2,040 kWh per capita; power is exchanged with Switzerland, but net exports average 35 million kWh yearly

Budget: (1976) revenues $93.2 million, expenditures $96.2 million, deficit $3.0 million

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 16.00 km, standard gage (1.435 m), electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

Highways: no information on total kilometers

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft registered in Switzerland

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving about 15,900 telephones; no broadcast facilities; 5,500 radio and 4,700 TV receivers (programs from Switzerland)

DEFENSE FORCES

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

LUXEMBOURG

LAND

2,590 km²; 25% arable, 27% meadows and pasture, 15% waste or urban, 33% forested, negligible amount of inland water

Land boundaries: 356 km

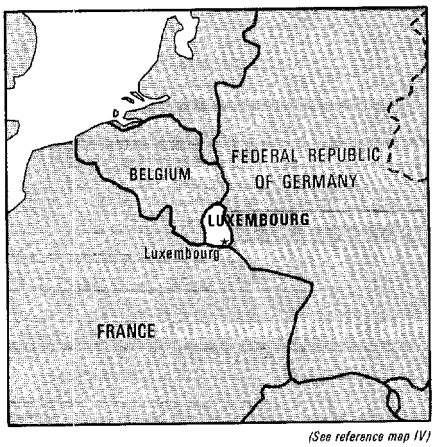
PEOPLE

Population: 362,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.7% (7-66 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Luxembourger(s); adjective—Luxembourg

Ethnic divisions: 83% Luxembourger, including an estimated 5% of Italian descent; remainder French, German, Belgian, etc.

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, remaining 3% Protestant and Jewish



(See reference map IV)

Language: Luxembourgish, German, French; most educated Luxembourgers also speak English

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: (1974) 158,000; 10% agriculture (including forestry and fishing), 48% industry, 42% services; 30% of labor force is foreign, comprising workers from neighboring areas of Belgium, France, and West Germany, as well as Italy and Portugal, unemployment 0.1% August 1975

Organized labor: 45% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Luxembourg

Political subdivisions: unitary state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; judicial review of legislative acts in the Cassation Court only; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: parliamentary democracy; seven ministers comprise Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature, the Chamber of Deputies; the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts

Government leaders: Grand Duke Jean, Head of State; Gaston Thorn, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: every 5 years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections May 1974

Political parties and leaders: Christian Social Party, Pierre Werner (Parliamentary President) and Jacques Santer (Party President); Socialist, Lydie Schmit (Party President); Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte (Party President); Democratic, Gaston Thorn (Party President and Prime Minister); Communist, Dominique Urbany

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Voting strength in Chamber of Deputies (1974): Christian Socialist, 18; Socialist Workers, 17; Democrats, 14; Social Democrats, 5; Communists, 5

Communists: 500 party members (1974)

Other political or pressure groups: group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions, Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

Member of: Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, EC, ECSC, EEC, EIB, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $2.1 billion, $5,900 per capita (1975); typical average annual real GNP growth 3%, but down (−7.8%) for 1975; 61.8% consumption, 30.1% investment, 15.4% government, 2.9% stock building; −10.2% net foreign balance (1975); net foreign balance normally positive, but negative in 1975 mainly because of steel slump

Agriculture: mixed farming; main crops—grains, potatoes, fodder beets; food shortages—sugar, bread grains, fats; caloric intake, 3,150 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Major industries: iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires

Crude steel: 4.6 million metric tons produced (1976), 12.7 metric tons per capita

Electric power: 1,350,000 kW capacity (1976); 3.4 billion kWh produced (1976), 9,444 kWh per capita

Exports: *see Belgium*

Imports: *see Belgium*

Major trade partners: Luxembourg and Belgium form an economic and customs union and report their foreign trade jointly (see Belgium); Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products; principal imports are coal and consumer products; most foreign trade is with Germany, Belgium, and other EC countries

Aid: foreign aid to Luxembourg is included in aid to Belgium

Budget (estimated): (1975) expenditures $695.1 million, revenues $591.6 million, deficit $103.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: LF38.605=US$1, 1976 average; under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal to the Belgian franc which circulates freely in Luxembourg

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 270 km standard gage (1.435 m); 160 km double track; 136 km electrified

Highways: 4,528 km; all paved; about 80 km limited access divided highway completed or under construction

Inland waterways: 37 km; Moselle River

Pipelines: refined products, 48 km

Port: (river) Mertert

Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft (includes 3 registered in Iceland)

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 m

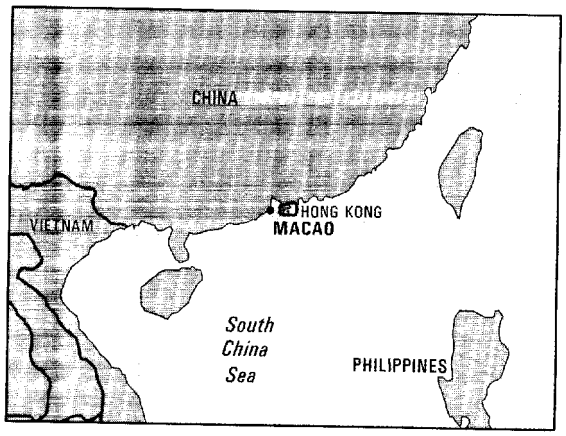
Telecommunications: adequate and efficient system; 153,100 telephones; 200,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 85,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 83,000; 71,000 fit for military service; about 3,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $23,234,000; 3.1% of the central government budget

MACAO



(See reference map VII)

LAND

15.5 km²; 10% agricultural, 90% urban

Land boundaries: 201 m

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm; fishing, 12 nm

Coastline: 40 km

PEOPLE

Population: 251,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1972)

Nationality: noun—Macaon(s); adjective—Macaon

Ethnic divisions: 99% Chinese, 1% Portuguese

Religion: mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, about one-half are Chinese

Language: 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

Literacy: almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population

Labor force: 5% agriculture, 30% manufacturing, 3% construction, 1% utilities, 27% commerce, 8% transportation and communications, 26% services (1960 data)

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GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Province of Macao

Type: overseas province of Portugal

Capital: Lisbon (Portugal)

Political subdivisions: municipality of Macao, and 2 islands

Legal system: Portuguese civil law system

Branches: 17-member Legislative Assembly, with Governor and 5 appointed, 1 specially nominated, and 10 elected representatives

Government leader: Col. Eduardo Garcia Leandro

Suffrage: Portuguese, Chinese and foreign residents over 18

Elections: conducted every 4 years; last held 1976

Political parties and leaders: Association to Defend the Interests of Macao; Macao Democratic Center; Group to Study the Development of Macao; Macao Independent Group

Communists: numbers unknown

Other political or pressure groups: wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 Macao Government acceded to Chinese demands which gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

ECONOMY

Agriculture: main crops—rice, vegetables; food shortages—rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

Major industries: textiles, fireworks

Electric power: 70,000 kW capacity (1976); 175 million kWh produced (1976), 700 kWh per capita

Exports: $127 million (f.o.b., 1975); textiles and clothing, foodstuffs

Imports: $147 million (c.i.f., 1975)

Major trade partners: exports—21% France, 14% West Germany, 10% Hong Kong, 9% Portugal and Portuguese colonies; imports—71% Hong Kong, 19% China (1975)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.4 patacas=US$1 (December 1975); pataca has been pegged to Hong Kong dollar starting in 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 42 km paved

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: fairly modern communication facilities provide adequate services for domestic and international requirements; broadcasting coverage is provided by AM and FM radio facilities and a wired broadcast network; 9,633 telephones; 65,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM and no TV stations; no submarine cables

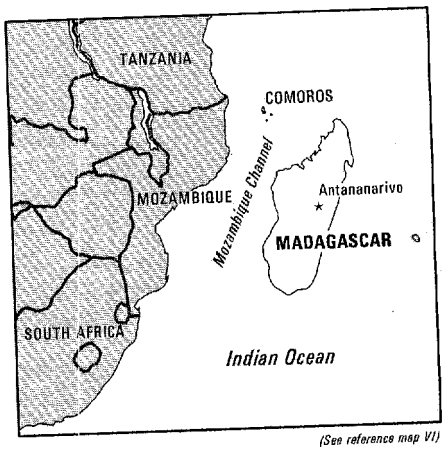
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 60,000; 35,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

Personnel: there are no Portuguese military personnel in Macao

MADAGASCAR



(See reference map VI)

LAND

595,700 km²; 5% cultivated, 58% pastureland, 21% forested, 8% wasteland, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm

Coastline: 4,828 km

PEOPLE

Population: 7,900,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.3% (7-69 to 7-70)

Nationality: noun—Malagasy (sing. and pl.); adjective—Malagasy

Ethnic divisions: basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000), on the one hand, and coastal tribes with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Sakalava 375,000, Antaisaka 415,000; there are also 10-12,000 European French, 5,000 Indians of French nationality, and 5,000 Creoles

Religion: more than half animist; about 41% Christian, 7% Muslim

Language: French and Malagasy official

Literacy: 45% of population age 10 and over

Labor force: about 3.4 million, of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agricul-

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ture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous

Organized labor: 4% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Type: republic; real authority in hands of military-dominated Supreme Revolutionary Council

Capital: Antananarivo

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces

Legal system: based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; constitution of 1959 modified in October 1972 by law establishing provisional government institutions; new constitution accepted by referendum in December 1975; legal education at National School of Law, University of Madagascar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—a 12-member Supreme Revolutionary Council; assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; National Popular Development Council created to replace the legislature in October 1972 (dissolved in April 1976, to be replaced by elected People's National Assembly); Military Committee for Development; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

Government leader: Commander Didier Ratsiraka, President

Suffrage: universal for adults (18 and above)

Elections: referendum held in December 1975 gave overwhelming approval to government and new constitution; elections for People's National Assembly expected in June 1977

Political parties and leaders: only 5 parties (now known officially as revolutionary organizations) are permitted political activity under the National Front (President Ratsiraka is the President of the National Front); the 5 parties are AREMA (Avant-garde de la Revolution Malgache) generally thought of as the government party; KDRSM (Democratic Committee for Socialist Revolution); MONIMA (Mouvement Nationale pour l'Independance de Madagascar); Iray Tsy Mivaky, formed by dissident left-wing youths in 1972; and KMTP (the militant committee for the revolution)

Voting strength: number of registered voters (1977)—3.5 million; in 1977 local elections, President Ratsiraka's AREMA captured approximately 89.5% of the 73,000 available positions on 11,400 local Executive Committees; KDRSM won about 7.3% of the seats, MONIMA 1.7%, and VONJY 1.4%; UDECMA won only about 45 seats

Communists: Communist party of virtually no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist

Other political or pressure groups: Joint Struggle Committee (KIM), association of students, teachers, workers, and unemployed youth

Member of: EAMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $1.7 billion (1976), about $220 per capita; real growth less than 1% (1970-75)

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, vanilla, sugar, tobacco, sisal, rice, cloves, raphia; food crops—rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; imports some rice, milk, and cereal

Fishing: catch 63,900 metric tons (1974); exports $14.6 million (1974)

Major industries: agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

Electric power: 90,000 kW capacity (1976); 465 million kWh produced (1976), 60 kWh per capita

Exports: $309 million (f.o.b., est. 1976); 30% coffee, 8% vanilla, 7% sugar, 6% cloves; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

Imports: $360 million (c.i.f., est. 1976); consumer goods about 19%, 21% foodstuffs, 41% primary products (crude oil, fertilizers, metal products), 19% capital goods (1974)

Major trade partners: France (in 1974 accounted for 37% of exports and 48% of imports), U.S., EC; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade

Budget: (FY75) revenues $450 million (including $78 million projected borrowing), expenditures $417 million of which $300 million current, $117 million development

Monetary conversion rate: 248 Malagasy francs=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 884 km of meter gage (1.00 m)

Highways: 26,992 km; 4,285 km paved, 228 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; remainder improved and unimproved earth (est.)

Inland waterways: 965 km (only local importance)

Ports: 4 major (Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Tulear)

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 249 total, 129 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 47 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system above African average; includes open-wire lines, some radio-relay and coaxial links and 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 32,000 telephones; 620,000 radio and 7,500 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations

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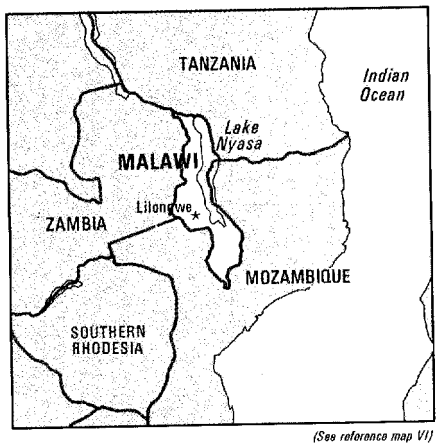
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,751,000; 1,034,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 84,000

Supply: nearly all from France in the past, now mostly from West and East European countries

MALAWI



(See reference map VI)

LAND

95,053 km²; about 31% of land area arable (of which less than half is cultivated), nearly 25% forested, 6% meadow and pasture, 38% other

Land boundaries: 2,881 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,313,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.6% (7-72 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Malawian(s); adjective—Malawian

Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African, less than 1% European and Asian

Religion: majority animist; rest Christian and Muslim

Language: English and Chichewa official; Lomwe is second African language

Literacy: 15% of population

Labor force: 225,000 wage earners employed in Malawi (1974); 6,000 Europeans permanently employed; 200,000 Malawians live and work in Rhodesia, South Africa, and Zambia; 30% agriculture, 11% construction, 10% commerce, 13% manufacturing, 10% administration, 26% miscellaneous services

Organized labor: small minority of wage earners are unionized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Malawi

Type: republic since July 1966; independent member of Commonwealth since July 1964

Capital: Lilongwe

Political subdivisions: 3 administrative regions and 23 districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: strong presidential system with cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 60 elected and 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least 2 justices

Government leader: Life President H. Kamuzu Banda

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: scheduled for 1976 but MCP candidates unopposed and polling apparently will not take place

Political parties and leaders: Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda

Communists: no Communist Party; Malawi maintains no foreign relations with Communist governments

Member of: AFDB, EEC (associate member), FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $760 million (1976 est., in current prices), $145 per capita; real growth rate 5.5% (1973-75)

Agriculture: cash crops—tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, tung, maize; subsistence crops—corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice

Electric power: 85,000 kW capacity (1976); 263 million kWh produced (1976), 50 kWh per capita

Major industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

Exports: $160 million (f.o.b., 1976); tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton

Imports: $224 million (c.i.f., 1976); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials, fuel, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—U.K., other EEC, Rhodesia, South Africa; imports—South Africa, U.K., Rhodesia, other EEC

Aid: economic—U.K. provides major development support, about $144 million (1964-74); U.S. aid commitments, $110 million (FY56-75); military—U.K., $2.4 million (1954-68)

Budget: FY75/76 revenues $165 million; expenditures $168 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Malawi kwacha=US$1.09

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 566 km 1.067-meter gage

Highways: 11,814 km; 1,245 km paved; 507 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 6,157 km unimproved earth (est.)

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Inland waterways: Lake Malawi, 1,290 km and Shire River, 144 km

Ports: 3 lake

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

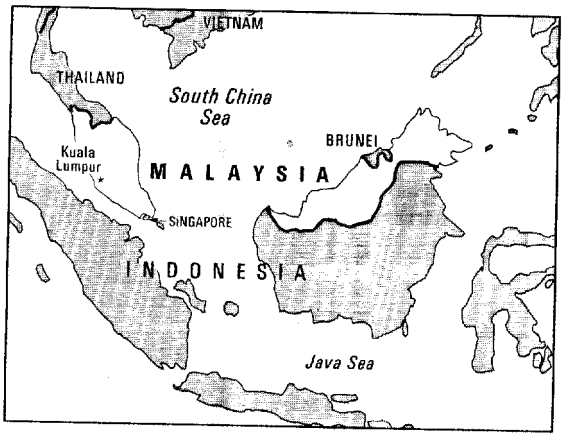
Airfields: 47 total, 45 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system is barely above average for African countries and consists of thinly spread open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, and Muzuzu; 19,350 telephones; 127,000 radio receivers; 5 AM, 4 FM and no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,104,000; about 561,000 fit for military service

MALAYSIA



(See reference map VII)

NOTE: Malaysia, which came into being on 16 September 1963, consists of Peninsular Malaysia, which includes 11 states of the former Federation of Malaya, plus East Malaysia, which includes the 2 former colonies of North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak

LAND

Peninsular Malaysia: 131,313 km²; 20% cultivated, 26% forest reserves, 54% other

Sabah: 76,146 km²; 13% cultivated, 34% forest reserves, 53% other

Sarawak: 125,097 km²; 21% cultivated, 24% forest reserves, 55% other

Land boundaries: 509 km Peninsular Malaysia, 1,786 km East Malaysia

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 2,068 km Peninsular Malaysia, 2,607 km East Malaysia

PEOPLE

Population: 12,563,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.7% (7-70 to 7-75)

Peninsular Malaysia: 10,537,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7-70 to 7-75)

Sabah: 869,000, average annual growth rate 4.2% (7-70 to 7-75)

Sarawak: 1,157,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7-70 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Malaysian(s); adjective—Malaysian

Ethnic divisions:

Malaysia: 50% Malay, 35% Chinese, 10% Indian

Peninsular Malaysia: 53% Malay, 35% Chinese, 11% Indian and Pakistani, 1% other

Sabah: 21% Chinese, 69% indigenous tribes, 10% other

Sarawak: 30% Chinese, 50% indigenous tribes, 19% Malay, 1% other

Religion:

Peninsular Malaysia: Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu

Sabah: 38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other

Sarawak: 23% Muslim, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 16% Christian, 35% tribal religion, 2% other

Language:

Peninsular Malaysia: Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil

Sabah: English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese

Sarawak: English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

Literacy:

Peninsular Malaysia: about 48%

Sabah and Sarawak: 23%

Labor force:

Malaysia: 4.2 million (1975)

Peninsular Malaysia: 3.6 million; 46.2% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 10.9% manufacturing and construction, 31.9% trade, transport, and services (1975)

Sabah: 213,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade and transportation, 1% other

Sarawak: 341,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade, transportation, and services, 1% other

Organized labor: 500,000 (1975 est.), about 15% of total labor force; unemployment about 7% of total labor force, but higher in urban areas

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Malaysia

Type:

Malaysia: constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King); a bicameral Parliament

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consisting of a 58-member Senate and a 154-member House of Representatives

Peninsular Malaysian states: hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Malacca where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

Sabah: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Sarawak: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

Capital:

Peninsular Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur

Sabah: Kota Kinabalu

Sarawak: Kuching

Political subdivisions: 13 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: 9 state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for 5-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral parliament; following communal rioting in May 1969, government imposed state of emergency and suspended constitutional rights of all parliamentary bodies; parliamentary democracy resumed in February 1971

Peninsular Malaysia: executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design; a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet) which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature

Sarawak and Sabah: executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

Government leader: Head of State, Hussein Onn

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: minimum of every 5 years, last elections August 1974

Political parties and leaders:

Peninsular Malaysia: National Front, a confederation of 9 political parties dominated by United Malays National Organization (UMNO), Hussein Onn; only opposition party of consequence—Democratic Action Party (DAP)

Sabah: Berjaya Party, Datak Harris Sallah; United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tan Sri Haji Mohd Said Keruak; Sabah Chinese Association (SCA), Khoo Siak Chiew

Sarawak: coalition Sarawak Alliance composed of the Pesaka/Bumipatra Party, the United People's Party (SUPP), Ong Kee Hui and Sarawak Chinese Association; Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Stephen Ningkan

Voting strength:

Peninsular Malaysia: (1974 election) National Front controls 135 of 154 seats in lower house of parliament

Sabah: (April 1976 Assembly Elections) Berjaya Party controls 35 of 54 seats in State Assembly, USNO controls 20 remaining seats

Sarawak: (1974 elections) National Front 30 out of 48 State Assembly seats

Communists:

Peninsular Malaysia: approximately 3,000 armed insurgents on Thailand side of Thai/Malaysia border; approximately 300 full-time inside Peninsular Malaysia

Sarawak: 125 armed insurgents in Sarawak

Sabah: insignificant

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP:

Malaysia: $10.9 billion (1976), $891 per capita; average annual real growth (1970-76), 7.8%; (1976), 11.3%

Agriculture:

Peninsular Malaysia: natural rubber, rice, oil palm; 10%-15% of rice requirements imported

Sabah: mainly subsistence; main crops—rubber, timber, coconut, rice; food deficit—rice

Sarawak: main crops—rubber, timber, pepper; food deficit—rice

Fishing: catch 496,900 metric tons (1974)

Major industries:

Peninsular Malaysia: rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber

Sabah: logging, petroleum production

Sarawak: agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

Electric power:

Peninsular Malaysia: 1,475,000 kW capacity (1976); 5.9 billion kWh produced (1976), 572 kWh per capita

Sabah: 108,000 kW capacity (1976); 290 million kWh produced (1976), 326 kWh per capita

Sarawak: 91,000 kW capacity (1976); 215 million kWh produced (1976), 179 kWh per capita

Exports: $5.5 billion (f.o.b., 1976); natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum

Imports: $4.1 billion (c.i.f., 1976)

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Major trade partners: exports—20% Singapore, 16% U.S., 20% Japan; imports—21% Japan, 9% U.K., 10% U.S., 8% Singapore

Aid: economic—U.K. (1946-69) $260 million disbursed; Japan (1966-68) $50 million extended; IBRD (1959-July 1974) $500 million (committed); U.S. (1954-75) $121 million; military—(FY62-75) $64 million committed

Budget: 1977 revenues $2.6 billion; expenditures $3.2 billion; deficit $800 million; 20% military, 80% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: (Malaysia) 2.5 Malaysian yinggits=US$1 (February 1977)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads:

Peninsular Malaysia: 1,665 km 1.04-meter gage; 13 km double track; government-owned

East Malaysia: 154 km meter gage (1.00 m) in Sabah

Highways:

Peninsular Malaysia: 18,214 km; 15,900 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 1,569 km crushed stone/gravel, 745 km improved or unimproved earth

East Malaysia: about 4,544 km (1,644 km in Sarawak, 2,899 km in Sabah); 819 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 2,936 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,234 km earth

Inland waterways:

Peninsular Malaysia: 3,194 km

East Malaysia: 4,087 km (1,569 km in Sabah, 2,518 km in Sarawak)

Ports:

Peninsular Malaysia: 2 major, 13 minor

East Malaysia: 1 major, 14 minor (5 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 9 minor in Sarawak)

Civil air: approximately 27 major transport aircraft

Pipelines: crude oil, 69 km; refined products, 56 km

Airfields:

Peninsular Malaysia: 72 total, 72 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Sabah: 33 total, 33 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Sarawak: 44 total, 44 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

Peninsular Malaysia: good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 220,000 telephones; 450,000 radio and 2,600,000 TV receivers; 26 AM, 1 FM, and 16 TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Ceylon, and Singapore; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay; 1 ground satellite station

Sabah: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 18,500 telephones; 35,500 radio receivers; 3,200 TV receivers; 5 AM, 1 FM, 5 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore; 1 ground satellite station

Sarawak: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; 22,000 telephones; 107,000 radio and 1,000 TV receivers; 4 AM stations, no FM, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower:

Peninsular Malaysia: males 15-49, 2,421,000; 1,535,000 fit for military service

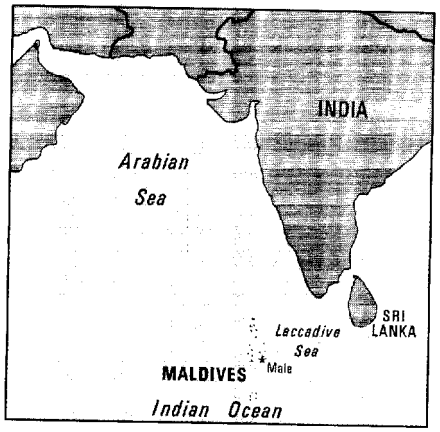
Sabah: males 15-49, 195,000; 114,000 fit for military service

Sarawak: males 15-49, 258,000; 154,000 fit for military service; conscription age for Malaysia is 21—an age reached by about 125,000 annually

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA) which replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $539 million; about 12.5% of central government budget

MALDIVES



(See reference map VII)

LAND

298 km²; 2,000 islands grouped into 12 atolls, about 220 islands inhabited

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): the land and sea between latitudes 7°9′N. and 0°45′S. and between longitudes 72°30′E. and 73°48′E; these coordinates form a rectangle of approximately 37,000 nm²; territorial sea ranges from 2.75 to 55 nm; fishing, approximately 100 nm

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Coastline: 644 km (approx.)

PEOPLE

Population: 136,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Maldivian(s); adjective—Maldivian

Ethnic divisions: admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab and Negro

Religion: official Sunni Muslim

Language: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala)

Literacy: largely illiterate

Labor force: fishing industry employs most of the male population

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Maldives

Type: republic

Capital: Male

Political subdivisions: 19 administrative districts corresponding to atolls

Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: popularly elected unicameral national legislature (Majlis) (members elected for 5-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

Government leader: President Ibrahim Nasir

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

Communists: negligible number

Member of: Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT (de facto), IMCO, ITU, U.N., UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: under $100 per capita

Agriculture: crops—coconut and millet; shortages—rice, wheat

Fishing: catch 37,500 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: fishing; some coconut processing

Electric power: 4,000 kW capacity (1976); 6 million kWh produced (1976), 45 kWh per capita

Exports: $2 million (f.o.b., 1973); fish

Imports: $3 million (c.i.f., 1973)

Major trade partners: Sri Lanka, Japan

Aid: U.K. (1960-65), $1.4 million drawn; Sri Lanka (1967), $1 million committed; Kuwait $5 million; other OPEC countries, Japan and India (amounts not known)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: none

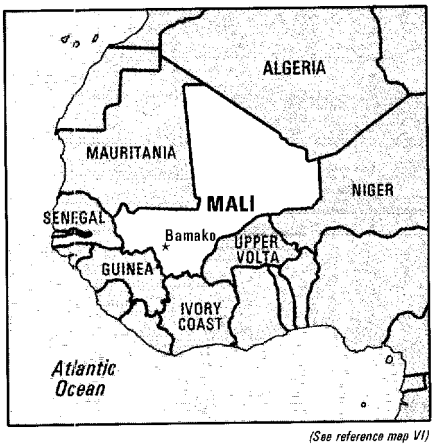
Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: minimal domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 411 telephones; 2,460 radio sets; 6 AM stations

MALI



(See reference map VI)

LAND

1,204,350 km²; only about a fourth of area arable, forests negligible, rest sparse pasture or desert

Land boundaries: 7,459 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,880,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.3% (7-72 to 7-73)

Nationality: noun—Malian(s); adjective—Malian

Ethnic divisions: 99% native African including tribes of both Berber and Negro descent

Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% animist, 1% Christian

Language: French official; several African languages, of which Mande group most widespread

Literacy: under 5%

Labor force: approximately 100,000 salaried, 50,000 of whom are employed by the government; most of population engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry

Organized labor: Union National des Travailleurs Maliens (UNTM) is umbrella organization over thirteen national unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Mali

Type: republic; under military regime since November 1968

Capital: Bamako

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Political subdivisions: 6 administrative regions; 42 administrative districts (cercles), arrondissements, villages; all subordinate to central government

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1974, comes into full effect in 1979; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; under MCNL functional cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; judiciary

Government leaders: Col. Moussa Traore, President of MCNL, Chief of State and head of government

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: political activity proscribed by military government but government in process of forming new single party called the Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM)

Elections: MCNL promises elections at unspecified date

Communists: a few Communists and some sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, APC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: about $420 million (1975), $70 per capita; annual real growth rate 2.1% (1972-75)

Agriculture: main crops—millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops—peanuts, cotton, livestock

Fishing: catch 90,000 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: small local consumer goods and processing

Electric power: 37,000 kW capacity (1976); 90 million kWh produced (1976), 16 kWh per capita

Exports: $54 million (f.o.b., 1975); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins

Imports: $188 million (c.i.f., 1975); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, and sugar

Major trade partners: mostly with franc zone and Western Europe; also with U.S.S.R., China

Budget: 1976 balanced at $110 million

Monetary conversion rate: 496.94 Mali francs=US$1, January 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 644 km meter gage (1.00 m)

Highways: approximately 15,200 km; 1,669 km bituminous, 2,932 km gravel and improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,815 km navigable

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 42 total, 38 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

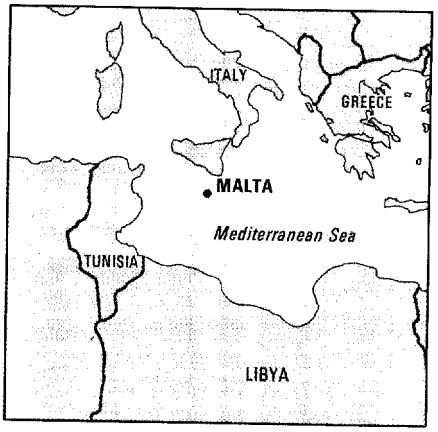
Telecommunications: domestic system poor and provides only minimum service; open-wire and radiocommunication used for long distance telecommunications; radio sometimes only link to outlying points; 7,800 telephones; 81,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,364,000; 767,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $19,419,900; about 18% of central government budget

MALTA



(See reference map IV)

LAND

313 km²; 45% agricultural, negligible amount forested, remainder urban, waste, or other (1965)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 20 nm)

Coastline: 140 km

PEOPLE

Population: 329,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1976)

Nationality: noun Maltese (sing. and pl.); adjective Maltese

Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, British

Religion: 98% Roman Catholic

Language: English and Maltese

Literacy: about 83%; compulsory education introduced in 1946

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Labor force: 102,000; 29% services, 23% government, 24% manufacturing, 6% agriculture, 4% construction, 4% transportation and communications, 5% utilities and drydocks; 5% unemployed

Organized labor: approximately 40% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Malta

Type: parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth since December 1974

Capital: Valletta

Political subdivisions: 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 13 electoral districts (divisions)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive, consisting of Prime Minister and cabinet; legislative, comprising 65-member House of Representatives; independent judiciary

Government leader: Prime Minister Dom Mintoff

Suffrage: universal over age 18; registration required

Elections: at the discretion of the Prime Minister, but must be held before the expiration of a 5-year electoral mandate; last election September 1976

Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Party, Edward Fenech Adami; Malta Labor Party, Dom Mintoff

Voting strength (1976 election): Labor, 34 seats (51.54%); Nationalist, 31 seats (48.43%)

Communists: less than 100 (est.)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $482 million (1975), $1,500 per capita; 72% private consumption, 23% gross investment; 18% government consumption, −13% net foreign sector; in 1975 real GNP growth was 21%

Agriculture: overall, 20% self-sufficient; adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk and pork products; shortages in beef, grain, animal fodder, and fruits at various seasons; main products—potatoes, cauliflowers, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; 2,680 calories per day per capita

Major industries: ship repair yard, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles, tourism

Shortages: most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported

Electric power: 115,700 kW capacity (1976); 380 million kWh produced (1976), 1,134 kWh per capita

Exports: $165 million (f.o.b., 1975); textiles, scrap metal, wine, agricultural products, and footwear

Imports: $378 million (c.i.f., 1975)

Major trade partners: 67% EC-nine (26% U.K., 18% West Germany, 14% Italy); 10% Communist countries; 5% U.S. (1975)

Aid: economic—U.S., $54 million (FY49-75), $10.1 million in 1974, and $9.5 million in 1975; Agreement (loans and grants) (1964-74), $140 million; U.N. Special Fund, $2.2 million through FY72; U.N. Technical Assistance, $1.4 million through FY72; China, $45 million (1972)

Budget: (1976/77) projects $252 million in expenditures, $235 million in revenues

Monetary conversion rate: average trade conversion factor, year 1975: 1 Maltese pound=US$2.62

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 1,239 km; 1,128 km paved (asphalt), 79 km crushed stone or gravel, 32 km improved and unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Valletta), 2 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft (both leased)

Airfields: 4 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: modern automatic telephone system centered in Valletta; 55,000 telephones; 140,000 radio and 75,000 television receivers; 1 TV, 5 AM, and 4 FM stations; 8 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 91,000; 70,000 fit for military service

Supply: has received 2 patrol boats, small arms, and mortars from Libya; vehicles and engineer equipment from Italy

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1978, $11,032,210; about 6% of central government budget

MARTINIQUE

LAND

1,100 km²; 31% cropland, 16% pasture, 29% forest, 24% wasteland, built on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 290 km

PEOPLE

Population: 327,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.2% (10-67 to 10-74)

Nationality: noun Martiniquais (sing. and pl.); adjective Martiniquais

Ethnic divisions: 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, less than 5% East Indian Lebanese, Chinese, 5% Caucasian

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Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, Creole patois

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 100,000; 23% agriculture, 20% public services, 11% construction and public works, 10% commerce and banking, 10% services, 9% industry, 17% other

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Department of Martinique

Type: overseas department of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate

Capital: Fort-de-France

Political subdivisions: 2 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected council of 36 members and a Regional Council including all members of the local general council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Prefect Herve Bourseilleur

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections normally are held every five years; last General Council election took place in March 1976; last local election held March 1977, last French Presidential election May 1974

Political parties and leaders: Rassemblement Pour la Republique (RPR), Emile Maurice; Progressive Party of Martinique (PPM), Aime Cesaire; Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Democratic Union of Martinique (UDM), Leon-Laurent Valere; Socialist Party, leader unknown; Federation of the Left, leader unknown

Voting strength: RPR, 2 seats in French National Assembly; PPM, 1 seat (1973 election)

Communists: 1,000 estimated

Other political or pressure groups: Proletarian Action Group (GAP), Socialist Revolution Group (GRS)

ECONOMY

GNP: $769 million (1975 at current prices), $2,220 per capita

Agriculture: bananas, sugarcane, and pineapples

Major industries: agricultural processing, particularly sugar milling and rum distillation; cement, oil refining and tourism

Electric power: 95,500 kW capacity (1976); 150 million kWh produced (1976), 418 kWh per capita

Exports: $90 million (f.o.b., 1975); bananas, refined petroleum products, rum, sugar, pineapples

Imports: $309 million (c.i.f., 1975); foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum

Major trading partners: exports—82% France, 9% Italy, 9% other; imports—70% France, 6% United States, 3% Netherlands Antilles, 3% Netherlands, 18% other (1968)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.60 French francs=US$1 (1976)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,450 km; 1,000 km paved, 450 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Fort-de-France), 5 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 31,700 telephones, inter-island VHF and UHF radio links; COMSAT ground station; 1 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations; about 45,000 radio and 22,500 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, included in France

MAURITANIA

LAND

1,085,210 km²; less than 1% suitable for crops, 10% pasture, 90% desert

Land boundaries: 5,118 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 nm (fishing, 36 nm)

Coastline: 754 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,389,000 (January 1977), average annual growth rate 2.7% (7-72 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Mauritanian(s); adjective— Mauritanian

Ethnic divisions: nearly one third Moor, at least one third Negro, one third mix Moor/Negro

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(See reference map VI)

Religion: nearly 100% Muslim

Language: Hassaniya Arabic is the national language spoken by some 80% of the population, French is the working language for government and commerce

Literacy: about 10%

Labor force: about 35,000 wage earners (1976); remainder of population in farming and herding; considerable unemployment

Organized labor: 18,000 union members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Type: republic; one-party presidential rule since 1960

Capital: Nouakchott

Political subdivisions: 12 regions and a capital district

NOTE: Mauritania has acquired administrative control of the southern third of Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara under an agreement with Morocco, but the legal question of sovereignty over the area has yet to be determined. Spain's role as co-administrator of the disputed territory ended last February. The newly acquired region, which lies below the 24th parallel, becomes the district of Tiris el Gharbia—a territorial division of the state. The district's headquarters is Dakhla, formerly Villa Cisneros. Tiris el Gharbia is subdivided into three departments—Dakhla, Ausert, and Aurgub.

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, President; separate judiciary (appointed by president)

Government leader: President Moktar Ould Daddah

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: presidential and parliamentary election every 5 years; most recent October 1975

Political parties and leaders: Mauritanian Peoples Party is only legal party, Secretary General Moktar Ould Daddah

Communists: no Communist Party, but there is a scattering of Maoist sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, AIOEC, Arab League, CEAO, CIPEC (associate), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: about $290 million (1975), $220 per capita, average annual increase in current prices about 3.2% (1971-73)

Agriculture: most Mauritanians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main products—livestock, small grains, dates; cash crops—gum arabic; livestock

Fishing: exports, 29,891 metric tons (1975)

Major industries: mining of iron ore and copper, fishing

Electric power: 70,000 kW capacity (1976); 100 million kWh produced (1976), 74 kWh per capita

Exports: $168 million (f.o.b., 1975); iron ore, fish, copper

Imports: $198 million (c.i.f., 1975); foodstuffs, capital goods

Major trade partners: (trade figures not complete because Mauritania has a form of customs union with Senegal and much local trade unreported) France and other EC members, U.K., and U.S. are main overseas partners

Budget: 1976 est. $139 million total expenditures, $11 million development expenditure included in $139 million total, $149 million revenue

Monetary conversion rate: 44.73 Ouguiyas=US$1 as of September 1976 floating

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 644 km standard gage (1.435 m), single track, privately owned

Highways: 6,090 km; 558 km paved; 607 km gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 4,925 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 800 km

Ports: 1 major (Nouadhibou), 2 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 29 total, 29 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: poor system of fragmentary open-wire lines, a minor radio-relay link, and radiocommunications stations; 1,500 telephones; 82,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 321,000; 153,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

Supply: primarily dependent on France; has also received material from Algeria, Morocco, U.K., and Spain

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976 (revised), $29 million; 22% of central government budget

MAURITIUS

LAND

1,856 km² (excluding dependencies); 50% agricultural, intensely cultivated; 39% forests, woodlands, mountains, river, and natural reserves; 3% built-up areas; 5% water bodies, 2% roads and tracks, 1% permanent wastelands

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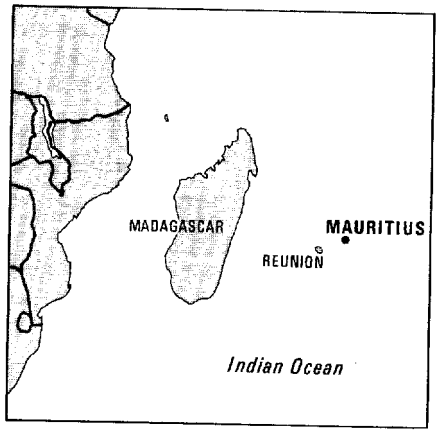

(See reference map VI)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 177 km

PEOPLE

Population: 911,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.3% (1-72 to 1-76)

Nationality: noun—Mauritian(s); adjective—Mauritian

Ethnic divisions: 67% Indians, 29% Creoles, 3.5% Chinese, 0.5% English and French

Religion: 51% Hindu, 33% Christian (mostly Catholic with a few Anglican Protestants), 16% Muslim

Language: English official language; Hindi, Chinese, French Creole

Literacy: estimated 60% for those over 21, and 90% for those of school age

Labor force: 175,000; 50% agriculture, 6% industry; 20% government services; 14% are unemployed, underemployed, or self-employed, 10% other

Organized labor: about 35% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Mauritius

Type: independent state since 1968, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Port Louis

Political subdivisions: 5 organized municipalities and various island dependencies

Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968

Branches: executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 21-man Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (National Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, 8 specially elected

Government leader: Prime Minister Dr. Seewoosagur Ramgoolam

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legislative elections held in December 1976; municipal elections held in 1977

Political parties and leaders: a government coalition consisting of Labor Party (S. Ramgoolam) and Parti Mauricien Social Democrate (G. Duval); opposition parties—Independent Forward Bloc (S. Bissoondoyal), Mauritius Democratic Union (M. Lesage), Mouvement Militant Mauritian (P. Berenger), Mouvement Militant Mauritian Socialiste Progressist (D. Virahsawmy)

Voting strength: Mauritius Labor Party, 28 seats; Parti Mauricien Social Democrate, 8 seats; Movement Militant Mauritian, 34 seats

Communists: may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society

Other political or pressure groups: Tamil United Party, Mauritius Workers Party

Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $490 million (1976), $540 per capita; real growth (1970-76), 6%

Agriculture: sugar crop is major economic asset; about 40% of land area is planted to sugar; most food imported—rice is the staple food—and since cultivation is already intense and expansion of cultivable areas is unlikely, heavy reliance on food imports except sugar and tea will continue

Shortage: land

Industries: mainly confined to processing sugarcane, tea; some small-scale, simple manufactures; tobacco fiber; some fishing; tourism, diamond cutting, weaving and textiles, electronics

Electric power: 81,000 kW capacity (1976); 248 million kWh produced (1976), 277 kWh per capita

Exports: $300 million (f.o.b., est. 1976); mainly sugar, tea, molasses

Imports: $390 million (c.i.f., est. 1976); foodstuffs 30%, manufactured goods about 25%

Major trade partners: all EC-nine countries and U.S. have preferential treatment, U.K. buys over 50% of Mauritius' sugar export at heavily subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, U.S., and Italy; imports from U.K. and EC primarily, also from South Africa, Australia, and Burma; some minor trade with China

Budget: revenues $172 million, current expenditures $168 million, investment expenditure $65 million (1976)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.7 Mauritian rupees=US$1 in August 1976 (floating with pound sterling)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

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COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 1,770 km; 1,593 km paved, 177 km earth

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Ports: 1 major (Port Louis)

Airfields: 6 total, 5 usable; 1 with surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

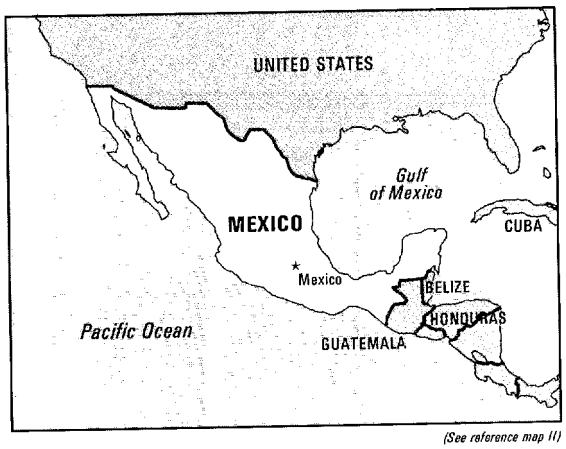
Telecommunications: radio telegraph service with Reunion, Malagasy Republic, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and other places in Africa; 1 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 22,600 telephones; 160,000 radio and 40,250 TV sets; submarine cables extend to Republic of South Africa and Seychelles Islands

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 205,000; 106,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, $3,981,038; 6.5% of central government budget

MEXICO



(See reference map II)

LAND

1,978,800 km²; 12% cropland, 40% pasture, 22% forested, 26% other (including waste, urban areas and public lands)

Land boundaries: 4,220 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm), 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 9,330 km

PEOPLE

Population: 64,411,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Mexican(s); adjective—Mexican

Ethnic divisions: 60% mestizo, 30% Indian or predominantly Indian, 9% white or predominantly white, 1% other

Religion: 97% nominally Roman Catholic, 3% other

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 65% estimated; 84% claimed officially

Labor force (1973): 16.5 million (1977) (defined as those 12 years of age and older); 39.5% agriculture, 16.7% manufacturing, 16.6% services, 16.8% construction, utilities, commerce, and transport, 3% government, 7.4% unspecified activities; 9% unemployed, 40% underemployed

Organized labor: 20% of total labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Mexican States

Type: federal republic operating in fact under a centralized government

Capital: Mexico

Political subdivisions: 31 states, Federal District

Legal system: mixture of U.S. constitutional theory and civil law system; constitution established in 1917; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: dominant executive, bicameral legislature, Supreme Court

Government leader: President Jose Lopez-Portillo

Suffrage: universal over age 18; compulsory but unenforced

Elections: congressional elections July 1979

Political parties and leaders: Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Carlos Sansores Perez; National Action Party (PAN), Manuel Gonzalez Hinojosa; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruickshank Garcia; Authentic Party of the Revolution (PARM), Pedro Gonzalez Azcuaga

Voting strength: 1976 presidential election: 98.7% PRI (unopposed), 1.3% other; 1976 congressional election: 80.2% PRI; 8.5% PAN; 5.8% other opposition (votes cast for PPS, PARM, and unregistered candidates), 5.4% annulled

Communists: estimated 5,000 in Communist Party

Other political or pressure groups: Roman Catholic Church, Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN), Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO), National Cofederation of Campesinos (CNC), National Confederation of Popular Organizations (CNOP), Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC)

Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, LAFTA, NAMUCAR (Carribean Multinational Shipping Line—*Naviera Multinacional del Caribe*), OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GDP: $79.0 billion (1975), $1,350 per capita; 55% private consumption, 18% public consumption, 21% private investment, 9% public investment (1975); net foreign balance −3%; real growth rate 1976, 2% est.

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Agriculture: main crops—corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, oilseeds, pulses, and vegetables; general self-sufficiency with minor exceptions in meat and dairy products; caloric intake, 3,110 calories per day per capita (1968)

Fishing: catch 451,330 metric tons (1975); exports valued at $104,126,000, imports at $16,784,000 (1974)

Major industries: processing of food, beverages, and tobacco; chemicals, basic metals and metal products, petroleum products, mining, textiles and clothing, and transport equipment

Crude steel: 5.5 million metric tons capacity (1975); 5.5 million metric tons produced (1976)

Electric power: 13,500,000 kW capacity (1976); 45 billion kWh produced (1976), 724 kWh per capita

Exports: $3,818 million (f.o.b., 1976); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), sugar, shrimp, petroleum, sulfur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit, tomatoes, machinery and equipment

Imports: $6,030 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles, and intermediate goods

Major trade partners: exports—62% U.S., 9% EC, 3% Japan (1975); imports—62% U.S., 16% EC, 5% Japan

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $1,564 million in loans; $164.7 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $3,357 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), $122.7 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-75), $14 million

Budget: 1977 est. federal, revenues $456 billion pesos, expenditures $616 billion pesos

Monetary conversion rate: floating

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 19,680 km; 18,576 km standard gage (1.435 m); 1,104 km narrow gage (0.914 m); 102 km electrified; 19,573 km government-owned, 107 km privately-owned

Inland waterways: 2,900 km navigable rivers and coastal canals

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,880 km; refined products, 3,360 km; natural gas, 5,580 km

Ports: 9 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 110 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,729 total, 1,692 usable; 129 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 247 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 9 seaplane stations

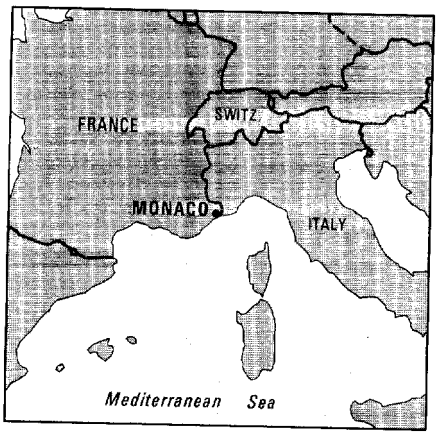
Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with extensive radio-relay links; connection into Central American microwave net; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 2.96 million telephones, about 19.0 million radio and 4.9 million TV receivers, 574 AM, 109 FM, and 163 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,867,000; 10,558,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 738,000

Military budget: for year ending 31 December 1977, $612.8 million; about 3.9% of direct federal budget (includes merchant marine and military industry)

MONACO



(See reference map IV)

LAND

1.5 km²

Land boundaries: 3.7 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 4.1 km

PEOPLE

Population: 25,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1975)

Nationality: noun—Monacan(s) or Monegasque(s); adjective—Monacan or Monegasque

Ethnic divisions: Rhaetian stock

Religion: Roman Catholicism is official state religion

Language: French

Literacy: almost complete

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Principality of Monaco

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Monaco

Political subdivisions: 4 sections

Legal system: based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: National Council (18 members); Communal Council (15 members, headed by a mayor)

Government leader: Prince Rainier III

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Suffrage: universal

Elections: National Council every 5 years; most recent 1973

Political parties and leaders: National Democratic Entente, Democratic Union Movement, Monegasque Actionist (1973)

Voting strength: figures for 1973: National Democratic Entente, 16 seats; Democratic Union Movement and Monegasque Actionist, 1 seat each

Member of: IAEA, IHO, IPU, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: 55% tourism; 25%-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10%-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino

Major industries: chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glassmaking, printing

Electric power: 8,000 (standby) kW capacity (1976); 100 million kWh supplied by France (1976)

Trade: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties

Monetary conversion rate: 1 franc=US$0.2092 (1976 average)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1.609 km (see France)

Highways: none; city streets

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: served by the French communications system; automatic telephone system with about 22,550 telephones; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 3 TV stations; 13,000 radio and 16,500 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

France responsible for defense

MONGOLIA

LAND

1,564,619 km²; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert wasteland, varying in usefulness, less than 1% arable, 10% forested

Land boundaries: 8,000 km

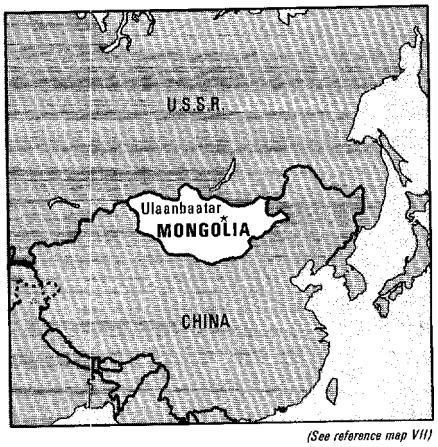
PEOPLE

Population: 1,537,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—Mongolian(s); adjective—Mongolian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

Religion: predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime



(See reference map VII)

Languages: Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: primarily agricultural, over half the population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of Mongolian women; shortage of skilled labor (no reliable information available)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Mongolian Peoples Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Ulaanbaatar

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces and 2 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar and Darhan)

Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; new constitution adopted 1960; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: constitution provides for a People's Great Hural (national assembly) and a highly centralized administration

Party and government leaders: Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the MPRP and Chairman of the People's Great Hural; J. Batmunh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Suffrage: universal; age 18 and over

Elections: national assembly elections held every 4 years; next elections scheduled for June 1977

Political party: Mongolian People's Revolutionary (Communist) Party (MPRP); estimated membership, 67,000 (1976)

Member of: CEMA, ESCAP, IAEA, ILO, IPU, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

Agriculture: livestock raising predominates; main crops—wheat, oats, barley

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Industries: processing of animal products; building materials; mining

Electric power: 331,000 kW capacity (1976); 840 million kWh produced (1976), 564 kWh per capita

Exports: beef for slaughter meat products, wool, fluorspar, other minerals

Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials, sugar, and tea

Major trade partners: nearly all trade with Communist countries (approx. 85% with U.S.S.R.); total turnover about $750 million (1975)

Aid: heavily dependent on U.S.S.R.

Monetary conversion rate: 3.31 tugriks=US$1 (arbitrarily established)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,516 km; all broad gage (1.524 m) (1976)

Inland waterways: 616 km of principal routes (1975)

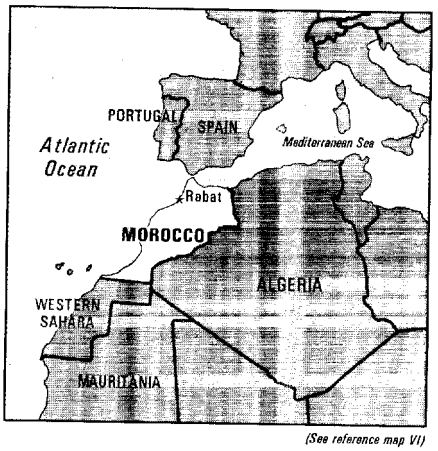
Freight carried: rail—6.9 million metric tons, 3,150 million metric ton/km (1975); highway—13.9 million metric tons, 953 million metric ton/km; waterway—0.05 million metric tons, 0.04 billion metric ton/km (1975)

DEFENSE FORCES

Supply: military equipment supplied by U.S.S.R.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 268 million tugriks, 10% of total budget

MOROCCO



(See reference map VI)

LAND

409,200 km²; about 32% arable and grazing land, 17% forest and esparto, 51% desert, waste, and urban

Land boundaries: 1,996 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,835 km

PEOPLE

Population: 18,356,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.0% (7-71 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Moroccan(s); adjective—Moroccan

Ethnic divisions: 99.1% Arab-Berber, 0.2% Jewish, 0.7% non-Moroccan

Religion: 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

Language: Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of much business, government, diplomacy, and postprimary education

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 5 million (1971 est.); 50% agriculture, 15% industry, 26% services, 9% other; 10-20% unemployment

Organized labor: about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Morocco

Type: constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

Capital: Rabat

Political subdivisions: 28 provinces and 2 prefectures

NOTE: Morocco has acquired the northern two-thirds of the former Spanish Sahara under an agreement with Mauritania, but the legal question of sovereignty over the area has yet to be determined. Spain's role as co-administrator of the disputed territory ended in February 1976. Rabat has established three provinces in its area of control, with headquarters at El Aaiun, Semara, and Cabo Bojador.

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohamed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karaouine University in Fes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature in abeyance until elections are held (two-thirds to be directly elected, one-third indirectly); judiciary independent of other branches

Government leaders: King Hassan II; Prime Minister Ahmed Osman

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: local elections held 12 November 1976; provincial elections held 25 January 1977; last parliamentary elections held 21 and 28 August 1970 for Council of Representatives which was dissolved in March 1972;

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elections for new parliament provided for in Constitution adopted 15 March 1972 are expected soon

Political parties and leaders: Istiqlal Party, M'hamed Boucetta; Popular Movement (MP), Mahjoubi Aherdan; Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement (MPCD), Dr. Abdelkrim Khatib; National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP), split into competitive factions under Abdallah Ibrahim and Mahjoub Ben Seddik of Casablanca-based faction and Abderrahim Bouabid of Rabat-based faction with latter becoming Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) in September 1974; Democratic Constitutional Party (PDC), Mohamed Hassan Ouazzani; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), legalized in August 1974, successor to Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), is front for Moroccan Communist Party (MCP), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; Istiqlal and the UNFP formed a National Front in July 1970 to oppose the new constitution, boycotted the parliamentary elections and the 1972 constitutional referendum

Voting strength: August 1970 elections were nonpolitical; 1 March 1972 constitutional referendum tallied 98.7% for new constitution, 1.25% opposed and National Front abstained from voting

Communists: 300 est.

Member of: AFDB, Arab League, EC (association until 1974), FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $7.5 billion (1976), about $450 per capita; average annual real growth 4% during 1970-73, 9% in 1974, under 3% in 1975 and 1976

Agriculture: cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main products—wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing

Fishing: catch 288,142 metric tons (1974); exports $78.8 million (1974)

Major sectors: mining and mineral processing (phosphates, smaller quantities of iron, manganese, lead, zinc, and other minerals), food processing, textiles, construction and tourism

Electric power: 878,000 kW capacity (1976); 3.1 billion kWh produced (1976), 173 kWh per capita

Exports: $1,540 million (f.o.b., 1975); 55% phosphates, 25% agricultural goods, 20% other

Imports: $2,570 million (c.i.f., 1975); 42% raw material and semi-finished goods, 24% food, 20% equipment, 14% consumer goods

Major trade partners: exports—32% France, 8% West Germany, 8% Italy, 7% Benelux, 2% U.K.; imports—31% France, 8% U.S., 7% West Germany, 6% Italy (1972)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.51 dirhams=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,756 km standard gage (1.435 m), 161 km double track; 708 km electrified

Highways: 52,304 km; 18,299 km bituminous treated, 5,681 km gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth, 28,324 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: 362 km crude oil; 491 km (abandoned) refined products; 241 km natural gas

Ports: 8 major (including Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla), 10 minor

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 77 total, 77 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 4 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: superior system by African standards composed of open-wire lines, coaxial, multiconductor and submarine cables and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fes, Marrakech, Oujda, Sebaa Aioun, Tangier and Tetouan; 199,000 telephones; 1.7 million radio and 475,000 TV receivers; 24 Moroccan AM, 1 Voice of America AM, 4 FM, 27 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,996,000; 2,372,000 fit for military service; about 211,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $780 million; 13.4% of central government budget

MOZAMBIQUE

(See reference map VI)

LAND

786,762 km²; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated, 56% woodland and forest, 14% wasteland and inland water

Land boundaries: 4,627 km

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WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 2,470 km

PEOPLE

Population: 9,384,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.0% (7-71 to 7-72)

Nationality: noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambique

Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African, less than 1% European and Asian

Religion: 65.6% animist, 21.5% Christian, 10.5% Muslim, 2.4% other

Language: Portuguese (official); many tribal dialects

Literacy: 7%-10% (est.)

Labor force: (1963 est.) 610,000; 50,000 non-African wage earners, 560,000 African wage earners in Mozambique; 290,000 additional African wage earners temporarily working in Rhodesia and South Africa; unemployment serious problem; most native Africans provide unskilled labor or remain in subsistence agricultural sector

Organized labor: approx. 47,000 (end of 1970); 75% are white

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of Mozambique

Type: peoples republic; achieved independence from Portugal in June 1975

Capital: Maputo

Political subdivisions: 10 districts administered by district governors; municipalities governed by appointed official

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

Branches: none established

Government leader: President Samora Machel

Suffrage: not yet established

Elections: information not available on future election schedule

Political parties and leaders: the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Samora Machel, is only legal party

Communists: none known

Member of: OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: $2.0 billion (1975), about $230 per capita; average annual growth probably negative in 1975-76

Agriculture: cash crops—raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal; other crops—corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, and cassava; self-sufficient in food except for wheat which must be imported

Major industries: food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

Electric power: 440,000 kW capacity (1976); 588 million kWh produced (1976), 64 kWh per capita

Exports: $302 million (f.o.b., 1974 prelim.); cashew nuts, cotton, sugar, mineral products, timber products, tea, copra, petroleum products

Imports: $470 million (f.o.b., 1974 prelim.); machinery and electrical equipment, cotton textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, wine, iron and steel

Major trade partners: Portugal, South Africa, U.S., U.K., West Germany

Aid: mainly from PRC, U.S., U.K., Eastern Europe, USSR

Budget: (FY76) expenditures, $310 million, revenues, $237 million

Monetary conversion rate: 31.994 escudos=US$1 as of January 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,162 km; 3,020 km 1.067-meter gage; 141 km narrow gage (0.750 m)

Highways: 32,200 km; 2,800 km paved; remainder earth (est.)

Inland waterways: approx. 3,750 km of navigable routes

Pipelines: crude oil, 306 km (not operating)

Ports: 3 major (Maputo, Beira, Nacala), 2 significant minor

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 330 total, 324 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 39 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,280,000; 1,181,000 fit for military service

Supply: mostly from the USSR and PRC, and to a lesser extent from other Communist countries and Portugal

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $63.3 million; 18% of central government budget

NAMIBIA
(South-West Africa)

LAND

823,620 km²; mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border

Land boundaries: 3,798 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 1,489 km

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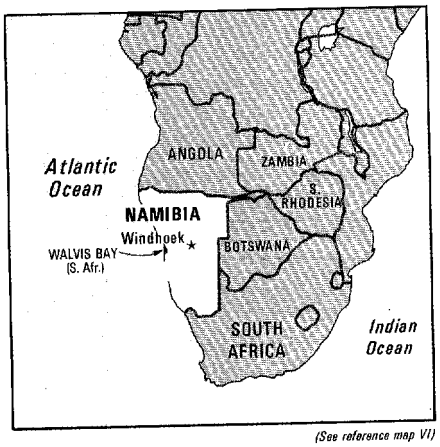
NAMIBIA



(See reference map VI)

PEOPLE

Population: 937,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.0% (7-69 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Namibian(s); adjective—Namibian

Ethnic divisions: 12% white, 6% mulatto, 82% African; over half the Africans belong to Ovambo tribe

Religion: whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either animist or Christian

Language: Afrikaans principal language of about 70% of white population, German of 22% and English of 8%; several African languages

Literacy: high for white population; low for nonwhite

Labor force: 203,300 (total of economically active, 1970); 68% agriculture, 15% railroads, 13% mining, 4% fishing

Organized labor: no trade unions, although some white wage earners belong to South African unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Namibia

Type: former German colony of South-West Africa mandated to South Africa by League of Nations in 1920; U.N. formally ended South Africa's mandate on October 27, 1966, but South Africa has retained administrative control

Capital: Windhoek

Political subdivisions: 10 tribal homelands, mostly in northern sector, and zone open to white settlement with administrative subdivisions similar to a province of South Africa

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

Branches: administrator, appointee of South African Government, has jurisdiction over zone of white settlement with white-elected Legislative Assembly handling some local matters; white residents also elect representatives in South African Parliament; tribal homelands are under South African Department of Bantu Administration and Development with tribal chiefs exercising limited autonomy; popularly elected legislative councils for Ovamboland and Kavangoland established in August 1973

Government leader: B. J. van der Walt, Administrator

Suffrage: limited to white adults

Elections: last general election, 1974

Political parties and leaders: white parties—National Party (NP), led in South-West Africa by A. H. du Plessis; United National South-West Party (UNSWP), J. P. Niehaus

Voting strength: NP (1974 election) won 5 of 6 seats in Republic legislature

Communists: no Communist Party, but some influence by South African Communists and other Communists on Namibian blacks outside territory

Other political or pressure groups: nonwhite—South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), almost exclusively based on Ovambo tribe led by Sam Nujoma, in exile; South-West Africa National Union (SWANU), primarily based on Herero tribe, leaders in exile; National Unity Democratic Organization (NUDO), primarily based on Herero tribe led by Clements Kapuuo; Namibian National Convention, an alliance of non-white groups that oppose separate development for tribal homelands

ECONOMY

Agriculture: livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates, subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised but most food must be imported

Fishing: catch 30,000 metric tons (1974) (processed mostly in South African enclave of Walvis Bay)

Major industries: meatpacking, fish processing, copper, lead, diamond, and uranium mining, dairy products

Electric power: 155,000 kW capacity (1976); 550 million kWh produced (1976), 600 kWh per capita

Aid: South Africa is only donor

Monetary conversion rate: 1 South African Rand=US$1.15 (as of April 1977); 0.87 SA Rand=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,326 km 1.067-meter gage, single track

Highways: 3,400 km; 2,680 km paved, remainder gravel, remainder earth roads and tracks

Ports: 1 major (Walvis Bay), 1 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft (registered in South Africa)

Airfields: 112 total, 88 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 37 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system is a meager combination of open-wire lines, a single short radio-relay link, and scattered radiocommunication stations; Windhoek is the center; 46,400 telephones; 50,000 est. radio receivers; no AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

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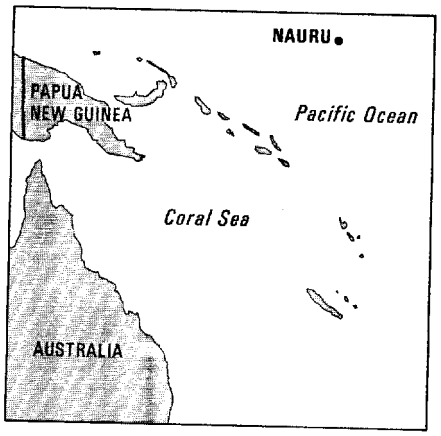
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 221,000; about 128,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa

NAURU



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

21.2 km²; insignificant arable land, no urban areas, extensive phosphate mines

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 24 km

PEOPLE

Population: 7,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1969)

Nationality: noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan

Ethnic divisions: 48% Nauruans, 19% Chinese, 7% Europeans, 26% other Pacific Islanders

Religion: Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Catholic)

Language: Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island tongue; English, the language of school instruction, spoken and understood by nearly all

Literacy: nearly universal

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Nauru

Type: republic; independent since January 1968

Capital: no capital city per se; government offices in Uaboe District

Political subdivisions: 14 districts

Branches: President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected 18-member unicameral legislature, the Parliament; Cabinet to assist the President, four members, appointed by President from Parliament members

Government leader: President Bernard Dowiyogo

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last held in December 1976

Political parties and leaders: there are no political parties

Member of: no present plans to join U.N.; enjoys "special membership" in Commonwealth; South Pacific Commission, ESCAP, INTERPOL, ITU, UPU

ECONOMY

GNP: over $120 million (1975), $17,140 per capita (est.)

Agriculture: negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food, water

Major industries: mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year

Electric power: 9,000 kW capacity (1976); 26 million kWh produced (1976), 3,714 kWh per capita

Exports: $120 million (f.o.b., 1975 est.); consisting entirely of phosphates

Imports: $5 million (c.i.f., FY70)

Major trade partners: exports—7 5% Australia and New Zealand; imports—Australia, U.K., New Zealand, Japan

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Australian dollar=US$1.2375 (July 1976)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: about 27 km; 21 km paved, 6 km improved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1, coral-surfaced, over 1,220 m

Telecommunications: adequate intraisland and international radiocommunications provided via Australian facilities; 700 telephones; 3,600 radio receivers, 1 AM, no FM and no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 1,800; fit for military service, about 1,000; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 1975-79, less than 100

No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces

NEPAL

LAND

141,400 km²; 16% agricultural area, 14% permanent meadows and pastures, 38% alpine land (unarable), waste, or urban; 32% forested

Land boundaries: 2,800 km

PEOPLE

Population: 13,199,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.2% (6-71 to 6-76)

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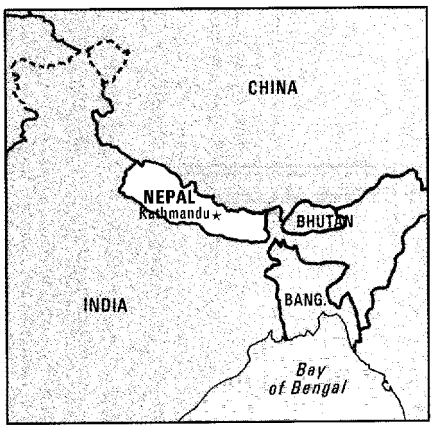

(See reference map VII)

Nationality: noun—Nepalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Nepalese

Ethnic divisions: two main categories, Indo-Nepalese (about 80%) and Tibeto-Nepalese (about 20%), representing considerable intermixture of Indo-Aryan and Mongolian racial strains; country divided among many quasi-tribal communities

Religion: only official Hindu Kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians

Language: 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects; Nepali official language and lingua franca for much of the country; same script as Hindi

Literacy: about 12%

Labor force: 4.1 million; 95% agriculture, 5% industry; great lack of skilled labor

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Nepal

Type: constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government

Capital: Kathmandu

Political subdivisions: 75 districts, 14 zones

Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of Ministers appointed by the King; indirectly elected National Panchayat (Assembly)

Government leaders: King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva; Prime Minister Tulsi Giri

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: village and town councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; district, zonal, and National Panchayat members indirectly elected, most for 6-year terms; 15 National Panchayat members elected from five class and professional organizations (women, workers, peasants, youth, and ex-servicemen), four directly elected by all voters possessing a B.A. or its equivalent, and 16 are appointed by the King

Political parties and leaders: all political parties outlawed

Communists: the combined membership of the two wings of the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) about 6,500, the majority (perhaps 5,000) in the pro-Chinese wing; the CPN continues to operate more or less openly, but internal dissension has greatly hindered its effectiveness

Other political or pressure groups: proscribed Nepali Congress Party led by B. P. Koirala from jail pending outcome of trial

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $1,398 million (FY75, at current prices), $110 per capita; 2.5% real growth in FY75

Agriculture: over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops—rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds

Major industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

Electric power: 59,000 kW capacity (1976); 140 million kWh produced (1976), 11 kWh per capita

Exports: $85.8 million est. (FY75); rice and other food products, jute, timber

Imports: $170.8 million est. (FY75); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, food products

Major trade partner: over 80% India

Aid: economic—$35 million disbursements (FY75); principal donors: India, U.S., China, international agencies

Budget: (FY76 est.) domestic revenue $94.6 million, expenditure $158.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 12.5 Nepalese rupees=US$1 (October 1975)

Fiscal year: 15 July-14 July

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 169 km, all narrow gage (0.762 m); mostly government owned; all in Terai close to Indian border; only 53 km sector from border to Bizalpura presently in use; a 45 km segment has been abandoned and 71 km utilized to transport rock from quarry near Dharau to Kosi Dam near Rajbiras

Highways: 3,700 km; 1,666 km paved, 533 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,501 km improved and unimproved earth, 322 km of seasonally motorable tracks

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 54 total, 53 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; good radiocommunication and broadcast service;

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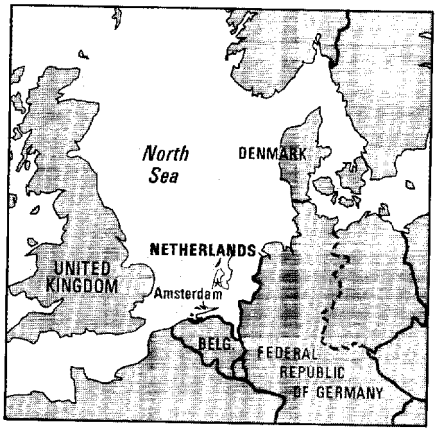
international radiocommunication service is poor; 11,000 telephones, 80,000 radio and no TV sets, 3 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 14 July 1977, $12.8 million; 6.2% of central government budget

NETHERLANDS



(See reference map IV)

LAND

33,929 km²; 70% cultivated, 5% waste, 8% forested, 8% inland water, 9% other

Land boundaries: 1,022 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing, 12 nm)

Coastline: 451 km

PEOPLE

Population: 13,869,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

Nationality: noun—Netherlander(s); adjective—Netherlands

Ethnic divisions: 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other

Religion: 41% Protestant, 40% Roman Catholic, 19% unaffiliated

Language: Dutch

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 4.7 million; 30% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, 10% agriculture, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communications, 4% other; 4.9% unemployment (February 1977)

Organized labor: 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of the Netherlands

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague

Political subdivisions: 11 provinces governed by centrally appointed commissioners of Queen

Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral States General (parliament); independent judiciary

Government leaders: Head of State, Queen Juliana; Johannes den Uyl, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: must be held at least every 4 years for lower house (most recent held May 1977), and every 3 years for half of upper house (most recent March 1974)

Political parties and leaders: Catholic People's Party (KVP), W. J. Vergeer; Antirevolutionary (ARP), J. deKoning; Labor (PvdA), Mrs. C. (Ien) van den Heuvel; Liberal (VVD), F. Korthals Altes; Christian Historical Union (CHU), Otto W. A. Baron van Verschuer; Democrats '66 (D-66), Jan Frederik glastra van Loon; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), P. Hoogerwerf; Political Reformed (SGP), H. G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GVP), G. Veurink; Radical Party (PPR), Mrs. R. (Ria) Beckers; Democratic Socialist '70 (DS-70), H. Staneke; Farmers' Party (BP), Hendrik Koekoek; Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), coalition of KVP, ARP, and CHU formed prior to 1977 elections

Voting strength (1977 election): 33.81% PvdA, 31.91% CDA, 17.95% VVD, 5.43% D'66, 2.13% SGP, 1.73% CPN, 1.69% PPR, 0.96% GPV, 0.94% PSP, 0.84% BP, 0.72% DS'70

Communists: 13,000 est. members

Other political or pressure groups: great multinational firms; Socialist, Catholic, and Protestant trade unions; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the non-denominational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises

Member of: ADB, Benelux, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, EEC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council (with respect to interests of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam), NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $87.2 billion (est. 1976, in 1976 prices), $6,330 per capita; 58% consumption, 21% investment, 19% government, 2% foreign balance (1975); average growth rate, 4% in constant prices (1966-75)

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Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops—horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages—grains, fats, oils; calorie intake, 3,186 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

Fishing: catch 310,000 metric tons, $185 million (1975); exports 213,639 metric tons, imports 106,031 metric tons (1975)

Major industries: food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, and natural gas

Shortages: crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, and oilseeds

Crude steel: 7.7 million metric ton capacity; 5.2 million metric tons produced (1976), 378 kg per capita

Electric power: 15,550,000 kW capacity (1976); 63 billion kWh produced (1976), 4,593 kWh per capita

Exports: $35,002 million (f.o.b., 1975); foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas, textiles

Imports: $34,522 million (c.i.f., 1975); machinery, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

Major trade partners: (1975) 63% EC, 28% West Germany, 13% Belgium-Luxembourg, 6% U.S.

Aid: economic—U.S., $1,400 million authorized (FY46-75); IBRD, $236 million authorized (FY46-74), none since 1958; military—U.S., $1,284 million authorized (FY49-75), none since FY65; net official aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $3.6 billion (FY62-75), $600 million (1975)

Budget: (1977) revenues $27.2 billion, expenditures $32.8 billion, deficit $5.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 2.6440 guilders=US$1, average 1975, floating

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,979 km standard gage (1.435 m); 2,813 km government-owned (NS), 1,638 km electrified, 1,556 km double track; 166 km privately-owned

Highways: approximately 100,960 km including 1,440 km of limited access, divided "Motorways"; about 82,240 km paved (bituminous, concrete, stone block) and 2,720 km unpaved (gravel, crushed stone, stabilized earth)

Inland waterways: 6,340 km, of which 35% is usable by craft of 900 metric ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: 418 km crude oil; 965 km refined products; 4,489 km natural gas

Ports: 8 major, 5 minor

Civil air: 94 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 26 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

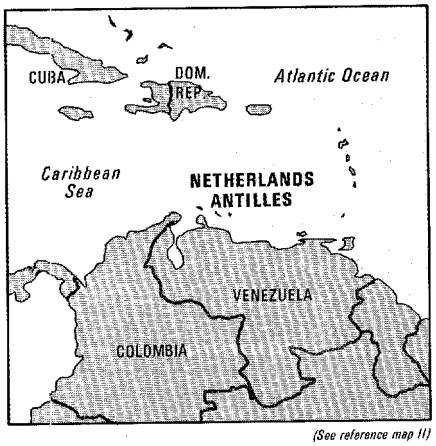
Telecommunications: highly developed, excellently maintained, and well integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio-relay links; 5.1 million telephones; 9 million radiobroadcast and 3.67 million TV receivers; 5 AM, 12 FM, and 13 TV stations; 12 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,454,000; 3,099,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 118,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $3,291 million; about 9.7% of central government budget

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES



(See reference map II)

LAND

1,020 km²; 5% arable, 95% waste, urban, or other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 364 km

PEOPLE

Population: 247,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.5% (1-74 to 1-75)

Nationality: noun—Netherlands Antillean(s); adjective—Netherlands Antillean

Ethnic divisions: racial mixture with African, Caribbean Indian, European, Latin, and oriental influences; negroid characteristics are dominant on Curacao, Indian on Aruba

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; sizable Protestant, smaller Jewish minorities

Language: officially Dutch; "Papiamento," a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect predominates; English widely spoken

Literacy: 95%

Labor force: 76,000 (1972); 2% agriculture, 20% industry, 10% construction, 65% government and services, 3% other

Organized labor: 60%-70% of labor force

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GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Netherlands Antilles

Type: territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy

Capital: Willemstad, Curacao

Political subdivisions: 4 island territories—Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, and the Windward Islands—St. Eustatius, southern part of St. Martin (northern part is French), Saba

Legal system: based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence; Constitution adopted 1954

Branches: federal executive power rests nominally with Governor (appointed by the Crown), actual power exercised by 8-member Council of Ministers or Cabinet presided over by Minister-President; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor

Government leader: Minister-President Juan Evertsz

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: Federal elections held every 4 years, last held August 1973; Island council elections every 4 years, last held April and May 1975

Political parties and leaders: political parties are indigenous to each island:

Curacao: National People's Party-United (NVP-U), Juan Evertsz; Frente Obrero de Liberation' 30 di Mayo (FOL), Wilson "Papa" Godett; Social Democratic Party (PSD), R. J. Isa; Democratic Party (DP), S. G. M. Rozendaal

Aruba: People's Electoral Movement (MEP), G. F. "Betico" Croes; Aruban Patriotic Party (PPA), L. O. Chance; Aruban People's Party (AVP), D. G. Croes

Bonaire: Labor Party (POB); Democratic Party Bonaire (UPB); New Democratic Action (ADEN)

Windward Islands: Windward Islands Democratic Party (DPWI); United Federation of Antillean Workers (UFA); Windward Islands Political Movement (WIPM); and others

Voting strength: (1973 federal election) NVP-U, 5 seats; MEP, 5 seats; FOL, 3 seats; PPA, 3 seats; PSD, 3 seats; DP, 1 seat; DPB, 1 seat; DPWI, 1 seat

Communists: no Communist Party

Member of: EC (associate), WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $280 million (1975 est.), $1,150 per capita; real growth rate, −1% (est.)

Agriculture: little production

Major industries: petroleum refining on Curacao and Aruba; tourism on Curacao, Aruba, and St. Martin; light manufacturing on Curacao and Aruba

Electric power: 300,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1976), 7,000 kWh per capita

Exports: $2,393 million (f.o.b., 1975); petroleum products, phosphate

Imports: $2,789 million (c.i.f., 1975); crude petroleum, food, manufactures

Major trade partners: exports—64% U.S., 7% EC, 5% Canada; imports—61% Venezuela, 12% U.S., 6% Netherlands (1972)

Budget: (1972) public sector revenues, $177 million; public sector expenditures, $188 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.8 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF)=US$1, official

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 950 km; 300 km paved, 650 km gravel and earth

Ports: 3 major (Willemstad, Oranjestad, Caracasbaai, Bullennbaai); 6 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, all usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

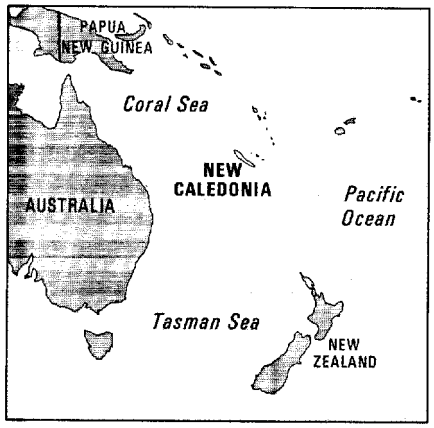
Telecommunications: generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive interisland radio-relay links; 47,000 telephones, 132,000 radio and 35,000 TV receivers, 11 AM, 1 FM and 5 TV stations; 5 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 58,000; 34,000 fit for military service; about 2,000 reach military age (20) annually

Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

NEW CALEDONIA



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

22,015 km²; 6% cultivable, 22% pasture land, 15% forests, 57% waste or other

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WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing, 3 nm)

Coastline: 2,254 km

PEOPLE

Population: 138,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—New Caledonian(s); adjective—New Caledonian

Ethnic divisions: Melanesian-Polynesian admixture, over 28,000 Europeans of French extraction

Religion: natives 90% Christian

Language: Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

Literacy: unknown

Labor force: size unknown; Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis Islands, New Hebrides, and French Polynesia

Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Territory of New Caledonia

Type: French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by one deputy and one Senator

Capital: Noumea

Political subdivisions: 4 islands or island group dependencies—Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Island of New Caledonia

Legal system: French law

Branches: administered by Governor, who is also High Commissioner for France in the Pacific; responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Governing Council; Assemblee Territoriale

Government leader: Jean Risterucci, Governor and French High Commissioner

Suffrage: restricted (1957 election roll listed 32,370 males and females over 21 years of age, of whom 18,964 were classed as indigenous inhabitants)

Elections: Assembly elections in 1972

Political parties: Union Caledonienne, Entente Democratique et sociale, Union Multiraciale, Mouvement Liberal Caledonien, Union Demotique, Mouvement Populaire Caledonien

Voting strength (1972 election): 12 seats Union Caledonienne; 6 seats Entente Sociale et Democratique; 5 seats Union Multiraciale; 5 seats Mouvement Liberal Caledonien; 4 seats Union Democratique; 2 seats Mouvement Populaire Caledonien; 1 seat Caledonie Francaise

Communists: number unknown; Union Caledonienne strongly leftist; some politically active Communists were deported during 1950's; small number of North Vietnamese

Other political parties and pressure groups: several lesser parties

Member of: EIB (associate)

ECONOMY

GNP: $193 million, $1,800 per capita (1971 est.)

Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products—coffee and vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef; must import grains and vegetables

Industry: mining of nickel

Electric power: 320,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1976), 11,887 kWh per capita

Exports: $289 million (f.o.b., 1975); 99% nickel

Imports: $348 million (c.i.f., 1975); machinery, transport equipment, food

Major trade partners: (1972) exports—55% France, 24% Japan, 11% U.S.; imports—52% France, 13% Australia, 12% rest of EEC

Monetary conversion rate: 86 CFP francs=US$1 (1972)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,159 km; 367 km paved, 1,300 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized surface, 797 km improved earth, 2,696 km earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Noumea), 21 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 31 total, 31 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 airfield over 2,440 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: 19,230 telephones; 60,000 radio and 15,000 TV sets; 5 AM, no FM, and 7 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

NEW HEBRIDES

LAND

About 14,763 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

Coastline: about 2,528 km

PEOPLE

Population: 101,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.6% (7-68 to 1-76)

Nationality: noun—New Hebridean(s); adjective—New Hebrides

Ethnic divisions: 92% indigenous Melanesian, 3% European, remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders

Religion: most at least nominally Christian

Literacy: probably 10%-20%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: New Hebrides Condominium

Type: Anglo-French condominium

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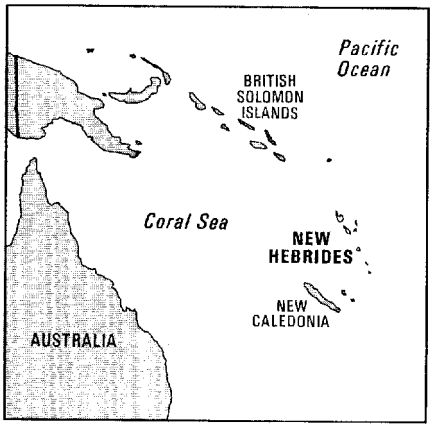


(See reference map VIII)

Capital: Vila

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: 3 sets of courts; one each for French and British subjects, one for New Hebrides native affairs

Branches: Representative Assembly, 42 members, elected November 1975

Government leaders: two resident commissioners, one French, Robert Gauger; one British, John Champion

Political parties and leaders: National Party (Vanuaaku Pati), chairman Walter Lini; NA Griamel Party, leader Jimmy Stevens; Mouvement d'Action des Nouvelles Hebrides (MANH)

ECONOMY

Agriculture: export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams

Electric power: 4,000 kW capacity (1976); 13 million kWh produced (1976), 134 kWh per capita

Exports: $27 million (1974); 24% copra, 59% frozen fish

Imports: $44 million (1974)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 pound=US$2.37 (official currency), 0.74 Australian $=US$1, 86 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP)=US$1 (1972)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: at least 240 km sealed or all-weather roads

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor

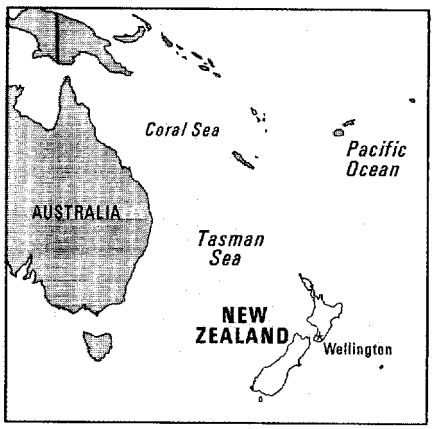
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: 3 AM broadcast stations; 11,000 radio receivers, and 1,650 telephones

DEFENSE FORCES

Personnel: no military forces maintained; however, the French and British maintain constabularies of about 70 men each

NEW ZEALAND



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

268,276 km²; 3% cultivated, 50% pasture; 10% parks and reserves; 20% waste, water, etc., 1% urban, 16% forested; 4 principal islands, 2 minor inhabited islands, several minor uninhabited islands

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing, 12 nm)

Coastline: about 15,134 km

PEOPLE

Population: 3,131,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.1% (7-74 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

Ethnic divisions: 93% European, 7% Maori

Religion: 90% Christian, 9% none or unspecified; 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 1,207,700; 13% agriculture, 33% manufacturing and construction, 9% transportation and communications, 24% commerce and finance, 21% administrative and professional; unemployment 5.7% (1976)

Organized labor: 52% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Dominion of New Zealand (rarely used)

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Wellington

Political subdivisions: 112 counties

Legal system: based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maori tribesmen; constitution consists of various documents, including certain acts of the U.K. and New Zealand Parliaments; legal education at Victoria, Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago Universities; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

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Branches: unicameral legislature (General Assembly, commonly called Parliament); Cabinet responsible to Parliament; 3-level court system (Magistrates, Courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal)

Government leader: Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: held at 3 year intervals or sooner if parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election November 1975

Political parties and leaders: National Party (Government), Robert D. Muldoon; Labour Party (Opposition), Wallace E. Rowling; Social Credit Political League, Bruce Beetham; Communist Party, George Victor Wilcox; pro-Soviet Socialist Unity Party, George Edward Jackson

Voting strength (1975 election): National Party 55 seats, Labour Party 32 seats

Communists: CPNZ about 300, SUP about 100

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $11.7 billion (1974), $3,870 per capita; real average annual growth (1969-74) 3.8%

Agriculture: fodder and silage crops about one-half of area planted in field crops; main products—wool, meat, dairy products; New Zealand is food surplus country; caloric intake, 3,500 calories per day per capita (1964)

Fishing: catch 69,100 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: food processing, textile production, machinery, transport equipment; wood and paper products

Electric power: 5,480,000 kW capacity (1976); 22.9 billion kWh produced (1976), 7,270 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.1 billion including re-exports (f.o.b., trade year 1975); principal products (trade year 1975)—27% meat, 17% dairy products, 15% wool

Imports: $3.7 billion (c.i.f., trade year 1975); 29% machinery, 23% manufactured goods, 11% chemicals (trade year 1975)

Major trade partners: (trade year 1975) exports—22% U.K., 12% U.S., 12% Japan, 11% Australia; imports—19% Australia, 19% U.K., 14% Japan, 13% U.S.

Aid: gross official aid deliveries to LDC and multilateral agencies FY75, $80.1 million

Budget: expenditures, 3,827 million NZ$, receipts, 3,330 million NZ$ (FY75)

Monetary conversion rate: NZ$1=US$0.9539, February 1977

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

NOTE: trade data are for year ending 30 June 1975; trade year and fiscal year do not correspond

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,799 km; all 1.067-meter gage; 274 km double track; 113 km electrified; over 99% government owned

Highways: 92,374 km (1974); 44,940 km paved, 47,434 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: 1,609 km; of little importance to transportation

Pipelines: natural gas, 785 km

Ports: 3 major

Civil air: 42 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 192 total, 189 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 48 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 4 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: excellent international and domestic systems; 1,570,000 telephones; 2,700,000 radio and 799,000 TV sets; 60 AM stations in 31 cities, no FM, 9 TV stations, and 129 repeaters; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji Islands; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 744,000; 629,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 29,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1977, $223.4 million; about 3.5% of central government budget

NICARAGUA

(See reference map II)

LAND

147,900 km²; 7% arable, 7% prairie and pasture, 50% forest, 36% urban, waste, or other

Land boundaries: 1,220 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing, 200 nm; continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

Coastline: 910 km

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PEOPLE

Population: 2,299,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.3% (7-70 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Nicaraguan(s); adjective—Nicaraguan

Ethnic divisions: 69% mestizo, 17% white, 9% Negro, 5% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish (official); speaking minority on Atlantic coast

Literacy: 50% of population 10 years of age and over

Labor force: 713,000 (1975 est.); 50% agriculture, 12% manufacturing, 14% services, 24% other; shortage of skilled labor, but underemployment of unskilled labor except during harvest

Organized labor: about 5.6% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Nicaragua

Type: republic

Capital: Managua

Political subdivisions: 1 national district and 16 departments

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted in 1974; legal education at Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua and Universidad Centroamericana; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President (traditionally dominant), bicameral legislature, judiciary elected by legislature, and Supreme Electoral Tribunal (4th branch)

Government leader: President Anastasio Somoza

Suffrage: universal over age 18 if married or literate, otherwise 21

Elections: every 6 years; municipal elections every 3 years

Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN), Anastasio Somoza; Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN), Edmundo Paguaga

Voting strength (1974 elections): PLN, 95% of votes; PCN, 5% of votes; PCN will, however, occupy 40% of legislative seats by constitutional provision

Communists: Communist movement split into hard-line Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) illegal, 60 members; soft-line Nicaraguan Communist Party (PCN) illegal, 40 members, and small pro-Castro Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) activist, 50-150 members; about 1,000 sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Democratic Union of Liberation (UDEL), an opposition front lacking legal status of a political party, composed of anti-Somoza political movements and labor groups with orientations ranging from conservative to Christian Democrat to Communist, leadership includes Pedro J. Chamorro, Ramiro Sacasa, Ignacio Zelaya, Domingo Sanchez; Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE), a private sector pressure group with two operative arms: FUNDE and EDUCREDITO which, respectively, promote cooperatives and disburse educational loans

Member of: CACM, FAO, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—*Naviera nacional del Caribe*), OAS, ODECA, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $1,842 million (1976 est.); 72% private consumption, 9% government consumption, 21% domestic investment, −2% net foreign balance (1976); real growth rate 1976, 6.3% est.

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1966)

Fishing: catch 16,700 metric tons (1974); exports valued at $14.8 million (1975)

Major industries: food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles and clothing

Electric power: 365,000 kW capacity (1976); 1 billion kWh produced (1976), 448 kWh per capita

Exports: $526 million (f.o.b., 1976); cotton, coffee, chemical products, meat, sugar

Imports: $504 million (c.i.f., 1976); food and non-food agricultural products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, construction materials, clothing, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—30% U.S., 23% CACM, 47% other; imports—31% U.S., 26% CACM, 43% other (1976)

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $191 million loans, $84 million grants; international organizations (FY46-73), $266 million; military—from U.S. (FY46-73), $26 million

Budget: 1976 expenditures $317.6 million and revenues $236.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 7 cordobas=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 352 km; 320 km 1.065-meter gage, government owned; 32 km narrow gage, privately owned

Highways: 16,900 km; 1,500 km paved, 6,200 km otherwise improved, 9,200 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 2,220 km, including 2 large lakes

Pipelines: crude oil, 56 km

Ports: 4 major (Corinto, Puerto Cabezas, Puerto Somoza, San Juan del Sur), 6 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 438 total, 423 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

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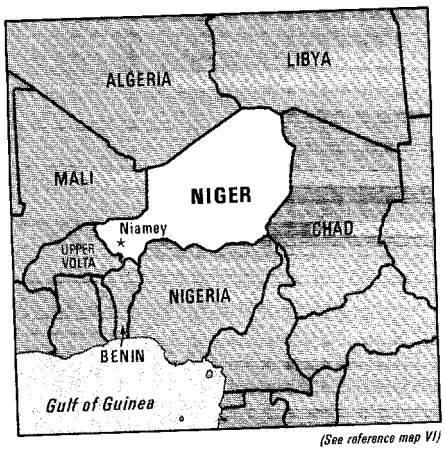
Telecommunications: low-capacity wire and radio-relay network; connection into Central American microwave net; satellite ground station; 22,000 telephones; 700,000 radio and 81,000 TV receivers; 75 AM, 30 FM, and 7 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 561,000; 343,000 fit for military service; 25,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $29.2 million for the Ministry of Defense, including civil functions (e.g., police and civil air); 7.7% of central government budget

NIGER



(See reference map VI)

LAND

1,266,510 km²; about 3% cultivated, perhaps 20% somewhat arable, remainder desert

Land boundaries: 5,745 km

PEOPLE

Population: 4,857,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-70 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Nigerien (sing. and pl.); adjective—Niger

Ethnic divisions: main Negroid groups 75% (of which, Hausa 50%, Djerma and Songhai 21%); Caucasian elements include Tuareg, Toubous, and Tamacheks; mixed group includes Fulani

Religion: 80% Muslim, remainder largely animists and a very few Christians

Language: French official, many African languages; Hausa used for trade

Literacy: about 6%

Labor force: 26,000 wage earners; bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry

Organized labor: negligible

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Niger

Type: republic; military regime in power since April 1974

Capital: Niamey

Political subdivisions: 7 departments, 32 arrondissements

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, suspended 1974; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by Supreme Military Council (SMC) composed of army officers; cabinet includes civilians

Government leader: Lt. Col. Seyni Kountche, President of Supreme Military Council and Chief of State

Suffrage: suspended

Elections: political activity banned

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned

Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers in outlawed Sawaba party

Member of: AFDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $454 million (1975 est.), $100 per capita

Agriculture: commercial—peanuts, cotton, livestock; main food crops—millet, sorghum, niebe beans, vegetables

Major industries: cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

Electric power: 18,000 kW capacity (1976); 55 million kWh produced (1976), 11 kWh per capita

Exports: $126 million (est. f.o.b., 1975); about 60% peanuts and related products, rest largely livestock, hides, skins; exports understated because much regional trade not recorded

Imports: $188 million (est. c.i.f., 1975); fuels, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, consumer goods (largely for European residents)

Major trade partners: France (over 50%), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries, U.S.; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: economic—France (1960 to mid-1967), $68 million; EC (FY61-73), $100 million; U.S. (FY61-75), $59 million; West Germany, Israel, Republic of China, and U.N. have also extended aid; military—of $2.8 million (1954-68)

Budget: projected to balance at about $140 million (1977)

Monetary conversion rate: about 248.47 Communaute Financiere Africaine=US$1 as of January 1977, floating

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

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COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 6,944 km; 1,313 km bituminous, 2,550 km gravel, 3,081 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Niger River navigable 300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Dahomey frontier from mid-December through March

Ports: Niger landlocked; outlet to sea is Cotonou, Dahomey

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 66 total, 63 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

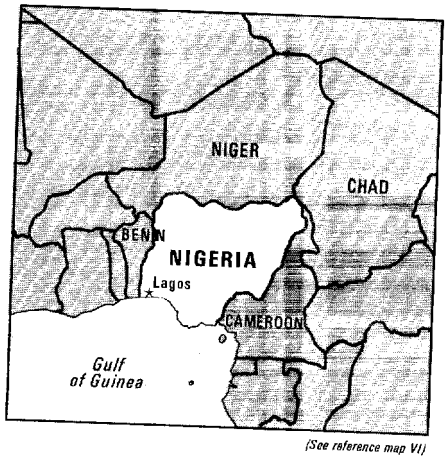
Telecommunications: sparse system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and small radiocommunications stations; principal telecommunication center Niamey; 4,000 telephones; 100,000 radio and 500 TV receivers; 9 AM stations, no FM, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,114,000; 595,000 fit for military service; about 47,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1977, $6.9 million; about 5% of central government budget

NIGERIA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

924,630 km²; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation), 35% forested, 41% desert, waste, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 4,034 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 nm

Coastline: 853 km

PEOPLE

Population: 66,555,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Nigerian(s); adjective—Nigerian

Ethnic divisions: 250 tribal groups, of which most important are Hausa-Fulani (north), Ibo and Yoruba (south); these 3 tribes total over 60% of population; about 27,000 non-Africans

Religion: 47% Muslim, 34% Christian, 19% other

Literacy: est. 25%

Language: English official; Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo also widely used

Labor force: approx. 22.5 million; about 41% of total population; roughly 1.3 million wage earners, of whom 560,000 work in modern enterprises

Organized labor: about 530,000 wage earners, approx. 2.4% of total labor force, belong to some 700 unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: The Federal Republic of Nigeria

Type: federal republic since 1963; under military rule since January 1966

Capital: Lagos

Political subdivisions: 19 states, headed by military governors

Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; draft of proposed new constitution, made public in October 1976, to be considered by a constituent assembly in October 1977; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Federal Military Government; decrees issued by Supreme Military Council, advised by largely civilian Federal Executive Council

Government leader: Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief of Nigerian Armed Forces

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: nonpartisan elections for local government councils held in late 1976; the military has promised to restore power to an elected civilian regime when state and federal legislative elections are held between October 1978 and October 1979

Political parties and leaders: political parties and politically active tribal societies were dissolved by decree on 24 May 1966; some sub rosa political activity continues

Communists: the banned Socialist Workers and Farmers Party and the Nigerian Trade Union Congress have a limited political following, no influence on government

Member of: AFDB, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY

GDP: $27 billion (est. 1976 current prices), $365 per capita; 6.7% growth rate (1970-76)

Agriculture: main crops—peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; almost self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 684,906 metric tons (1974); imports $10.7 million (1973)

Major industries: mining—crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; processing industries—oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries—textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics

Electric power: 1,367,000 kW capacity (1976); 3.6 billion kWh produced (1976), 56 kWh per capita

Exports: $10.0 billion (f.o.b., 1976); oil (95%), cocoa, palm products, rubber, timber, tin

Imports: $6.3 billion (c.i.f., 1976); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.K., EC, U.S.

Budget: FY77-78 proposed—current revenue $12.2 billion, current expenditures, $5.0 billion; capital expenditures, $8.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Naira=US$1.58 (official)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,508 km 1.067-meter gage

Highways: 89,318 km; 15,300 km paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); remainder laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

Inland waterways: 8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks; additionally, the newly formed Kainji Lake has several hundred miles of navigable lake routes

Pipelines: 1,207 km crude oil; 97 km natural gas; 5 km refined products

Ports: 2 major (Lagos/Apapa, Port Harcourt), 10 minor

Civil air: 18 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 91 total, 76 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

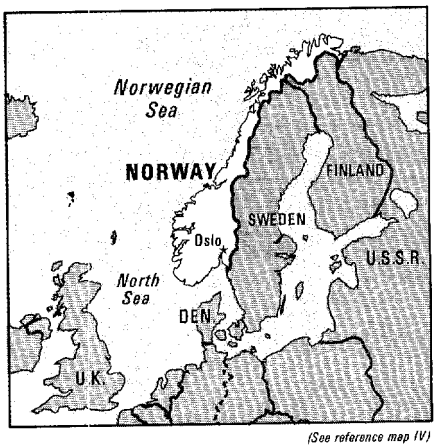
Telecommunications: composed of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Lagos, secondary centers Ibadan and Kaduna; 115,000 telephones; 5 million radio and 100,000 TV receivers; 25 AM, 6 FM, and 9 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 6 domestic stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 15,033,000; 8,650,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 706,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1977, $2.4 billion; about 16% of central government budget

NORWAY



(See reference map IV)

LAND

Norway: 323,750 km²; Svalbard, 62,160 km²; Jan Mayen, 373 km²; 3% arable, 2% meadows and pastures, 21% forested, 74% other

Land boundaries: 2,579 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: mainland 3,419 km; islands 2,413 km (excludes long fjords and numerous small islands and minor indentations which total as much as 16,093 km overall)

PEOPLE

Population: 4,045,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.4% (7-75 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Norwegian(s); adjective—Norwegian

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority

Religion: 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

Language: Norwegian, small Lapp and Finnish-speaking minorities

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 1.7 million; 11.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 25.3% mining and manufacturing, 8.1% construction, 16.3% commerce, 9.9% transportion and communication, 28.5% services; 1.4% unemployed

Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Norway

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Oslo

Political subdivisions: 19 counties, 404 communes, 47 towns

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Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted 1814, modified 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts

Government leaders: King Olav V; Prime Minister Odvar Nordli

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 20

Elections: held every 4 years (next in September 1977)

Political parties and leaders: Progressive Party, Arve Loennum; Conservative, Kaare Willoch; Christian People's, Lars Korvald; Center, Erland Steenberg, Dagfinn Vaarvik; Liberal, Hans H. Rossbach, Eva Kolstad; New Liberal People's, Ole Myrvoll, Magne Lerheim; Labor, Reiulf Steen; combined Socialist Left Party, Berit Aas, chairman; Norwegian Communist Party, Martin Gunnar Knutsen

Voting strength (1973 election): 5% Anti-tax; 17.5% Conservative; 12.2% Christian People's; 11% Center; 3.5% Liberal; 3.4% New Liberal People's; 35.3% Labor; 11.2% Socialist Electoral Alliance (includes Democratic Socialist, Socialist People's, and Communist Party)

Communists: 2,500 est.; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 22,500 Communist votes cast in the 1969 election (in the 1973 election the Communist Party vote total was submerged in the 241,851 votes won by the Socialist Electorial Alliance which included the Norwegian Communist Party and two other parties)

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC , EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA (associate member), IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $27.9 billion in 1975, $6,130 per capita; 52.3% private consumption; 33.8% investment; 16.5% government; net foreign balance −2.6%; 1975 growth rate 5.1%, in constant prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops—feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages—food grains, sugar; caloric intake, 2,940 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Fishing: catch 2.3 million metric tons (1975); value $343 million (1975); exports $397 million

Major industries: food processing, shipbuilding, wood pulp, paper products, metals, chemicals

Shortages: most raw materials with the exception of timber, petroleum, iron, copper, and ilmenite ore, dairy products and fish

Crude steel: 898,083 metric tons produced (1976), 230 kg per capita

Electric power: 17,800,000 kW capacity (1976); 83 billion kWh produced (1976), 20,794 kWh per capita

Exports: $7,903 million (f.o.b., 1976); principal items—metals, pulp and paper, fish products, ships, chemicals, oil

Imports: $11,075 million (c.i.f., 1976); principal items—foodstuff, ships, fuels, motor vehicles, iron and steel, chemical compounds, textiles

Major trade partners: 49.1% EC (18.0% U.K., 13.0% West Germany, 6.2% Denmark); 16.6% Sweden; 5.7% U.S.; 3.5% Sino-Soviet countries (1976)

Aid: economic—U .S., $707 million authorized (FY46-75); IBRD, $145 million authorized through 1975, none since 1964; net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $134.2 million (1960-69); $36.8 million (1970); $42.4 million (1971), $63 million (1972), $87 million (1973), $133 million (1974), $174 million (1975), $227 million (1976); military—U.S., $944 million authorized (FY46-75)

Budget: (1977) revenues $8.5 billion, expenditures $11.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 kroner=US$0.1832 (1976)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,257 km standard gage (1.435 m); Norwegian State Railways (NSB) operates 4,241 km (2,440 km electrified and 91 km double track); 16 km privately-owned and electrified

Highways: 73,600 km; 14,400 km paved, 59,200 km crushed stone and gravel

Inland waterways: 1,577 km; 1.5-2.4 m draft vessels maximum

Pipelines: refined products, 53 km

Ports: 9 major, 69 minor

Civil air: 49 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 98 total, 97 usable; 49 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 20 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex service; 1.43 million telephones; 2.2 million radiobroadcast and 1.15 million TV receivers; 32 AM, 357 FM, and 740 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; 2 domestic satellite stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 925,000; 751,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, 31,000

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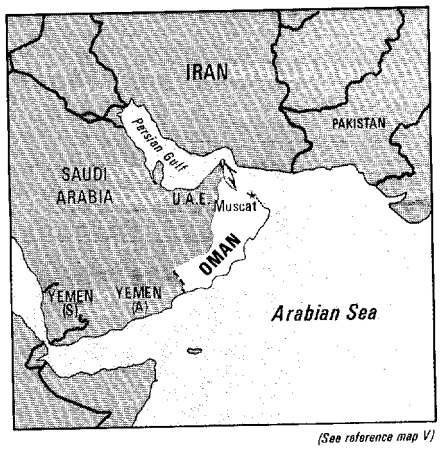
OMAN



(See reference map V)

LAND

About 212,380 km²; negligible amount forested, remainder desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 1,384 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 50 nm)

Coastline: 2,092 km

PEOPLE

Population: 533,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—Omani(s); adjective—Omani

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab with small groups of Iranians, Baluchis, and Indians

Religion: Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: very low

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Sultanate of Oman

Type: absolute monarchy; independent, with strong residual U.K. influence

Capital: Muscat

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Government leader: Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id

Other political or pressure groups: Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), based in South Yemen

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $1.4 billion (1976 est.), $1,860 per capita est.

Agriculture: based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels), fishing, and trade

Major industries: petroleum discovery in 1964; production began in 1967; production 1975, 340,000 b/d; pipeline capacity, 400,000 b/d; revenue for 1975 est. at $1.1 billion

Electric power: 80,000 kW capacity (1976); 240 million kWh produced (1976), 464 kWh per capita

Exports: mostly petroleum; non-oil exports (mostly agricultural), $1.3 billion (1976 est.)

Imports: $1.1 billion (1976 est.)

Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., other European, Gulf states, India, Australia, China, Japan

Aid: bilateral assistance pledged, $134 million in 1974, IBRD $8 million; aid commitment by Oman, $39 million to multilateral institutions

Budget: (1976 projected) revenues $1.754 billion, expenditures $1.857 billion; net foreign reserves (December 1975) $115 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Riyal Omani=US$2.92 (as of May 1976)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 2,816 km; 5 km bituminous surface, 2,811 km motorable track

Pipelines: crude oil 370 km

Ports: 1 major (Qaboos), 3 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 159 total, 146 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 runway over 3,660 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 50 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: limited facilities of open-wire, radio-relay and radiocommunications stations; 1 satellite ground station; 4,500 telephones; 2 AM, no FM, no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 126,000; 73,000 fit for military service

PAKISTAN

LAND

803,000 km² (includes Pakistani part of Jammu-Kashmir); 40% arable, including 24% cultivated; 23% unsuitable for cultivation; 34% unreported, probably mostly waste; 3% forested

Land boundaries: 5,900 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; plus right to establish 100 nm conservation zones beyond territorial sea); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 1,046 km

PEOPLE

Population: 74,537,000, excluding Junagardh, Manavadar, Gilgit, Baltistan, and the disputed area of Jammu-Kash

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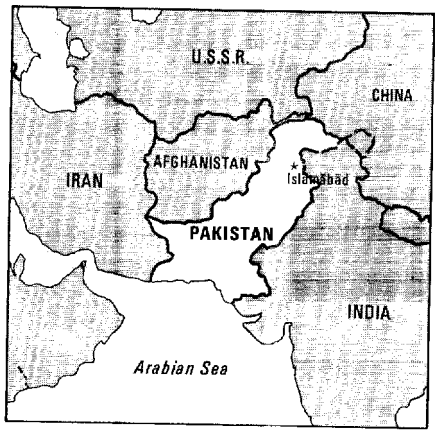

(See reference map VII)

mir (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.0% (7-74 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Pakistani(s); adjective—Pakistani

Religion: 97% Muslim, 3% other

Language: official, Urdu; total spoken languages—7% Urdu, 64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 9% other; English is lingua franca

Literacy: about 14%

Labor force: 12.7 million (est. 1961); 60% agriculture, 16% industry, 7% commerce, 15% service, 2% unemployed

Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Type: parliamentary, federal republic; military seized power 5 July 1977 and temporarily suspended some constitutional provisions

Capital: Islamabad

Political subdivisions: 4 provinces—Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, and Northwest Frontier—with the capital territory of Islamabad and certain tribal areas centrally administered; Pakistan claims that Azad Kashmir is independent pending a settlement of the dispute with India, but it is in fact under Pakistani control

Legal system: based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Government leaders: President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry; Chief Martial Law Administrator Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

Suffrage: universal from age 18

Elections: opposition agitation against rigging of elections in March 1977 eventually led to military coup; military has promised to hold new national and provincial assembly elections in October 1977 and return power to elected government

Political parties and leaders: Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Z. A. Bhutto; Pakistan Muslim League (QML), Abdul Qaiyum Khan; Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), a coalition of nine parties including Pakistan Muslim League—Pir of Pagaro group (PML); Tehrik-i-Istiqulal, Asghar Khan; National Democratic Party (NDP), Sherbaz Mazari (formed in 1975 by members of outlawed National Awami Party (NAP) of Abdul Wali Khan); Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), Tofail Mohammed; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan (JUP), Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Mufti Mahmud; Pakistan Democratic Party (PDP), Nasrullah Khan

Communists: party membership very small; sympathizers estimated at several thousand

Other political or pressure groups: military remains potentially strong political force

Member of: ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO , IMCO, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, RCD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GDP: $13.0 billion (FY76), $170 per capita; real growth, 4.5% (FY76)

Agriculture: extensive irrigation; main crops—wheat and cotton; foodgrain shortage, 1.2 million tons imported in FY76

Fishing: catch 184,100 metric tons (1975)

Major industries: cotton textiles, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

Electric power: 2,730,000 kW capacity (1976); 12.7 billion kWh produced (1976), 175 kWh per capita

Exports: $1,136 million (f.o.b., FY76); cotton (raw and manufactured), rice

Imports: $2,020 million (c.i.f., FY76); food, crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., Japan, West Germany

Budget: expenditures, FY77—current expenditures, $1,738 million; capital expenditures, $1,407 million

Monetary conversion rate: 9.9 rupees=US$1 (since February 1973)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 7,489 km; 446 km meter gage (1.00 m), 6,431 km broad gage (1.676 m), 612 km narrow gage (0.762 m); 1,022 km double track; 286 km electrified; government-owned

Highways: 63,567 km; 16,077 km paved, 12,862 km gravel, 1,843 km improved earth, 32,785 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,850 km

Pipelines: 230 km crude oil; 1,931 km natural gas

Ports: 1 major, 5 minor

Civil air: 27 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 105 total, 105 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,600 m, 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 48 with runways 1,200-2,439 m

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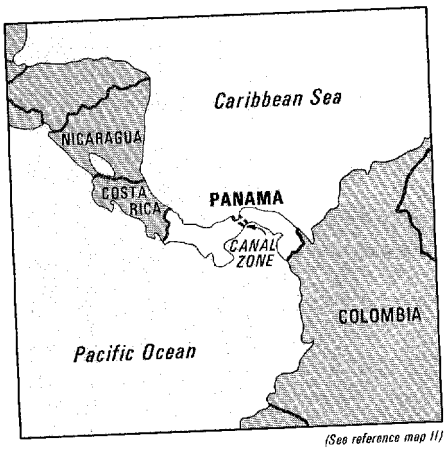
Telecommunications: good international radiocommunication service over CENTO microwave and intelsat satellite; domestic radiocommunications poor; broadcast service very good; 239,000 (est.) telephones; 1,100,000 radio and 250,000 TV sets; 20 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations, and 4 repeaters; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE

Military manpower: males 15-49, 17,693,000; 10,485,000 fit for military service; 838,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $886 million; about 26% of central government budget

PANAMA



(See reference map II)

LAND

75,650 km² (excluding Canal Zone, 1,430 km²); 24% agricultural land (9% fallow, 4% cropland, 11% pasture), 20% exploitable forest, 56% other forests, urban, and waste

Land boundaries: 630 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (continental shelf including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

Coastline: 2,490 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,771,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.1% (7-75 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Panamanian(s); adjective—Panamanian

Ethnic divisions: 70% mestizo, 14% Negro, 9% white, 7% Indian and other

Religion: over 90% Roman Catholic, remainder mainly Protestant

Language: Spanish; about 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual

Literacy: 82% of population 10 years of age and over

Labor force: 482,200 (1972 est.); 39.5% commerce, finance and services; 33.9% agriculture, hunting and fishing; 9.7% manufacturing and mining; 6.8% construction; 5% Canal Zone; 3.9% transportation and communications; 1.2% utilities; national average of 9-10% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor

Organized labor: 8.4% of labor force (1972 est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Panama

Type: republic

Capital: Panama

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 1 intendancy

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1972; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President (figurehead, subordinate to National Guard Commandant, General Omar Torrijos, who was granted special powers for 6 years by the Constitutional Assembly in 1972); popularly elected unicameral legislature (Corregimiento), which elects the President but which exercises few, if any, legislative powers and meets for one month each year; during the remainder of the year the National Legislative Council, the President, Vice President, Cabinet, and selected members of the Corregimiento exercise legislative functions; presidentially appointed Supreme Court

Government leaders: Demetrio Lakas is Constitutional President and Chief of State, but subordinate to Gen. Omar Torrijos, the National Guard Commandant and Chief of Government

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 21

Elections: elections for assembly of corregimientos in 1978

Political parties and leaders: political parties suspended; Communist Party illegal but allowed to operate

Voting strength: no parties were active in the 1972 elections

Communists: 600 active and several hundred inactive members People's Party (PdP); 2,500 sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP)

Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat council, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY

GNP: $2,130 million (1975 est.), $1,250 per capita; 65% private consumption, 13% government consumption, 28% gross fixed investment, −5% net foreign balance (1975); real growth (1975), 1.7%

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most basic foods; 2,450 calories per day per capita (1969)

Fishing: catch 66,100 metric tons (1975); exports $22.3 million (1973); imports $1.7 million (1973)

Major industries: food processing, metal products, construction materials, petroleum products, clothing, furniture

Electric power (including Canal Zone): 600,000 kW capacity (1976); 2.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,454 kWh per capita

Exports: $329 million (f.o.b., 1975); bananas, petroleum products, shrimp, sugar, meat, coffee

Imports: $802 million (f.o.b., 1975); manufactures, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, chemicals, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—56% U.S., 12% Canal Zone, 5% West Germany, 5% Italy; imports—26% U.S., 16% Ecuador, 9% Venezuela, 7% Colon Free Zone, 16% Saudi Arabia (1975)

Aid: economic—from U.S. (FY46-75), $237 million loans, $171 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $266 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), $28.9 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-75), $9 million

Budget: (1977) $455 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 balboa=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 488 km; 77 km 1.524-meter gage, 171 km 0.914-meter gage; 240 km plantation feeder lines

Highways: 7,160 km; 2,252 km paved, 1,850 km gravel or crushed stone, 3,057 km improved and unimproved earth; Panama Canal Zone 240 km; 230 km paved, 10 km gravel

Inland waterways: 800 km navigable by shallow draft vessels; 82 km Panama Canal

Pipelines: refined products, 96 km

Ports: 2 major (Cristobal/Colon/Coco Solo, Balboa/Panama City), 10 minor

Civil air: 21 major transport aircraft

Airfields: (including Canal Zone) 148 total, 147 usable; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

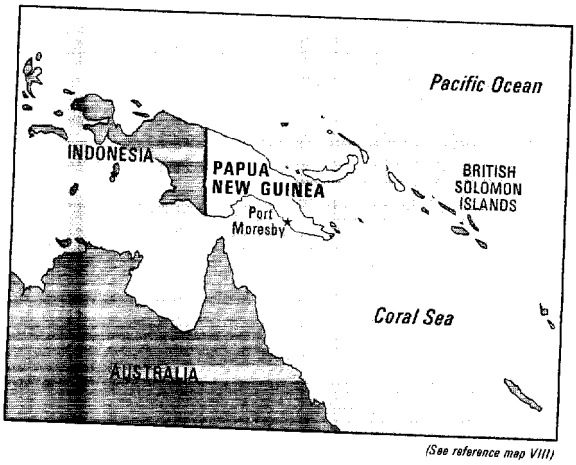
Telecommunications: domestic and international telecom facilities well developed; connection into Central American microwave net; COMSAT ground station; 155,200 telephones; 600,000 radio and 250,000 TV receivers; 80 AM, 30 FM, and 13 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 389,000; 270,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $32.6 million; about 10% of central government budget

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

475,369 km²

Land boundaries: 966 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed) : 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: about 5,152 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,848,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.4% (7-66 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Papua New Guinean(s); adjective—Papua New Guinean

Ethnic divisions: predominantly Melanesian and Papuan, some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian types

Religion: over one-half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder animist

Language: 700 indigenous languages; pidgin English and 2 or 3 native languages are linguae francae for over one-half of population; English spoken by 1% to 2% of population

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Literacy: 15%; in English, 0.1%
Labor force: no available figures; mostly subsistence farmers

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Papua New Guinea
Type: independent state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state
Capital: Port Moresby
Political subdivisions: 18 administrative districts (12 in New Guinea, 6 in Papua)
Legal system: based on English common law
Branches: executive—Executive Council; legislature—House of Assembly (109 members); judiciary—court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (District Courts, Local Courts, Children's Courts, Wardens' Courts)
Government leaders: Governor General, Sir John Guise; Prime Minister, Michael Somare
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Elections: preferential-type elections for 109-member House of Assembly every 4 years, last held in June 1977
Political parties: Pangu Party is principal political group; 5 or 6 other small parties and numerous independents
Communists: no significant strength
Member of: ADB, CIPEC (associate), Commonwealth, ESCAP (associate), IBRD, IMF, U.N., WHO (associate)

ECONOMY

GNP: $1.5 billion (FY74 est.); real average annual growth rate (1969-74) 7% est.
Agriculture: main crops—coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tea
Major industries: sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville)
Electric power: 284,000 kW capacity (1976); 700 million kWh produced (1976), 254 kWh per capita
Exports: $721 million (f.o.b., FY74); principal products—copper, coconut products, coffee beans, timber
Imports: $365 million (f.o.b., FY74)
Major trade partners: Australia, U.K., Japan
Aid: economic—Australia, $1,158 million committed (1976-81); World Bank group (1968-September 1969), $7.5 million committed; U.S. (FY70-74), $32.5 million extended
Budget: (75-76) receipts 400 Australian dollars, expenditures 408 Australian dollars
Monetary conversion rate: Kina $1=A$1
Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

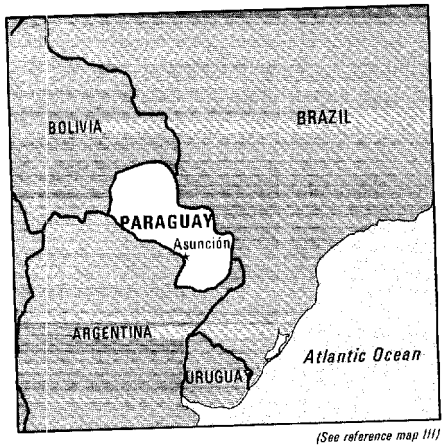
COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none
Highways: approx. 16,936 km; about 9,500 km suitable for heavy and medium traffic, and about 7,436 km suitable for light traffic
Inland waterways: 10,940 km
Ports: 5 principal, 8 minor
Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 535 total, 468 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-with 3,659 m; 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 with runway 2,750 m—Port Moresby
Telecommunications: Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; principal telecom centers include Goroka, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, and Wewak in New Guinea; and Daru, Port Moresby and Samarai in Papua; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; numerous privately owned radio facilities exist; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 35,600 telephones, 110,000 radios, but no TV sets; 31 AM, no FM and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 687,000; about 378,000 fit for military service
Supply: dependent on Australia
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1976, $22.3 million; 4.3% of central government budget

PARAGUAY



(See reference map III)

LAND

406,630 km²; 2% under crops, 24% meadow and pasture, 52% forested, 22% urban, waste, and other
Land boundaries: 3,444 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,805,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)
Nationality: noun—Paraguayan(s); adjective—Paraguayan
Ethnic divisions: 95% mestizo, 5% white and Indian
Religion: 97% Roman Catholic

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Language: Spanish and Guarani

Literacy: officially estimated at 74% above age 10, but probably much lower (40%)

Labor force: 800,000 (1971 est.); 55% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 8% transport and other services; 19% manufacturing and construction; 13% commerce and professions; 5% miscellaneous (est. 1962)

Organized labor: about 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Paraguay

Type: republic; under authoritarian rule

Capital: Asuncion

Political subdivisions: 16 departments and the national capital, 154 municipalities

Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asuncion and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President heads executive; bicameral legislature; judiciary headed by Supreme Court

Government leader: President (General) Alfredo Stroessner

Suffrage: universal; compulsory between ages of 18-60

Elections: President and Congress elected together every 5 years; last election held in February 1973

Political parties and leaders: Colorado Party, Juan Ramon Chavez; Liberal Party (Levi-Liberal Party), Carlos Levi Ruffinelli; Febrerista Party, Roque Gaona; Radical Liberal Party and United Liberal Party (provisional unification of Liberal and Radical Liberal parties), Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes; Christian Democratic Party, Anibal Recalde Sosa

Voting strength (February 1973 general election): 84% Colorado Party, 13% Radical Liberal Party, 3% Liberal Party, Febrerista Party boycotted elections

Communists: Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); est. 3,000 to 4,000 party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided

Other political or pressure groups: Popular Colorado Movement (MoPoCo) led by Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, in exile

Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GDP: $1.7 billion (1976, at current prices), $625 per capita; 7.0% public consumption; 73.6% private consumption, 29.4% gross domestic investment, −10.0% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1976, 6.9%

Agriculture: main crops—oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods; caloric intake, 2,580 calories per day per capita (1963-64); protein intake, 70 grams per day per capita (20 grams of animal origin)

Major industries: meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement

Electric power: 280,000 kW capacity (1976); 550 million kWh produced (1976), 210 kWh per capita

Exports: $181.3 million (f.o.b., 1976); cotton, oilseeds, meat products, tobacco, timber, coffee, essential oils, tung oil

Imports: $180.2 million (f.o.b., 1976); fuels and lubricants, machinery and motors, motor vehicles, beverages and tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: 21% Argentina, 17% Brazil, 13% Algeria, 10% U.S.

Aid: economic assistance—extensions from U.S. (FY46-76 and transition quarter), $99.4 million loans, $76.2 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $288.7 million; from other Western countries (1960-70), $21.9 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY57-76), $27.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 126 guaranies=US$1 (official rate, April 1976)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,043 km; 437 km standard gage (1.435 m), 136 km meter gage (1.00 m), 470 km various narrow gage (privately owned)

Highways: 15,900 km; 600 km bituminous treated, 5,000 km otherwise improved, 10,300 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,100 km

Ports: 1 major (Asuncion), 9 minor (all river)

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 927 total, 800 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: local telecom facilities in Asuncion good, intercity microwave net; 38,400 telephones; 750,000 radio and 60,000 TV receivers; 25 AM, 9 FM stations, and 1 TV station; COMSAT station under construction

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 687,000; 518,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (17) annually, 33,000

PERU

LAND

1,284,640 km² (other estimates range as low as 1,248,380 km²); 2% cropland, 14% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 29% urban, waste, other

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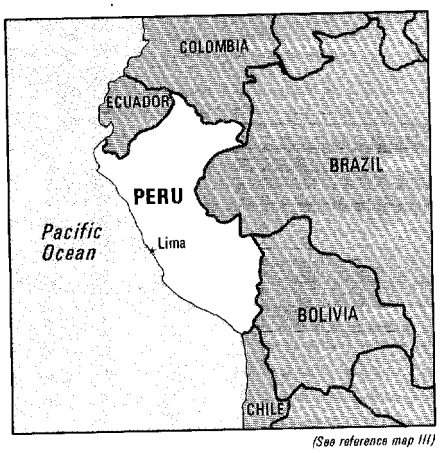
PERU



(See reference map III)

Land boundaries: 6,131 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm
Coastline: 2,414 km

PEOPLE

Population: 16,579,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.0% (7-75 to 7-76)
Nationality: noun—Peruvian; adjective—Peruvian
Ethnic divisions: 46% Indian; 38% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 1% Negro, Japanese, Chinese
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish, Quechua, Aymara
Literacy: 45% to 50%
Labor force: 5.0 million (1975); 42.1% agriculture, 17% services, 14% manufacturing, 9% trade, 4% construction, 4% transportation, 2% mining, 4% other
Organized labor: 37.1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Peru
Type: republic; under military regime since October 1968
Capital: Lima
Political subdivisions: 23 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao
Legal system: based on civil law system; military government rules by decree and functions under Revolutionary Statute which supersedes 1933 constitution; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, legislative, judicial; congress disbanded after 3 October 1968 ouster of President Fernando Belaunde Terry
Government leader: President, General Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti
Suffrage: obligatory for citizens (defined as adult men and women and married persons over age 18) until age 60
Elections: ruling military has promised municipal elections for 1978, but political parties remain skeptical that any candidates other than supporters of the present government will be allowed to run; military leaders also have made vague references to a return to civilian rule but do not appear to be contemplating traditional parliamentary elections
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Juan Lituma Portocarrero, President, supports the government; opposition parties include the Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaunde Terry; American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Victor Raul Haya de la Torre; and Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes
Voting strength (1963 election): 39% AP-PDC, 34% APRA, 25% UNO, 1% Communist, 1% other
Communists: pro-Soviet (PCP/S) 2,000; pro-Chinese (2 factions) 1,200
Member of: AIOEC, ASSIMER, CIPEC, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, CIPEC, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA and Andean Pact, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $12.5 billion (1976, in current prices), $780 per capita; 79% private consumption, 13.2% public consumption, 16.3% gross investment; −8.5% net foreign balance (1976); real growth rate (1976), 2.8%
Agriculture: main crops—wheat, potatoes, beans, rice, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports—wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1967)
Fishing: catch 4.1 million metric tons (1976); exports $195 million (1976)
Major industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, ship-building, metal fabrication
Electric power: 2,413,000 kW capacity (1976); 8 billion kWh produced (1976), 506 kWh per capita
Exports: $1,393 million (f.o.b., 1976); fish and fish products, copper, silver, iron, cotton, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee
Imports: $2,080 million (1976); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals
Major trade partners: exports—24% U.S., 19% Latin America, 17% EC, 11% Japan, 10% U.S.S.R. (1975); imports—31% U.S., 23% EC, 17% Latin America, 12% Japan (1974)

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Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $681 million loans, $232 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $680 million; from other Western countries (1960-72), $136.1 million; from Communist countries (1969-75), $268 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY49-75), $194 million; from Communist countries (1974), $133 million

Budget: (1975) $1.9 billion current revenues, $3.0 billion total expenditures including debt amortization

Monetary conversion rate: 76 soles=US$1 (April 27, 1977)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,148 km; 1,776 km standard gage (1.435 m); 46 km 0.60-meter gage; 326 km 0.914-meter gage; 14 km double track

Highways: 50,700 km; 5,000 km paved, 10,000 km gravel or crushed stone, 14,700 km improved earth, 21,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 208 km Lake Titicaca

Pipelines: crude oil, 471 km; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 64 km

Ports: 7 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 36 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 302 total, 302 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 45 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for most requirements; new nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 410,000 telephones; 2.2 million radio and 500,000 TV receivers; 200 AM, 7 FM, and 31 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,695,000; 2,503,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (20) annually, 167,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $433 million; about 13.6% of central government biennial budget

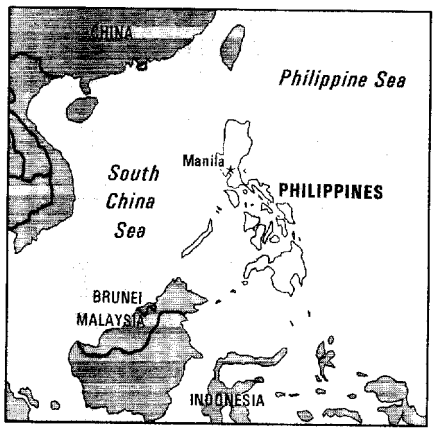
PHILIPPINES

LAND

300,440 km²; 53% forested, 30% arable land, 5% permanent pasture, 12% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 0-300 nm (under an archipelago theory, waters within straight lines joining appropriate points of outermost islands are considered internal waters; waters between these baselines and the limits described in the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, the U.S.-Spain Treaty of November 7, 1900, and the U.S.-U.K. Treaty of January 2, 1930 are considered to be the territorial sea)



(See reference map VII)

Coastline: about 22,540 km

PEOPLE

Population: 45,028,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Filipino(s); adjective—Philippine

Ethnic divisions: 91.5% Christian Malay, 4% Muslim Malay, 1.5% Chinese, 3% other

Religion: 83% Roman Catholic, 10% Protestant, 4% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other

Language: Tagalog (renamed Pilipino) is the national language of the Philippine Republic; English is the language of school instruction and government business

Literacy: about 83%

Labor force: 11 million; 60% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 12% manufacturing, 10.5% commerce, 10.5% government and services (business, recreation, domestic, personal), 3.5% transport, storage, communication, 3% construction; 0.5% other

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of the Philippines

Type: republic

Capital: Manila

Political subdivisions: 72 provinces

Legal system: based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; parliamentary constitution passed 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; currently being ruled under martial law

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Branches: new constitution (currently suspended) provides for unicameral National Assembly, and a strong executive branch under a Prime Minister; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a Court of Appeals, courts of First Instance in various provinces, municipal courts in chartered cities, and justices of the peace in towns and municipalities; these justices have considerably more authority than do justices of the peace in the U.S.

Government leader: President Ferdinand E. Marcos

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections suspended for the indefinite future

Political parties and leaders: political parties currently in limbo because of martial law

Communists: about 1,600 armed insurgents

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $17.4 billion (1976), $402 per capita; 6.3% real growth, 1976

Agriculture: main crops—rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco

Fishing: catch 1.3 million metric tons (1974)

Major industries: mining, agricultural processing, textiles, chemicals and chemical products

Electric power: 3,500,000 kW capacity (1976); 13.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 307 kWh per capita

Exports: $2,574 million (f.o.b., 1976); coconut products, sugar, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, bananas, garments, nickel

Imports: $3,634 million (f.o.b., 1976); petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat

Major trade partners: (1976) exports—34% U.S., 24% Japan; imports—27% Japan, 22% U.S.

Aid: economic—U.S. (FY46-75), $1.7 billion committed; Japan (CY70-75), $370 million committed; World Bank Group (FY46-76) $750 million committed; military—U.S. (FY46-75), $805 million committed

Budget: (FY75-76) revenues $2.1 billion, expenditures $2.5 billion, deficit $0.4 billion; 11% military, 84% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 7.44 pesos=US$1, February 1977

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,503 km; 2 common-carrier systems 1.067-meter gage totaling about 1,170 km; 19 industrial systems with 4 different gages totaling 2,333 km; 34% government owned

Highways: 99,133 km (1974); 20,293 km paved; 47,836 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 31,003 km improved earth

Inland waterways: 3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

Pipelines: refined products, 251 km

Ports: 11 major, numerous minor

Civil air: approximately 65 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 331 total, 302 usable; 53 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 30 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,713,000; 6,941,000 fit for military service; about 448,000 reach military age (20) annually

Supply: limited small arms and small arms ammunition, small patrol craft, and helicopter production; other materiel obtained almost exclusively from U.S.; naval ships and equipment from Australia, Japan, Singapore, U.S., and Italy; aircraft and helicopters from West Germany and U.S.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $672.9 million; about 18% of central government budget

POLAND

(See reference map IV)

LAND

312,354 km²; 49% arable, 14% other agricultural, 27% forested, 10% other

Land boundaries: 3,090 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (3 nm contiguous zone claimed in addition to the territorial sea) (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 491 km

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PEOPLE

Population: 34,753,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Pole(s); adjective—Polish

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% Polish, 0.6% Ukrainians, 0.5% Belorussians, less than 0.05% Jews, 0.2% other

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other

Language: Polish, no significant dialects

Literacy: about 98%

Labor force: 16.3 million; 38% agriculture, 26% industry, 36% other non-agricultural

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Polish Peoples Republic (PRL)

Type: Communist state

Capital: Warsaw

Political subdivisions: 49 provinces

Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 7 law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative, executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

Government leaders: Piotr Jaroszewicz, Premier; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of Council of State (President)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: parliamentary and local government every 4 years

Dominant political party and leader: Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) (Communist), Edward Gierek, First Secretary

Voting strength (1975 election): 99% voted for Communist-approved single slate

Communists: 2,437,000 party members (January 1976)

Other political or pressure groups: National Unity Front (FJN), including United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD), progovernment pseudo-Catholic Pax Association and Christian Social Association, Catholic independent Znak group; powerful Roman Catholic Church, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate

Member of: CEMA, GATT, ICAO, IHO, Indochina Truce Commission, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITC, Korea Truce Commission, U.N. and all specialized agencies except IMF and IBRD, Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY

GNP: $87.6 billion in 1976, at 1975 prices, $2,550 per capita; 1976 growth rate, 5.7%

Agriculture: self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops—grain, sugar beets, oilseeds, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains; 3,200 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 645,500 metric tons (1975)

Major industries: machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, and food processing

Crude steel: 15.6 million metric tons produced (1976), about 450 kg. per capita

Electric power: 20,737,000 kW capacity (1976); 104.1 billion kWh produced (1976), 3,030 kWh per capita

Exports: $11,057 million (f.o.b., 1976); 41% machinery and equipment, 38% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures, 11% agricultural and food products, 10% light industrial products

Imports: $13,899 million (f.o.b., 1976); 42% machinery and equipment; 41% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 13% agricultural and food products; 4% light industrial products

Major trade partners: $24,956 million (1976); 52% with Communist countries, 48% with West

Monetary conversion rate: 3.32 zlotys=US$1 (commercial); 19.92 zlotys=US$1 (noncommercial)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data are reported for calendar years except for caloric intake which is reported for the consumption year, 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 26,597 km; 23,255 km standard gage (1.435 m), 3,347 km narrow gage; 7,474 km double track; 5,558 km electrified; government owned (1975)

Highways: 305,863 km; 65,000 km paved; 98,000 km crushed stone, gravel; 142,863 km earth (improved and unimproved) (1976)

Inland waterways: 3,759 km navigable streams and canals (1977)

Pipelines: 3,540 km for natural gas; 1,408 km for crude oil; 322 km for refined products

Freight carried: rail—455 million metric tons (1976), 130.1 billion metric ton/km (1975); highway—1,710 million metric tons, 32.3 billion metric ton/km (1975); waterway—16.6 million metric tons, 2.4 billion metric ton/km; excl. int'l. transit traffic (1976)

Ports: 4 major (Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Swinoujscie), 6 minor (1977)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget announced: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, est. 63.5 billion zlotys; about 9% of total budget

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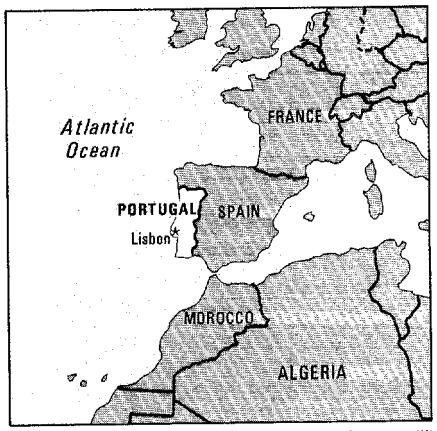
PORTUGAL



(See reference map IV)

LAND

Metropolitan Portugal: 94,276 km², including the Azores and Madeira Islands; 48% arable, 6% meadow and pasture, 31% forested, 15% waste and urban, inland water, and other

Land boundaries: 1,207 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 860 km (excludes Azores (708 km) and Madeira (225 km))

PEOPLE

Population: metropolitan Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira Islands), 9,634,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.0% (1-71 to 1-75)

Nationality: noun—Portuguese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Portuguese

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other

Language: Portuguese

Literacy: 65% (1973)

Labor force: (1975) 3.1 million; 28% agriculture, 36% industry, 36% services; drastic rise in unemployment—now more than 15%—due largely to influx of refugees from former colonies, returning migrant workers, and military cutbacks

Organized labor: the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Portuguese Workers—National Intersindical (GCTP-IN) claims to represent 85% of the labor force; the Socialists and Social Democrats are hoping to improve their standing with organized labor and eventually challenge domination of most unions by the Communists

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Portugal

Type: republic, first government under new constitution formed July 1976; major political parties and officers of all-military Revolutionary Council signed document in December 1975 agreeing to multiparty parliamentary democracy with military oversight for period of 4 years following presidential elections in June 1976

Capital: Lisbon

Political subdivisions: 18 districts in mainland Portugal and 2 autonomous districts in Azores and Madeira Islands; Macao, Portugal's remaining overseas territory, was granted broad executive and legislative autonomy in February 1976; Portugal has not officially recognized the unilateral annexation of Portuguese Timor by Indonesia

Legal system: civil law system; new constitution adopted April 1976; for next four years, legislative assembly acts to be reviewed for constitutionality by Revolutionary Council; vetoes of laws by the Council, through the agency of the presidency, may be appealed to a Constitutional Commission as a court of last resort; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive with President and Prime Minister, with 18-member Revolutionary Council as advisory body to the President; popularly elected Assembly of the Republic; independent judiciary

Government leaders: President Antonio Ramalho Eanes; Prime Minister Mario Soares

Suffrage: universal over age 18, except for those barred by law for participation in "undemocratic" institutions prior to April 25, 1974

Elections: national elections for Assembly of the Republic to be held every 4 years, first Assembly under new constitution elected April 1976, will sit until October 14, 1980 unless earlier dissolved by Prime Minister; national election for president to be held every 5 years, term of first constitutional president—elected in June 1976—will end with 4 year transitional period; local elections to be held every 3 years, last elections in December 1976

Political parties and leaders: the Portuguese Socialist Party (PS) is led by Mario Soares, the Social Democratic Party (PSD), formerly the Popular Democratic Party (PPD), by Francisco Sa Carneiro, the Social Democratic Center (CDS) by Diogo Freitas do Amaral, and the Communist Party by Alvaro Cunhal

Voting strength: (1976 parliamentary election) the Socialists polled 35% of the vote; the PSD received 24%, the CDS 16%, and the Communists 15%; (1976 local elections) PS 33%, PSD 24%, PCP 18%, CDS 17%

Communists: Portuguese Communist Party claims membership of approximately 120,000

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Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO (restricted membership), IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IOOC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $15.4 billion est. (1976, in 1976 prices); 1976 GNP breakdown—16% government consumption, 85% private consumption; −3% change in stocks, 14% gross fixed investment; −12% net exports; average annual real GNP growth 1970-74, 8%; the Portuguese government puts the change in real GNP at −3% in 1975 and 4.5% in 1976, but −10% and 3% appear more realistic

Agriculture: generally underdeveloped; main crops—grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; deficit foods—sugar, grain, meat, fish, oil seeds; caloric intake, 2,730 calories per day per capita (1969)

Fishing: landed 274,111 metric tons (1975)

Major industries: textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine

Shortages: coal, petroleum, cotton, steel

Crude steel: 385,000 est. metric tons produced (1975), 40 kg per capita

Electric power: 3,616,000 kW capacity (1976); 12 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,370 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1976 prelim.); principal items—cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin

Imports: $4.2 billion (c.i.f., 1976 prelim.); principal items—petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

Major trade partners: 44% EC (13% U.K., 11% W. Germany, 7% France, 4% Italy); 11% EFTA, 11% U.S., 4% Spain, 4% Iraq, 3% Japan, 2% Communist countries (1975)

Aid: economic—U.S., $290 million (FY49-75); military—U.S., $346 million (FY49-75)

Budget: 1976—receipts, $2.6 billion, expenditures, $4.5 billion (converted at 1976 average exchange rate); 1977—receipts, $2.6 billion, expenditures, $4.1 billion (converted at 1 escudo=US$0.0258)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 escudo=US$0.0331 (1976 average); 1 escudo=US$0.0258 (April 15, 1977)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,593 km; state-owned Portuguese Railroad Co. (CP) operates 2,807 km 1.665-meter gage (406 km electrified and 426 km double track), 760 km meter-gage (1.00 m); 26 km 1.665-meter gage double track, electrified, privately-owned

Highways: 29,600 km; 17,600 km bituminous, bituminous treatment, concrete and stoneblock; 11,520 km gravel and crushed stone; 480 km improved earth; plus an additional 16,800 km of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)

Inland waterways: 820 km navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 297 metric ton cargo capacity

Pipelines: crude oil, 11 km

Ports: 6 major, 34 minor

Civil air: 33 major transport aircraft

Airfields (including Azores and Madeira Islands): 50 total, 49 usable; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 6 seaplane stations

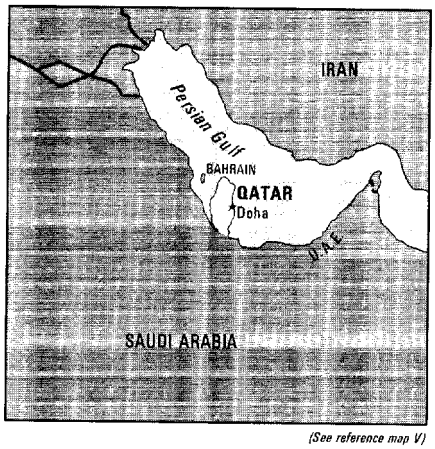
Telecommunications: facilities are generally adequate; 1.11 million telephones; 1.8 million radio and 770,000 television receivers; 39 AM, 34 FM, and 42 TV stations; 6 submarinne cables (including 2 coaxial); 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,256,000; 1,829,000 fit for military service; average number reaching age (20) annually, about 76,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $580.6 million; about 11.3% of central government budget

QATAR



(See reference map V)

LAND

About 10,360 km²; negligible amount forested; mostly desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 56 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 563 km

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PEOPLE

Population: 163,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Qatari(s); adjective—Qatari

Ethnic divisions: 56% Arab; 23% Iranian; 14% Pakistani; 7% other

Religion: Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 10%-15%

Labor force: primarily foreign

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Qatar

Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

Capital: Doha

Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although new civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970

Government leader: Amir Khalifa ibn Hamad Al-Thani

Suffrage: no specific provisions for suffrage laid down

Elections: constitution calls for elections for part of State Advisory Council, semi-legislative body, but none have been held

Political parties and pressure groups: none; a few small clandestine organizations are active

Branches: Council of Ministers; appointive 30-member Advisory Council

Member of: Arab League, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $1.8 billion (1975), $9,700 per capita

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

Major industries: oil production and refining; crude oil production from onshore and offshore averaged 520,000 b/d (August 1976); 100% takeover was announced in October 1976 of the Qatar Petroleum Company, still negotiating with Qatar Shell about offshore fields; oil revenues accrued $2 billion in 1976, representing 95% of government/royal family income; major development projects include $7 million harbor at Ad Dawhah, fertilizer plant, 2 desalting plants, refrigerated storage for fishing, and a cement plant

Electric power: capacity 300,000 kW (1976); 600 million kWh produced (1976), 3,979 kWh per capita

Exports: crude oil dominates; exports $2.1 billion (1976) of which petroleum is $2 billion

Imports: $809 million (c.i.f., 1976)

Aid: aid donor, pledged $450 million 1974, disbursed $200 million

Budget: (1976) budgeted expenditures $986 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal=US$0.26 (through October 1976)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 805 km; 442 km bituminous; 362 km gravel; undetermined mileage of earth tracks

Pipelines: crude oil, 169 km; natural gas, 97 km

Ports: 1 major (Ad Dawhah), 1 minor

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway over 3,660 m

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft, registered in the U.S.

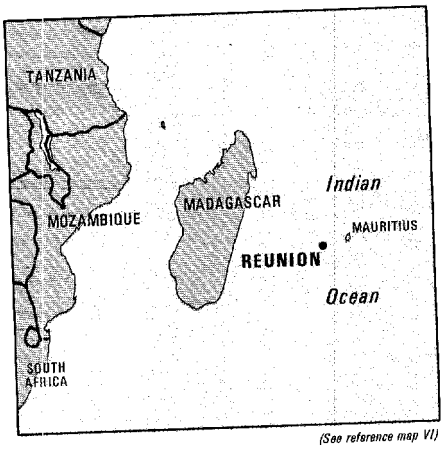
Telecommunications: international telecom traffic is by tropospheric scatter through Bahrain; fair domestic facilities; 21,000 telephones; 35,000 radio and 29,000 TV receivers; 1 AM station, 1 FM station, and 2 TV stations, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Supply: mostly from U.K.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 24 January 1974, $53,680,900; 18% of central government budget

REUNION



(See reference map VI)

LAND

2,512 km²; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 48,600 hectares (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 201 km

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PEOPLE

Population: 500,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.7% (7-70 to 7-74)

Nationality: noun—Reunionnais (sing. & pl.); adjective—Reunionnais

Ethnic divisions: most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, Pakistani, and Indian origin

Religion: 94% Roman Catholic

Language: French (official), Creole widely used

Literacy: over 80% among younger generation

Labor force: primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Department of Reunion

Type: overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three Deputies and two Senators

Capital: Saint-Denis

Legal system: French law

Branches: Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary-General and an elected 36-man General Council

Government leader: Prefect Paul Cousseran

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last municipal and general council elections in 1976; Parliamentary election March 1976

Political parties and leaders: Reunion Communist Party (RCP) led by Paul Verges, only organized political movement on island; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion

Voting strength (Parliamentary election 1973): Rally for the Republic (formerly Union of Democrats for the Republic) elected, one senator and two deputies; Centrist Union, one deputy; one Senator independent

Communists: Communist Party small—probably only 15-20 hard-line Communists—but has support among sugarcane cutters and in Le Port district

Member of: EC

ECONOMY

Agriculture: cash crops—almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops—tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, also some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported

Major industries: 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and a number of small shops producing handicraft items

Electric power: 75,000 kW capacity (1976); 185 million kWh produced (1976), 372 kWh per capita

Exports: $62 million (f.o.b., 1975); 90% sugar, 4% perfume essences, 5% rum and molasses, 1% vanilla and tea (1974)

Imports: $410 million (c.i.f., 1975); manufactured goods, food, beverages, and tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials and petroleum products

Major trade partners: France (in 1970 supplied 62% of Reunions imports, purchased 76% of its exports); Mauritius (supplied 12% of imports)

Aid: French economic aid, $43.8 million 1974

Monetary conversion rate: about 224 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 as of January 1976 (floating since February 1973)

Fiscal year: probably calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,320 km; 1,940 km paved, remainder gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

Ports: 1 major (Port des Galets)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, 7 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system for size of island of fairly modern open-wire lines and radiocommunication stations; principal center Saint-Denis; external radiocommunications to Comoro Islands, France, Madagascar, and Mauritius; 25,400 telephones; 91,000 radio and 36,700 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 14 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: military age males included with France

RHODESIA

LAND

391,090 km²; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated); 60% available for extensive cattle grazing; 39% European alienated lands (farmed by modern methods), 48% African, 7% national land, 6% not alienated

Land boundaries: 3,017 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,758,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.5% (7-75 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Rhodesian(s); adjective—Rhodesian

Ethnic divisions: 95.3% African, 4.2% European, less than 0.5% coloreds and Asians

Religion: 51% syncretic (part Christian, part animist), 24% Christian, 24% animist, a few Muslim

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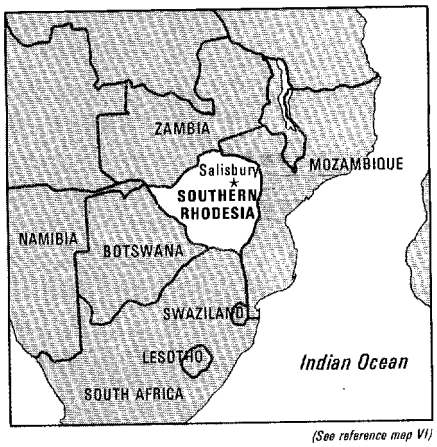
RHODESIA



(See reference map VI)

Language: English official; Chishona and Sindebele also widely used

Literacy: 25%-30%; of whites, nearly 100%

Labor force: (1972) 778,000 Africans (including some migrants from Zambia and Malawi), 108,000 Europeans, Asians, and coloreds (people of mixed heritage); 35% agriculture, 25% mining, manufacturing, construction, 40% transport and services

Organized labor: about one-third of European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans (1966)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of Southern Rhodesia

Type: self-proclaimed independent state since 1965 (not recognized by U.S.); provisional settlement with U.K. in November 1971 cancelled by U.K. in May 1972 in response to Pearce Commission's conclusion that its terms were unacceptable to the majority of black Rhodesians; a conference in Geneva in late 1976, failed to agree on a new multiracial interim government in Rhodesia to govern the country during a transition to black majority rule

Capital: Salisbury

Political subdivisions: 11 magisterial districts

Legal system: Smith government implemented a republican constitution on 2 March 1970 which institutionalized white rule

Branches: President Wrathall is ceremonial head of state; executive council (cabinet) lead by Prime Minister Smith; National Assembly gives highly disproportionate representation to white minority—50 white constituency seats and 16 black constituency seats

Government leaders: Prime Minister Ian Smith and President John Wrathall

Suffrage: franchise is based on income, property holdings, and education; there are separate rolls for Africans and non-Africans

Elections: must be held every 5 years

Political parties and leaders: Rhodesian Front, Prime Minister Smith; Rhodesia Party, Muriel Rosin; Rhodesia National Party, Leonard Idensohn; Zimbabwe United People's Party, Jeremiah Chirau

Voting strength (1974 elections): Rhodesian Front won all 50 white constituency seats in Parliament in July 1974 elections

Communists: negligible

Other pressure groups and leaders: black nationalists are badly divided—Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe are loosely allied in the Patriotic Front; Ndabaningi Sithole is challenging Mugabe's leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union faction; Abel Muzorewa heads the African National Council

Member of: ITU

ECONOMY

GDP: $3.0 billion (1976), $450 per capita; real growth rate, near zero (1976)

Agriculture: main crops—tobacco, corn, sugar, cotton; livestock; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

Major industries: mining and steel, textiles

Electric power: 1,453,000 kW capacity (1976); 6.9 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,000 kWh per capita

Exports: $652 million (f.o.b., 1973), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, copper, meat, chrome, gold, nickel, clothing, sugar

Imports: $541 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment

Major trade partner: South Africa

Aid: no substantial military or economic aid

Budget: FY76—revenues $678 million, expenditures $895 million, deficit $217 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Rhodesian dollar=US$1.54; 0.649 Rhodesian dollar=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,743 km narrow gage (1.067 m); 41 km double track

Highways: 78,428 km; 7,995 km paved, 32,855 km crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil, or improved earth; 37,578 km unimproved earth (est.)

Inland waterways: 280 km on Lake Kariba

Pipelines: 8 km crude oil (nonoperating)

Airfields: 327 total, 323 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 26 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: system is one of the best in Africa; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Salisbury, secondary center Bulawayo; 182,600 telephones; 250,000 radio and 68,700 TV receivers; 8 AM, 1 FM, and 3 TV stations

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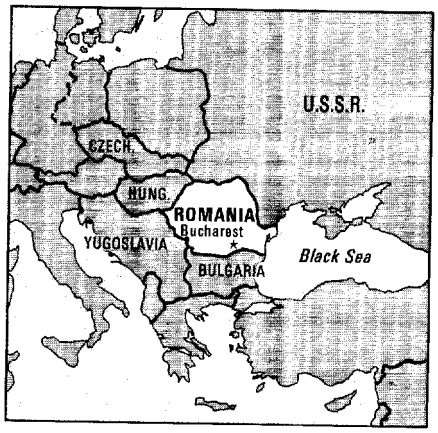
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,511,000; 923,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 71,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $192,000,000; 23.9% of central government budget

ROMANIA



(See reference map IV)

LAND

237,503 km²; 44% arable, 19% other agriculture, 27% forested, 10% other

Land boundary: 2,969 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 225 km

PEOPLE

Population: 21,657,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Romanian(s); adjective—Romanian

Ethnic divisions: 87% Romanian, 8% Hungarian, 2% German, 3% other

Religion: 14 million Romanian Orthodox, 1 million Roman Catholic, 1 million Protestants, 60,000 Jews, 30,000 Muslims

Language: Romanian, Hungarian, German

Literacy: 98%-99% of total population

Labor force: 10.2 million (1975); 38% agriculture, 31% industry, 31% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Socialist Republic of Romania

Type: Communist state

Capital: Bucharest

Political subdivisions: 39 counties and 46 municipalities, including Bucharest that has administrative status equal to a county

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory which increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Presidency; Council of Ministers; the Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State

Government leaders: Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic, head of state; Manea Manescu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of government

Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory

Elections: elections held every 5 years for Grand National Assembly deputies and local people's councils

Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General

Voting strength (1975 election): overall participation reached 99.96%; of those registered to vote (14,900,032), 98.8% voted for party candidates

Communists: 2,577,534 party members (December 1975)

Member of: CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $50.0 billion (1976, in 1975 prices), $2,330 per capita; 1976 growth rate, 6.3% (1971-76)

Agriculture: net exporter; main crops—corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock—cattle, hogs, sheep; caloric intake, 118% of requirements

Fish catch: 129,300 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: machinery, metals, fuels, chemicals, textiles, food processing, timber processing

Shortages: iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber

Crude steel: 10.7 million metric tons produced (1975), 496 kg per capita

Electric power: 12,220,000 kW capacity (1976); 58.2 billion kWh produced (1976), 2,715 kWh per capita

Exports: $6.1 billion (f.o.b., 1975); 25% machinery and equipment; 16% foodstuffs; 16% consumer goods; 22% fuels, metals, materials; 21% other (1975)

Imports: $6.1 billion (mixture f.o.b. and c.i.f., 1976); 35% machinery and equipment; 38% fuels, metals, raw materials; 2% foodstuffs; 25% other (1975)

Major trade partners: $10.6 billion in 1975; 58% non-Communist countries, 42% Communist countries (18% U.S.S.R.) (1975)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.97 lei=US$1 (commercial), 12 lei=US$1 (tourist)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year, 1 July-30 June

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COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 12,048 km; 10,403 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,632 km narrow gage, 13 km broad gage; 1,203 km electrified, 1,999 km double track; government owned (1976)

Highways: 77,949 km; 13,117 km paved; 26,232 km other improved surfaces, 37,900 km earth (1976)

Inland waterways: 1,691 km (1977)

Pipelines: 2,735 km crude oil; 1,429 km refined products; 5,149 km natural gas

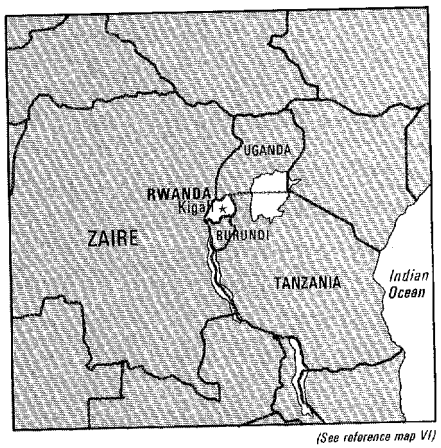
Freight carried: rail—228.3 million metric tons, 64.8 billion metric ton/km (1975); highway—418.8 million metric tons, 9.3 billion metric ton/km (1975); waterway—7.9 million metric tons, 2.1 billion metric ton/km (1976)

Ports: 4 major (Constanta, Galati, Braila, Mangalia), 2 minor (1977)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, 12.5 billion lei; about 6% of total budget

RWANDA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

25,900 km²; almost all the arable land, about 1/3 under cultivation, about 1/3 pastureland

Land boundaries: 877 km

PEOPLE

Population: 4,459,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (1-70 to 1-75)

Nationality: noun Rwandan(s); adjective—Rwandan

Ethnic divisions: 90% Hutu, 9% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)

Religion: 45% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest animist

Language: Kinyarwanda and French official; Kiswahili used in commercial centers

Literacy: 10% in French and Kinyarwanda

Labor force: less than 5% in cash economy

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Rwanda

Type: republic, presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; 1962 constitution still in force except for Title V on the National Assembly

Capital: Kigali

Political subdivisions: 10 prefectures, subdivided into 142 communes

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President, Committee for Peace and National Unity (composed of high military command), and 12-member cabinet

Government leader: General Juvenal Habyarimana, Head of State

Suffrage: universal

Elections: last legislative election September 1969; none allowed by present government; elections of Communal Counsellors held November 1974

Political parties and leaders: National Revolutionary Movement for Development, General Habyarimana

Communists: no Communist party; U.S.S.R. and People's Republic of China have diplomatic missions in Rwanda

Member of: AFDB, EAMA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $301 million (1974), $70 per capita

Agriculture: cash crops—mainly coffee, tea, cotton, some pyrethrum; main food crops—bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency increasing but country still imports some foodstuffs

Major industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore), agricultural processing, and light consumer goods

Electric power: 25,000 kW capacity (1976); 35 million kWh produced (1976), 8 kWh per capita

Exports: $50 million (f.o.b., 1975); mainly coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cassiterite

Imports: $77 million (c.i.f., 1975); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment

Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, West Germany, Kenya

Aid: external aid amounted to $52 million in 1974 with Belgium providing about 30% of this amount, the European Development Fund 15%, and World Bank about 15%; other donors include France, Canada, Germany, U.S., Romania, Yugoslavia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, and PRC

Budget: revenues $46.4 million; expenditures $52.1 million (1975)

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Monetary conversion rate: 92.84 Rwanda francs=US$1 (official) since January 1974

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 9,120 km; 120 km paved, 3,000 km gravel and/or improved earth, 6,000 km unimproved

Inland waterways: Lake Kivu navigable by steamers and barges

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10 total, 9 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Kigali; 3,400 telephones; 65,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM station, and no TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 998,000; 503,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 46,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, $6,522,000; 17.3% of central government budget

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

(See reference map II)

LAND

389 km²; 40% arable, 10% pasture, 17% forest, 33% wasteland and built-on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 193 km

PEOPLE

Population: 55,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent

Nationality: noun—Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s), Anguillan(s); adjective—Kittsian, Nevisian, Anguillan

Religion: Church of England, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

Language: English

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 19,616 (1960 est.)

Organized labor: 6,700

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of St. Christopder-Nevis-Anguilla

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"; Anguilla formally seceded in May 1967 but has not been recognized as an independent state by any government; in July 1968 a legislative council headed by Ronald Webster was elected to govern Anguilla; in March 1969 the U.K. sent troops to Anguilla, placing the island again under colonial rule; in 1971, Anguilla reverted to its former colonial relationship with the U.K. although nominally remaining part of the Associated state of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla; Webster became leader of Anguillan Council after constitutionally held elections (1972); in February 1976, the U.K. granted a new constitution to Anguilla which changed its status to that of a crown colony; in February 1977 Emile Gumbs replaced Webster as Chief Minister

Capital: Basseterre

Political subdivisions: 10 districts

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: legislative, 10-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier

Government leaders: Premier, Robert Bradshaw; U.K. Governor, Probyn Inniss

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: at least every 5 years; most recent December 1975

Political parties and leaders: St. Chirstopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party, Robert L. Bradshaw; People's Action Movement (PAM), William Herbert; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Ivor Stevens

Voting strength (December 1975 election): St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party won 7 seats in the House of Assembly, NRP won 2, and 1 seat remains open for Anguilla which did not participate in the election

Communists: none known

Member of: CARICOM, ISO

ECONOMY

GDP: $14.7 million (1970), $210 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis

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Major industries: sugar processing, salt extraction

Electric power: 15,000 kW capacity (1976); 32 million kWh produced (1976), 464 kWh per capita

Exports: $6.8 million (f.o.b., 1973); sugar, molasses, cotton, salt, copra

Imports: $12.0 million (c.i.f., 1973); foodstuffs, fuel, manufactures

Major trade partners: exports—50% U.S., 35% U.K.; imports—21% U.K., 17% Japan, 11% U.S. (1973)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (July 1976)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 57 km, narrow gage (0.760 m) on St. Kitts for sugar cane

Highways: 300 km; 100 km paved, 150 km otherwise improved, 50 km unimproved earth

Ports: 3 minor (1 on each island)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: good interisland VHF/UHF radio connections and international link via Antigua; about 1,900 telephones; 10,000 radio and 1,600 TV receivers; 3 AM and 5 TV stations

ST. LUCIA

(See reference map II)

LAND

616 km²; 50% arable, 3% pasture, 19% forest, 5% unused but potentially productive, 23% wasteland and built-on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 158 km

PEOPLE

Population: 111,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.5% (4-60 to 4-70)

Nationality: noun—St. Lucian(s); adjective—St. Lucian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: English, French patois

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 38,000 (1969); 50% agriculture; 30%-35% unemployment (1975)

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of St. Lucia

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

Capital: Castries

Political subdivisions: 16 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: legislative, 17-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier

Government leaders: Premier John Compton; U.K. Governor Sir Allen Lewis

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: every 5 years; most recent May 1974

Political parties and leaders: United Worker's Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Allan Louisy

Voting strength (1974 election): UWP (53%) won 10 of the 17 elected seats in House of Assembly; SLP (45%) won 7 seats; independents (2%) no seats

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM

ECONOMY

GDP: $33.2 million (1973 est.), $300 per capita; real growth rate 1973, negligible

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, copra, sugar, cocoa, spices

Major industries: tourism, lime processing

Shortages: food, machinery, capital goods

Electric power: 14,000 kW capacity (1976); 40 million kWh produced (1976), 367 kWh per capita

Exports: $17 million (f.o.b., 1975); sugar, bananas, cocoa

Imports: $49 million (c.i.f., 1975); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products

Major trade partners: 51% U.K., 9% Canada, 17% U.S. (1970)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (July 1976)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 670 km; 280 km paved; 390 km otherwise improved

Ports: 1 major (Castries), 1 minor

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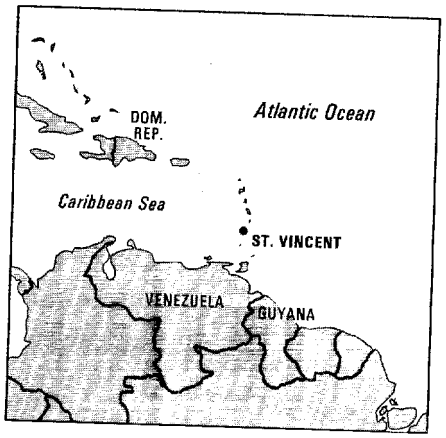
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total; 3 usable, 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fully automatic telephone system with 6,980 telephones; direct radio-relay link with Martinique; interisland tropospheric links to Barbados and Antigua; 86,500 radio and 600 TV receivers; 3 AM stations, 1 TV station

ST. VINCENT



(See reference map II)

LAND

389 km² (including northern Grenadines); 50% arable, 3% pasture, 44% forest, 3% wasteland and built-on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 84 km

PEOPLE

Population: 96,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.1% (4-60 to 4-70)

Nationality: noun—St. Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s); adjectives—St. Vincentian or Vincentian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed with some white and East Indian and Carib Indian

Religion: Church of England, Methodist, Roman Catholic

Language: English, some French patois

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 50,000 (1972 est.); about 60% unemployed

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of St. Vincent

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

Capital: Kingstown

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Government leaders: Premier R. Milton Cato; Governor General (U.K.) Sir Rupert G. John

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage (18 years old and over)

Elections: every 5 years; most recent December 9, 1974

Political parties and leaders: People's Political Party (PPP), Ebenezer Joshua; St. Vincent Labor Party (LP), R. Milton Cato; Democratic Freedom Movement, Parnell Campbell and Kenneth John

Voting strength (1974 election): LP 10 seats, PPP 2 seats, independent 1 seat in the Legislature

Communists: negligible; Marxist opposition group, Youlon United Liberation Organization (Yulimo)

Member of: CARICOM

ECONOMY

GDP: $20 million (1971 est.), $200 per capita; 6.9% growth in 1971

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, arrowroot, coconut

Major industries: food processing

Electric power: 6,500 kW capacity (1976); 18 million kWh produced (1976), 189 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.7 million (f.o.b., 1973); bananas, arrowroot, copra

Imports: $18.6 million (c.i.f., 1973); fertilizer, flour, transportation equipment, lumber, textiles

Major trade partners: exports—61% U.K., 30% CARICOM, 9% U.S.; imports—29% CARICOM, 28% U.K., 9% Canada, 9% U.S. (1972)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (July 1976)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,750 km; 600 km paved; 1,000 km otherwise improved; 150 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 5,130 instruments; VHF/UHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; 10,000 radio and 600 TV receivers; 2 AM stations

SAN MARINO

LAND

62 km²; 74% cultivated, 22% meadows and pastures, 4% built-on

Land boundaries: 34 km

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SAN MARINO

PEOPLE

Population: 20,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1975)

Nationality: noun—Sanmarinese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Sanmarinese

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian

Literacy: illiteracy relatively insignificant

Labor force: approx. 4,300

Organized labor: General Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated Camera del Lavoro, about 1,000 members

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of San Marino

Type: republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government

Capital: San Marino

Political subdivisions: San Marino is divided into 9 castelli: Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Dogmano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Monte Giardino, San Marino, Serravalle

Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve 5-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of 6 months, the Council of State whose members head government administrative departments and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

Government leaders: Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs and for Information, Giancarlo Ghironzi (Christian Democratic party); Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Justice, Clara Boscaglia (Christian Democratic party); Secretary of State for Budget, Finance, and Planning, Remy Giacomini (Socialist Party)

Suffrage: universal (since 1960)

Elections: elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every 5 years; next elections 1979

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic party (DCS), Gian Luigi Berti; Social Democratic Party (PSDSM), Alvaro Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Remy Giacomini; Communist Party (PCS), Umberto Barulli; People's Democratic Party (PDP), leader unknown; Committee for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), leader unknown

Voting strength (1974 election): 39.6% DCS, 23.7% PCS, 15.4% PSDIS, 13.9% PSS, 1.9% PDP, 2.9% CDR

Communists: approx. 300 members (number of sympathizers cannot be determined); PSS, in government with Christian Democrats since March 1973, formed a government with the PCS from the end of World War II to 1957

Other political parties or pressure groups: political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy, the two Socialist parties are not united

Member of: ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, IRC, UPU

ECONOMY

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the largest share of government revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding additional funds to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

Agriculture: principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products

Electric power: obtained from Italy, 1976

Manufacturing: consists mainly of cotton textile production at Serravalle, brick and tile production at Dogane, cement production at Acquaviva, Dogane, and Fiorentino, and pottery production at Borgo Maggiore; some tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, and gold and silver souvenirs are also produced

Foreign transactions: dominated by tourism; in summer months 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners visit San Marino every

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day; a number of hotels and restaurants have been built in recent years to accommodate them; remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

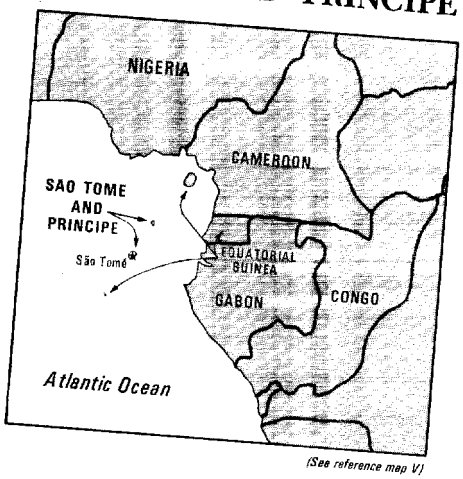
Highways: about 104 km

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving 5,600 telephones; no radiobroadcasting or television facilities, 4,400 radio and 3,300 TV receivers (Italian broadcasts)

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE



(See reference map V)

LAND

964 km² (Sao Tome, 855 km² and Principe, 109 km²; including small islets of Pedras Tinhosas)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: estimated 209 km

PEOPLE

Population: 75,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1972)

Nationality: noun—Sao Tomean(s): adjective—Sao Tomean

Ethnic divisions: native Sao Tomeans, migrant Cape Verdians, Portuguese

Religion: Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh Day Adventist

Language: Portuguese official

Literacy: estimated at 5%-10%

Labor force: most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; nearly half the island's work force, about 10,000 people, are unemployed, the other half work on cocoa plantations

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

Type: republic established when independence received from Portugal in July 1975; constitution adopted December 1975

Capital: Sao Tome

Legal system: based on Portuguese law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Da Costa heads the government assisted by a cabinet of ministers

Government leaders: President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, Prime Minister Miguel Anjos da Cuna Lisboa Trovoada

Suffrage: universal for age 18 and over

Elections: elections were held July 1975 for the President

Political parties and leaders: Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), Secretary-General Manuel Pinto Da Costa

Communists: no Communist party, probably a few Communist sympathizers

Member of: OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: $20 million (1975 estimate); per capita income $250 (1975 est.)

Agriculture: cash crops—cocoa, copra, coconut, coffee, palm oil, bananas

Major industries: food processing on small scale, timber

Electric power: 3,000 kW capacity (1976); 5 million kWh produced (1976), 67 kWh per capita

Exports: $13 million (f.o.b., 1973); mainly cocoa (70%), copra (12%), coconut, coffee, palm oil

Imports: $10 million (c.i.f., 1973); communications equipment, light and heavy vehicles, food products, beverages, fuels and lubricants

Major trade partners: main partner, Portugal; followed by Netherlands, West Germany, African neighbors

Aid: Portugal remains principal aid donor; however, the PRC and UNDP have established substantial programs of technical assistance and the Romanians and Cubans have somewhat smaller programs; the U.S. is providing some training for Sao Tomeans under regional AID programs

Budget: total expenditures $6.4 million (1970); balance on ordinary budget $0.7 million (1970)

Monetary conversion rate: 27.40 escudos=US$1 (January 1976)

Fiscal year: probably calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Ports: 1 major (Sao Tome)

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Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: minimal system; 657 telephones; 10,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

A company of 150 local troops has been formed into a fledgling army; Sao Tome also has several small boats for patrolling territorial waters between Sao Tome and Principe that normally have crews of armed military personnel

SAUDI ARABIA

(See reference map V)

LAND

Estimated at about 2,331,000 km² (boundaries undefined and disputed); 1% agricultural, 1% forested, 98% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 4,537 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 2,510 km

PEOPLE

Population: 7,629,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Saudi(s); adjective—Saudi Arabian or Saudi

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian (est.)

Religion: 100% Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 15% (est.)

Labor force: about 30% of population; 40% agriculture and herding, 12% construction, 12% service, 12% government, 11% commerce, 13% other

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Type: monarchy

Capital: Riyadh; foreign ministry and foreign diplomatic representatives located in Jiddah

Political subdivisions: 18 amirates

Legal system: largely based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: King Khalid (Al Saud, Khalid ibn Abd al-Aziz) rules in consultation with royal family (especially Crown Prince Fahd), and Council of Ministers

Government leader: King Khalid

Communists: negligible

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $44 billion (1976 est., 1976 prices), $7,400 per capita; annual growth in real non-oil GNP approx. 15% (1973/76 average, non-oil)

Agriculture: dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: petroleum production 8.8 million b/d (August 1976); payments to Saudi Arabian Government, $28.5 billion (1975 est.); cement production and small steel-rolling mill and oil refinery; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture, etc.; PETROMIN, a semipublic agency associated with the Ministry of Petroleum, has recently completed a major fertilizer plant

Electric power: 1,550,000 kW capacity (1976); 4.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 719 kWh per capita

Exports: $36.8 billion (f.o.b., 1976 est.); 99% petroleum and petroleum products

Imports: $7.7 billion (f.o.b., 1976 est.); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products

Major trade partners: exports—U.S., Western Europe, Japan; imports—U.S., Japan, West Germany

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Saudi riyal=US$0.28 as of February 1976 (linked to SDR, freely convertible)

Fiscal year: follows Islamic year; the 1973-74 Saudi fiscal year covers the period 30 July 1973 through 1 July 1974

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 575 km standard gage (1.435 m)

Highways: 17,850 km; 10,750 km bituminous, 7,100 km gravel and improved earth, undetermined kilometers of earth roads and tracks

Pipelines: 2,430 km crude oil; 386 km refined products; 98 km natural gas

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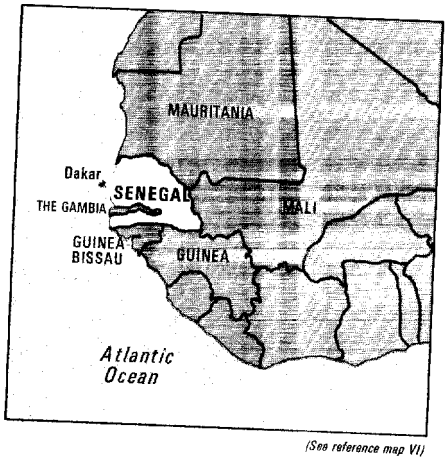
Ports: 3 major (Jidda, Ad Damman, Ras Tanura), 6 minor
Civil air: 31 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 111 total, 88 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 40 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 3 with runways over 3,660 m
Telecommunications: fair domestic service; 200,000 telephones; 255,000 radio and 150,000 TV receivers; 6 AM, 1 FM, and 11 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 domestic satellite ground stations, 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean antennas

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,810,000; 1,022,000 fit for military service; about 66,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 1 July 1977, $10,375,971,631; about 10.7% of central government budget

SENEGAL



(See reference map VI)

LAND

196,840 km²; 13% forested, 40% agricultural (12% cultivated), 47% built-up areas, waste, etc.
Land boundaries: 2,680 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 150 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone
Coastline: 531 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,237,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)
Nationality: noun—Senegalese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Senegalese
Ethnic divisions: 36% Wolof, 17.5 Fulani, 16.5 Serer, 9% Tukulor, 9% Dyola, 6.5% Malinke, 4.5% other African, 1% Europeans and Lebanese
Religion: 80% Muslim, 15% animist, 5% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)
Language: French official, but regular use limited to literate minority; most Senegalese speak own tribal language; use of Wolof vernacular spreading—now spoken to some degree by nearly half the population
Literacy: 5%-10% (est.) in 14 plus age group
Labor force: 1,732,000; about 80% subsistence agricultural workers; about 170,000 wage earners
Organized labor: majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited, three labor central unions, major central is CNTS, an affiliate of governing party

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Senegal
Type: republic
Capital: Dakar
Political subdivisions: 8 regions, each subdivided into 27 departments, 95 arrondissements
Legal system: based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963 and 1970; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court (which also audits the government's accounting office); legal education at University of Dakar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: government dominated by President who is assisted by Prime Minister, appointed by President and subject to dismissal by President or censure by National Assembly; 100-member National Assembly, elected for 5 years (effective 1973); President elected for 5-year term (effective 1973) by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President
Government leaders: Leopold Sedar Senghor, President; Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: uncontested presidential and legislative elections held February 1973 for 5-year term
Political parties and leaders: legal parties are Parti Socialiste (PS), ruling party led by President Leopold Senghor; Parti Democratique Senegalaise (PDS), "liberal democratic" party founded July 1974, and "Marxist-Leninist" African Independence Party (PAI), legalized in August 1976; unauthorized parties include clandestine PAI splinter group, leftist Rassemblement Nationale Democratique, and Parti Communiste Senegalais (PCS)
Communists: small number of Communists and sympathizers associated with PAI and PCS
Other political or pressure groups: students and teachers occasionally strike
Member of: AFDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY

GDP: $1.6 billion (1976 est.), $315 per capita; real growth rate probably zero or negative since 1972 (1966-71)

Agriculture: main crops—peanuts, millet, sorghum, manioc, rice; peanuts primary cash crop; production of food crops increasing but still insufficient for domestic requirements

Fishing: catch 357,030 metric tons (1974); exports $21.7 million (1974)

Major industries: fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining

Electric power: 135,000 kW capacity (1976); 355 million kWh produced (1976), 83 kWh per capita

Exports: $462 million (f.o.b., 1975); approx. 35% peanuts and peanut products; phosphate rock; canned fish

Imports: $581 million (f.o.b., 1975); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment

Major trade partners: France, EC (other than France), and franc zone

Aid: economic—France (1966-70), $115 million; China (1975), $51.8 million; U.S. (FY61-75), $71 million; U.S.S.R., $7.6 million; EC (1961-73), $154 million; military—U.S. (FY61-75), $2.8 million

Budget: 1977—balanced at about $600 million

Monetary conversion rate: francs; about 248.47 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 as of January 1977, floating

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,030 km meter gage (1.00 m); 64 km double track

Highways: 9,831 km; 2,744 km bituminous, 7,087 km improved earth

Inland waterways: 1,505 km

Ports: 1 major (Dakar), 2 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 27 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane stations

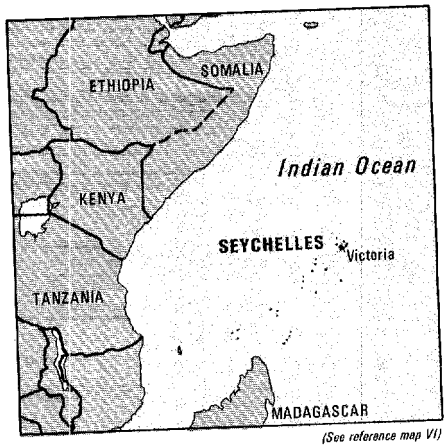
Telecommunications: relatively advanced for Africa; 37,500 telephones; 287,000 radio receivers; 1,800 TV receivers; 3 AM stations, no FM station, and 1 TV station; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,179,000; 609,000 fit for military service; 48,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $44,900,000; about 7.2% of central government budget

SEYCHELLES



LAND

404 km²; 54% arable land, nearly all of it is under cultivation, 17% wood and forest land, 29% other (mainly reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture); 40 granitic and 43 coral islands

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 491 km (Mahe Island 93 km)

PEOPLE

Population: 61,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7-70 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Seychellois (sing. & pl.); adjective—Seychelles

Ethnic divisions: Seychellois (admixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic

Language: English official; Creole most widely spoken

Literacy: limited

Labor force: 22,000 agriculture

Organized labor: 3 major trade unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Seychelles

Type: republic; member of the Commonwealth

Capital: Victoria, Mahe Island

Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law system, and customary law

Branches: President, Council of Ministers

Government leader: President, France Albert Rene

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: April 1974, new government has promised election by June 1979, but not before new constitution drafted

Political parties and leaders: Rene, who heads the Seychelles People's United Party, came to power by a military coup in June 1977; until then he had been Prime Minister in an uneasy coalition with then President James Mancham, who headed the Seychelles Democratic Party.

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Rene abrogated the constitution, dissolved the National Assembly, and plans to rule by presidential decree until a new constitution is drafted.

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: trade unions which are appendages of political parties

Member of: OAU

ECONOMY

GDP: $29 million (1974); $480 per capita; 4.6% growth rate (1974)

Agriculture: islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops—small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported

Major industries: processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory

Electric power: 11,000 kW capacity (1976); 5 million kWh produced (1976), 83 kWh per capita

Exports: $6 million (f.o.b., 1975); cinnamon (bark and oil) and vanilla account for almost 50% of the total, copra accounts for about 40%, the remainder consisting of patchouli, fish, and guano

Imports: $33 million (c.i.f., 1975); food, tobacco, and beverages account for about 40% of imports, manufactured goods about 25%, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, textiles

Major trade partners: exports—India, U.S.; imports—U.K., Burma, India, South Africa, Kenya, Australia

Aid: $32 million in aid during 1974-76 from U.K.; US (FY53-75) $0.7 million

Budget: (1975) revenues $20.2 million, expenditures $19.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 5.4 Seychelles rupees=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 215 km; 145 km bituminous, 70 km crushed stone or earth

Ports: 1 small port (Victoria)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

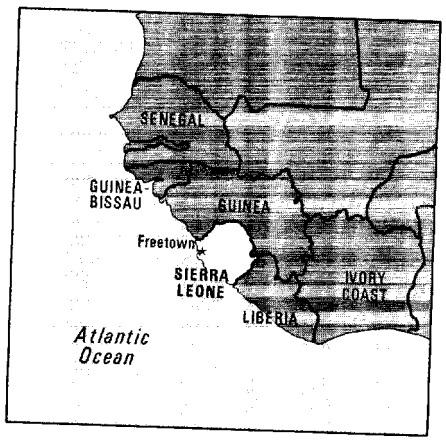
Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable (on Praslin Island, Astove Island, Bird Island, Mahe Island); with 1 permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659

Telecommunications: direct radiocommunications with adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 2,860 telephones; 16,000 radio, and no TV sets; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; submarine cables to Aden, Tanzania, and Sri Lanka; Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,000; 7,000 fit for military service

SIERRA LEONE



(See reference map VI)

LAND

72,261 km²; 65% arable (6% of total land area under cultivation), 27% pasture, 4% swampland, 4% forested

Land boundaries: 933 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 402 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,831,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.5% (7-73 to 7-74)

Nationality: noun—Sierra Leonean, adjective—Sierra Leonean

Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African, rest European and Asian; 13 tribes

Religion: 70% animist, 25% Muslim, 5% Christian

Language: English official, but regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; "Krio," the language of the resettled ex-slave population of the Freetown area, is used as a lingua franca

Literacy: about 10%

Labor force: about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 70,000, earn wages

Organized labor: 35% of wage earners

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Sierra Leone

Type: republic under presidential regime since April 1971

Capital: Freetown

Political subdivisions: 3 provinces; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus

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western area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony

Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted April 1971; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by President; parliament consists of 100 authorized seats, 85 of which are filled by elected representatives of constituencies and 12 by Paramount Chiefs elected by fellow Paramount Chiefs in each district; President authorized to appoint three members, of which two, currently, are filled by the heads of the Army and the Police independent judiciary

Government leader: Siaka Stevens, President, heads APC government composed of members of his political party

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: the maximum life of an elected parliament is 5 years, but it may be dissolved earlier by the President; parliamentary election held in May 1977; President is elected by parliament for 5 year term; next presidential election 1981

Political parties and leaders: All People's Congress (APC), headed by Stevens; Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) is the opposition party

Communists: no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, AIOEC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $680 million (mid 1975), $180 per capita; growth rate 1.8% (mid-1971 to mid-1975)

Agriculture: main crops—palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, ginger, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption

Fishing: catch 51,300 metric tons (1974); imports $3.1 million (1973)

Major industries: mining—diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing—beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods; 1 oil refinery

Electric power: 75,000 kW capacity (1976); 235 million kWh produced (1976), 84 kWh per capita

Exports: $126 million (f.o.b., 1975); diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee

Imports: $160 million (f.o.b., 1975); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Major trade partners: U.K., EC, Japan, U.S., Communist countries

Budget: (FY77 est.) current revenues $88 million, total expenditures $136 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 leone=US$0.86 (February 1977)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: about 96 km narrow gage (1.067 m) privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company

Highways: 7,076 km; 1,148 km bituminous (including some bituminous treatment), 2,096 km laterite (some gravel), and 3,832 km earth

Inland waterways: 800 km; 600 km navigable year-round

Ports: 1 major (Freetown), 2 minor

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 16 total, 16 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph are adequate; 11,000 telephones; 62,000 radio and 6,000 TV receivers; 2 AM stations, no FM, and 1 TV station; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 660,000; 317,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for year ending 30 June 1975, $9,548,203; 6.97% of central government budget

SINGAPORE

(See reference map VII)

LAND

583 km²; 31% built up area, roads, railroads, and airfields, 22% agricultural, 47% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 193 km

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PEOPLE

Population: 2,307,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.3% (7-75 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Singaporean(s), adjective—Singapore

Ethnic divisions: 76.2% Chinese, 15% Malay, 7% Indians and Pakistani, 1.8% other

Religion: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

Language: national language is Malay; Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English are official languages

Literacy: 70% (1970)

Labor force: 474,718; 0.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 0.4% mining and quarrying, 32.2% manufacturing, 30.4% services, 5.2% construction, 21.5% commerce, 9.8% transport, storage, and communications

Organized labor: 24% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Singapore

Type: republic within Commonwealth since separation from Malaysia in August 1965

Capital: Singapore

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; legal education at University of Singapore; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and cabinet responsible to unitary legislature

Government leaders: President, Dr. Benjamin Sheares; Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew

Suffrage: universal over age 20; voting compulsory

Elections: normally every 5 years

Political parties and leaders: government—People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew; opposition—Barisan Sosialis Party (BSP), Dr. Lee Siew Choh; Workers' Party, J. B. Jeyaretnam; Communist Party illegal

Voting strength (1972 election): PAP won all 65 seats in parliament and received 70% of vote; remaining 30% to four opposition parties

Communists: 200-500; Barisan Sosialis Party infiltrated by Communists

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $5.84 billion (1976), $2,560 per capita; 10.7% average annual real growth (1966-76), 7.0% (1976)

Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork, poultry, and eggs, must import much of its other food requirements; major crops—rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

Fishing: catch 19,236 metric tons (1974), imports—41,300 metric tons (1973)

Major industries: petroleum refining, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, electronics, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services

Electric power: 1,230,000 kW capacity (1976); 4.6 billion kWh produced (1976), 2,000 kWh per capita

Exports: $6.6 billion (f.o.b., 1976); 40% reexports; petroleum products, rubber, manufactured goods

Imports: $9.1 billion (c.i.f., 1976); 18% goods reexported; major retained imports—capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—Malaysia, U.S., Japan, U.K., Indonesia; imports—Japan, Malaysia, U.S., U.K.

Aid: U.K.—(1960-September 1969) $254 million disbursed, (1969-73) $120 million extended; IBRD—(1963-74) $143 million committed, $61 million disbursed; U.S.—(FY53-74) $102 million committed

Budget: (FY77/78) revenues $1.4 billion, expenditures $2.2 billion, deficit $800 million; 15% military, 85% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 2.46 Singapore dollars=US$1 (February 1977)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 38 km of meter gage

Highways: 2,200 km (1976); 1,700 km paved, 500 km crushed stone or improved earth

Ports: 3 major

Civil air: approximately 21 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 5 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 317,000 telephones; 356,000 radio and 269,000 TV sets; 13 AM, 4 FM, and 2 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable extends to Hong Kong via Sabah, Malaysia; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 643,000; 468,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1977, $389.5 million; about 18.5% of central government budget

SOMALIA

LAND

637,140 km²; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated), 32% grazing, 14% scrub and forest, 41% mainly desert, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 2,263 km

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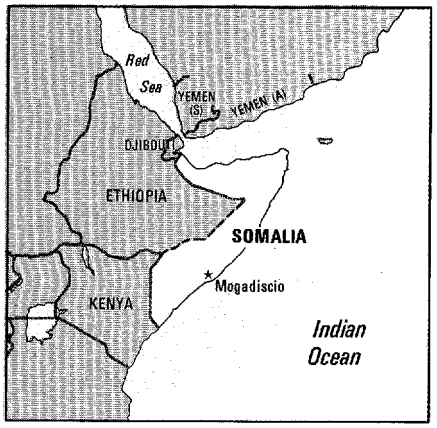
SOMALIA/SOUTH AFRICA



(See reference map VI)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm
Coastline: 3,025 km

PEOPLE

Population: 3,303,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.3% (7-65 to 7-72)
Nationality: noun—Somali(s); adjective—Somali
Ethnic divisions: 85% Hamitic, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians
Religion: almost entirely Muslim
Language: Somali (written form recently instituted by government); Arabic, Italian, English
Literacy: under 5%
Labor force: 965,000 (1968 est.); very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomads, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other
Organized labor: law providing for government-controlled labor union promulgated in June 1971, but union so far not established

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Somali Democratic Republic
Type: republic
Capital: Mogadiscio
Political subdivisions: 16 regions, 60 districts
Organization: the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, created on July 1, 1976, has become the new executive body in the country; party has 74-man central committee and 5-man politburo headed by President Siad
Government leader: President and Prime Minister, Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre
Communists: possibly some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy
Member of: AFDB, EAMA, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $220 million (1973 est.), $70 per capita
Agriculture: mainly a pastoral country, raising livestock; crops—bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals
Major industries: a few small industries, including a sugar refinery, tuna and beef canneries, iron rod plant
Electric power: 18,000 kW capacity (1976); 45 million kWh produced (1976), 14 kWh per capita
Exports: $91 million (f.o.b., 1975); livestock, hides, skins, bananas
Imports: $162 million (c.i.f., 1975); textiles, cereals, transport equipment, machinery, construction equipment, petroleum products
Major trade partners: Italy and Arab countries; $29 million imports from Communist countries (1973 est.)
Monetary conversion rate: 6.295 Somali shillings=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none
Highways: 13,541 km; 936 km paved, 770 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, 11,835 km improved or unimproved earth (est.)
Ports: 3 major (Mogadiscio, Berbera, Chisimaio)
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 55 total, 49 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph fair; 6,000 telephones; 68,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 786,000; 435,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, 19,400,000; 25.3% of central government budget

SOUTH AFRICA

NOTE: separate data on *Transkei* follows last entry for South Africa

LAND

1,222,480 km² (includes enclave of Walvis Bay, 1,124 km²); 12% cultivable, 2% forested, 86% desert, waste, or urban
Land boundaries: 2,044 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)
Coastline: 2,881 km

PEOPLE

Population: 26,829,000, including Transkei (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.7% (7-61 to 7-76)

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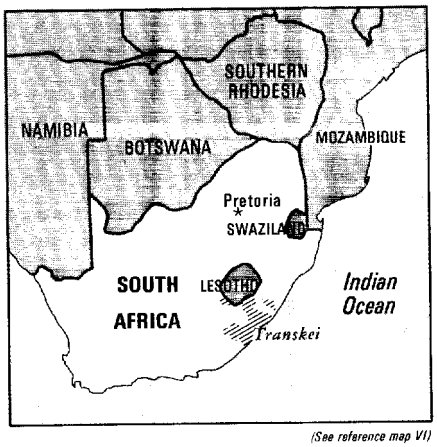
SOUTH AFRICA



(See reference map VI)

Nationality: noun—South African(s); adjective—South African

Ethnic divisions: 17.8% white, 69.9% African, 9.4% Colored, 2.9% Asian

Religion: primarily Christian except Asian and African; 60% of Africans are animists

Language: Afrikaans and English official, Africans have many vernacular languages

Literacy: almost all white population literate; government estimates 50% of Africans literate

Labor force: 8.7 million (total of economically active, 1970); 53% agriculture, 8% manufacturing, 7% mining, 5% commerce, 27% miscellaneous services

Organized labor: about 7% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); nonwhites have no bargaining power

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of South Africa

Type: republic

Capital: administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein

Political subdivisions: 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a Republic; possibility of judicial review of Acts of Parliament concerning dual official languages; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President as formal chief of state; Prime Minister as head of government; Cabinet responsible to bicameral legislature; lower house elected directly by white electorate; upper house indirectly elected and appointed; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

Government leader: Prime Minister Balthazar Johannes Vorster

Suffrage: general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province)

Elections: must be held at least every 5 years; last elections April 1974

Political parties and leaders: National Party, B. J. Vorster, P. W. Botha, C. Mulder, M. C. Botha, Jan De Klerk; United Party, Sir De Villiers Graaff; Progressive-Reform Party, Colin Eglin, Harry Schwarz, Helen Suzman; Herstigte Nasionale party, Albert Hertzog

Voting strength: (1974 general elections) parliamentary seats: 122 National Party, 41 United Party, 6 Progressive Party

Communists: small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Dr. Yasuf Dadoo, Moses Kotane, Joe Slovo

Other political groups: (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), leadership in dispute

Member of: GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, U.N., UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GDP: $29.6 billion (1975), $1,190 per capita; real growth rate 2.2% (1975)

Agriculture: main crops—corn, wool, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; dairy products; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 1.4 million metric tons (1974)

Major industries: mining, automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, fishing

Electric power: 13,350,000 kW capacity (1976); 80.3 billion kWh produced (1976), 3,060 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.2 billion (f.o.b., 1975, excluding gold); wool, diamonds, corn, uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products; gold output $2.9 billion (1975)

Imports: $7.7 billion (c.i.f., 1975); motor vehicles, machinery, metals, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.K. and other Commonwealth nations, U.S., West Germany, Japan

Aid: no military or economic aid

Budget: FY78—revenue $8.8 billion, expenditures $10.1 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 SA Rand=US$1.15 as of April 1977, 0.87 SA Rand=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

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NOTE: Foreign trade figures are official South African data converted at $1.47

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 19,902 km; 19,196 km 1.067-meter gage of which 2,456 km are multiple track; 4,472 km electrified; 706 km 0.160-meter gage single track

Highways: 332,900 km; 53,100 km paved, 76,300 km crushed stone or gravel, remainder improved and unimproved earth

Pipelines: 836 km crude oil; 1,048 km refined products; 322 km natural gas

Ports: 5 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 75 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 661 total, 527 usable; 61 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 130 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 2.1 million telephones; 2.5 million radio and 100,000 TV receivers; 13 AM, 84 FM, and 34 TV stations; 4 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean antennas

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,006,000; 3,666,000 fit for military service; obligation for service in Citizen Force begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17

Military budget: for year ending 31 March 1978, $1.9 billion; 18.8% of central government budget

Transkei

NOTE: Formerly an autonomous tribal homeland in South Africa, Transkei was granted independence by South Africa on October 26, 1976, but has not been recognized by any other government or any international organization. It remains heavily dependent on South Africa for administrative and economic support.

LAND

44,000 km² in one large and two small pieces separated from each other by parts of South Africa

Land boundaries: 1,200 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 250 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,155,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (5-70 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Transkeian(s); adjective—Transkeian

Ethnic divisions: 98.9% African, 0.6% white, 0.5% colored (mulatto); Africans belong to Xhosa ethnic group

Religion: whites and coloreds predominantly Christian; Africans either animist or Christian

Language: whites, coloreds, and educated minority of Africans speak Afrikaans or English; bulk of Africans speak Xhosa

Literacy: high for whites and coloreds; low for Africans

Labor force: roughly 400,000 of whom only 50,000 are regularly employed in Transkei; bulk are migrant workers in South Africa

Organized labor: no trade union, although some White and Colored wage earners belong to South African unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Transkei

Type: republic

Capital: Umtata

Political subdivisions: 28 administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and African customary law; decisions of Transkei Supreme Court can be appealed to South African Supreme Court

Branches: President as formal chief of state; Prime Minister as head of government; Cabinet responsible to National Assembly, which has 75 seats for hereditary tribal chiefs and 75 seats for popularly elected members

Government leader: Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima

Suffrage: Transkeian citizens over 21 years of age

Elections: must be held at least every 5 years; last general election October 1976

Political parties and leaders: Transkei National Independence Party, Chief Kaiser Matanzima; Transkei People's Freedom Party, Cromwell Diko; Democratic Party, Hector Ncokazi; New Democratic Party, Knowledge Guzana

Voting strength: (1976 general election) National Assembly seats; 142 Transkei National Independence Party, 4 Transkei People's Freedom Party, 2 Democratic Party, 2 New Democratic Party

Communists: no Communist Party

ECONOMY

GDP: estimated at $150 million, $86 per capita

Agriculture: cash crops—tea, phormium tenax, small amount of coffee; food crops—corn, sorghum, dry beans; imports over half its foodstuffs from South Africa; two-thirds of Transkei devoted to grazing—1.2 million cattle, 2.5 million sheep, 1.3 million goats

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Major industries: forestry, textiles, tourism
Exports: timber, tea, sacks
Imports: foodstuffs, machines, equipment
Major trade partners: South Africa
Aid: South Africa, almost $500 million since 1970
Budget: $156 million (1976-77), about 70% of which is provided by the South African government
Monetary conversion rate: 1 South African Rand= US$1.15
Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

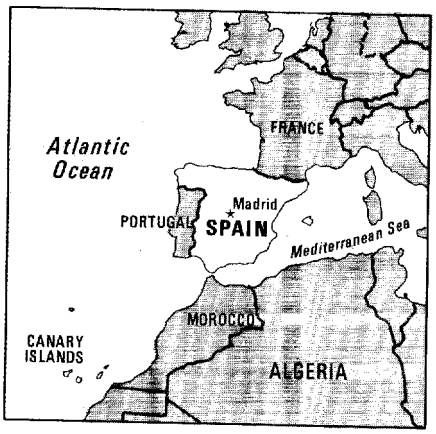
COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: less than 160 km
Highways: 725 km paved, 7,768 km unpaved
Ports: none; Transkei dependent on the South African port of East London

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 215,000
Personnel: 254 army (including 7 officers)
Major ground units: 1 infantry battalion

SPAIN



(See reference map IV)

LAND

505,050 km², including Canary (7,511 km²) and Balearic Islands (5,025 km²); 41% arable and land under permanent crops, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other

Land boundaries: 1,899 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm
Coastline: 4,964 km (includes Balearic Islands, 677 km, and Canary Islands, 1,158 km)

PEOPLE

Population: 36,351,000, including the Balearic and Canary Islands; also including Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)
Nationality: noun—Spaniard(s); adjective—Spanish
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types
Religion: 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects
Language: Castilian Spanish spoken by great majority; but 17% speak Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque
Literacy: about 97%
Labor force (1975): 13.3 million; 22% agriculture, 38% industry, 40% services; registered unemployment for 1976 was 2.7% of labor force, in reality about 5%-6%
Organized labor: 90% of labor force in soon to be abolished government-controlled syndicates; 5% in previously illegal labor unions which expect a surge in membership following legalization in April 1977

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: (The) Spanish State
Type: a monarchy in the process of replacing the authoritarian regime of the late Generalissimo Franco with a modified Western-style parliamentary system; Juan Carlos proclaimed King, on November 22, 1975
Capital: Madrid
Political subdivisions: metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces with governors appointed by the central government; also 5 places of sovereignty (presidios) on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco; transferred administration of Spanish Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania on February 26, 1976
Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications of customary law; the 7 basic laws of the Franco era constitution were greatly modified by the constitutional law for political reform of December 1976 providing for a freely-elected parliament to draw up a new constitution; judges decide cases, no jury system; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, with King's acts subject to countersignature, Prime Minister appointed for 5-year term by the King from 3 names submitted by King's advisory Council of the Realm, may be removed by the King with consent of the Council; not legally responsible to the parliament; legislative with new bicameral Cortes elected on June 15 this year likely to adjust the executive-legislative relationship through its consituent power; the more powerful Chamber has 350 members chosen by proportional representation, and the Senate has 248 members (207 directly elected and 41 appointed by the King); judicial, independent in principle but generally limited to interpretation of laws
Government leaders: King Juan Carlos I—Chief of State, and Commander in Chief of the armed forces; and Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez
Suffrage: universal in national referendums, over age 21 and in parliamentary elections, beginning in June 1977

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Elections: free parliamentary elections in June 1977 for 4-year term; postponed local elections promised by end of the year

Political parties and leaders: Under the revised law on political parties of February 1977 over 150 parties were legalized by the time of the parliamentary election in June and others have been approved after the election. Most of the prominent semiclandestine parties of the Franco era have been legalized, including the Spanish Communist Party (PCE). Franco's National Movement was dissolved in April.

In view of the multiplicity of parties, a number of electoral coalitions were formed. The principal national coalitions and parties from right to left are: the Popular Alliance (AP)—the conservative coalition led by ex-minister Fraga and including 6 other former ministers under Franco, the major rightist group—made a poor showing in the parliamentary election. The Union of the Democratic Center (UDC)—a center-right coalition of 15 reform-minded parties backing Prime Minister Suarez—includes ex-ministers Calvo-Sotelo and Cabanillas, Social Democrat Fernandez-Ordonez, Liberal Democrat Garrigues Walker, Christian Democrat Alvarez de Miranda, and Liberal Camunas. Suarez hopes to turn this coalition into a party. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), led by Felipe Gonzalez, is the major party of the democratic left. Two much smaller contenders are the Popular Socialist Party of Enrique Tierno Galvan and the PSOE (Historical Branch), which Gonzalez hopes to bring into the PSOE. The Spanish Communist Party (PCE), led by Santiago Carrillo, and its several regional branches espouse Eurocommunism. There are also several Basque and Catalan regional parties of mixed orientation which are united by their goal of greater regional autonomy.

Voting strength: (1977 parliamentary election) UDC polled 34% of votes and received 165 chamber seats (47.1%), 11 seats short of a majority; the PSOE polled 28.5% and received 118 seats (34%); the PCE polled 9.2% and received 20 seats (5.7%); the AP polled 8.2% and received 16 seats; the PSP polled 4.3% and received 6 seats; the various Basque and Catalan regional parties received 20 seats.

Communists: PCE claimed to have 200,000 members before legalization in April and said it would have 300,000 by the election in June, figures that are difficult to analyze.

Other political or pressure groups: on the extreme left, the illegal Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and the Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Revolutionary Front (FRAP) use terrorism to oppose the government; on the extreme right, the Guerrillas of Christ the King carry out vigilante attacks on ETA members and other leftists; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977) include the Communist-dominated Workers' Commissions; the Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT), and the independent Worker's Syndical Union (USO); the state-controlled organization of syndicates, which is expected to be dismantled; the Catholic Church; business and land owning interests; Opus Dei; Catholic Action; university students

Member of: ASSIMER, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $101.9 billion est. (1976), $2,840 per capita; 69.3% consumption, 25.5% investment, 9.7% government 1975; foreign demand −4.5%; real growth rate 1.7% (1976 est.); typical growth rate 6.5%

Agriculture: main crops—cereals, oranges, grapes for wine, potatoes, olives, sugar beets; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years; caloric intake, 2,750 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Fishing: landed 1,380,000 metric tons valued at $1,090.5 million in 1975; 1,323,521 metric tons at $938.7 million in 1974

Major industries: food processing, textiles and apparel (including footwear), metal manufacturing, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles

Shortages: crude petroleum

Crude steel: 11.0 million metric tons produced (1976), 306 kg per capita

Electric power: 27,150,000 kW capacity (1976); 94 billion kWh produced (1976), 2,633 kWh per capita

Exports: $8,721 million (f.o.b., 1976); principal items—oranges and other fruits, iron and steel products, textiles, wines, mercury, ships, canned fruits, vegetables, and footwear

Imports: $17,243 million (c.i.f., 1976); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, grains, cotton, iron and steel

Major trade partners: (1975) 44% EC, 17% U.S. and Canada, 6% Latin America, 2% CEMA

Aid: economic—U.S., $2.3 billion authorized (FY46-75), IBRD, $427 million authorized (FY64-73), $50.0 million authorized (FY73); military—U.S., $920 million authorized (FY53-75)

Budget: central government (1975) receipts $12,002 billion, expenditures $12,228 billion, deficit $226 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peseta=US$0.0149 (1976 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 16,438 km; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 13,413 km 1.668-meter gage, 3,428 km electrified and 2,069 km double track; FEVE (government-owned narrow gage railways) operates 2,016 km, 1,756 km meter gage (1.00 m) and 492 km electrified; privately-

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owned railways operate 1,009 km, 736 km meter gage (1.00 m), 296 km electrified and 56 km double track

Highways: 138,560 km national—56,280 km bituminous treatment, 15,040 km crushed stone, 6,760 km bituminous, stone block and concrete; provincial—29,120 km bituminous treatment, 29,440 km crushed stone, 1,920 km bituminous, concrete, and stone block

Inland waterways: 1,045 km; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

Pipelines: 386 km crude oil; 1,030 km refined products; 98 km natural gas

Ports: 23 major, 150 minor

Civil air: 188 major transport aircraft (including 3 registered but leased from a foreign country)

Airfields (including Balearic and Canary Islands): 91 total, 83 usable; 48 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,660 m, 19 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 33 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 4 seaplane stations

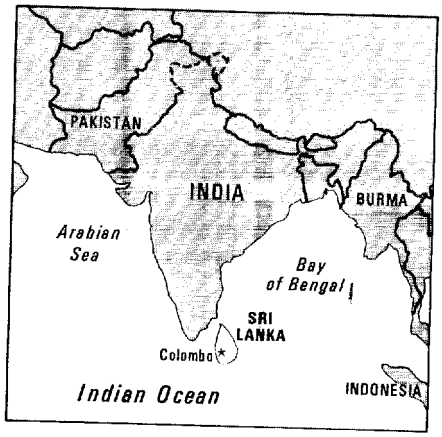
Telecommunications: generally adequate, modern facilities; 8.0 million telephones; 8.5 million radio and 6.7 million televison receivers; 170 AM, 238 FM, and 791 TV stations; 10 coaxial submarine cables; 4 communication satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,799,000; 6,768,000 fit for military service; 301,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $3,514 million; about 24.7% of the proposed central government budget

SRI LANKA
(formerly Ceylon)



(See reference map VII)

LAND

65,500 km²; 25% cultivated; 44% forested; 31% waste, urban, and other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm, plus pearling in the Gulf of Mannar); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 1,340 km

PEOPLE

Population: 14,349,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.0% (7-68 to 7-73)

Nationality: noun—Sri Lankan(s); adjective—Sri Lankan

Ethnic divisions: 71% Sinhalese, 21% Tamil, 6% Moor, 2% other

Religion: 64% Buddhist, 20% Hindu, 9% Christian, 6% Muslim, 1% other

Language: Sinhala official, spoken by about 70% of population; Tamil spoken by about 22%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

Literacy: 82% (1970 est.)

Labor force: 4 million; 17% unemployed; employed persons—53.4% agriculture, 14.8% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 19.4% services and other; extensive underemployment

Organized labor: 43% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Sri Lanka

Type: independent state since 1948

Capital: Colombo

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 22 administrative districts, and four categories of semiautonomous elected local governments

Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim and customary law; new constitution 22 May 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Sri Lanka Law College and University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: unitary parliamentary form of government; unicameral legislature and independent judiciary

Government leader: Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike

Suffrage: universal over age 18, but most Indian Tamils, who comprise 10.6% of population, are not enfranchised

Elections: national elections, ordinarily held every 6 years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; last election held May 1970, next elections scheduled for August 1977

Political parties and leaders: Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike, President; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trotskyite), N. M. Perera, President; Tamil United Front, S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, leader; United National Party, J. R. Jayewardene; Communist Party/Moscow, Pieter Keuneman, General Secretary; Communist

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Party/Peking, N. Shanmugathasan, General Secretary; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka, President

Voting strength (1970 election): 37% Sri Lanka Freedom Party, 38% United National Party, 9% Lanka Sama Samaja Party, 3.5% Communist Party/Moscow, 5% Federal Party, minor parties and independents accounted for remainder

Communists: approximately 169,000 voted for the Communist Party in the May 1970 general election; Communist Party/Moscow approximately 5,000 members (1975), Communist Party/Peking 1,000 members (1970 est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups; labor unions

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $3.4 billion in 1975 (1975 prices), $248 per capita; real growth rate 2.5% (1975)

Agriculture: agriculture accounts for about 32% of GNP; main crops—rice, rubber, tea, coconuts; 60% self-sufficient in food; food shortages—rice, wheat, sugar

Fishing: catch 110,700 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: processing of rubber, tea, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture

Electric power: 430,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1976), 100 kWh per capita

Exports: $558 million (1975); tea, rubber, coconut products

Imports: $745 million (1975); food, petroleum, fertilizer

Major trade partners: (1975) exports—16.1% China, 12.1% Pakistan, 10.9% U.K.; imports—15.8% China, 15.2% Saudi Arabia, 10.7% Japan

Budget: 1975 est. revenue $596 million, expenditure $921 million

Monetary conversion rate: 8.6759 rupees=US$1 (June 1976), official rate

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December (starting 1973)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,535 km; 1,395 km 1.676-meter gage, 140 km 0.762-meter gage; 102 km double track; no electrification; government owned

Highways: 52,200 km (1975); 24,300 km paved (mostly bituminous treated), 18,800 km crushed stone or gravel, 9,400 km improved earth or unimproved earth; in addition several thousand km of tracks, mostly unmotorable

Inland waterways: 430 km; navigable by shallow-draft craft

Ports: 3 major, 9 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport (including 1 leased)

Airfields: 14 total, 10 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

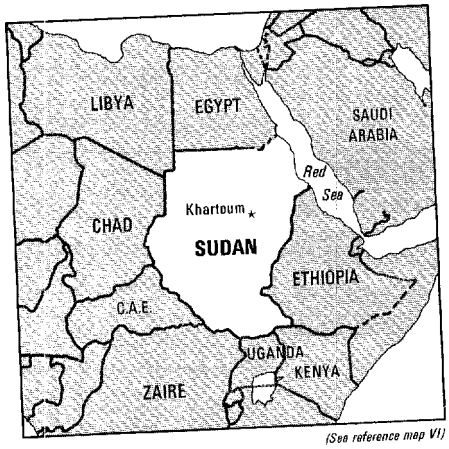
Telecommunications: an inadequate telephone and a less extensive but more efficient telegraph system serves most areas, with greatest concentration around Colombo and Kandy; all areas are served by radio and/or wire broadcast; good international service; 72,000 (est.) telephones; 530,000 radio sets, 500 TV sets; 11 AM stations, 2 FM stations, and 1 TV station; submarine cables extend to India, Malaysia, Seychelle Islands, and Aden; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,477,000; 2,619,000 fit for military service; 158,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $23.1 million, 2% of central government budget

SUDAN



(See reference map VI)

LAND

2,504,530 km²; 37% arable (3% cultivated), 15% grazing, 33% desert, waste, or urban, 15% forest

Land boundaries: 7,805 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 853 km

PEOPLE

Population: 18,656,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.5% (7-74 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Sudanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sudanese

Ethnic divisions: 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 52% Negro, 2% foreigners, 1% other

Religion: 73% Sunni Muslims in north, 23% pagan, 4% Christian (mostly in south)

Language: Arabic, Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

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Literacy: 5% to 10%

Labor force: 5.8 million; 85% agriculture, 15% industry, commerce, services, etc.; labor shortages exist for almost all categories of employment

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic Republic of the Sudan

Type: republic under military control since coup in May 1969

Capital: Khartoum

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces, provincial and local administrations controlled by central government; limited regional autonomy in 6 southern provinces

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; some separate religious courts; permanent constitution promulgated April 1973; legal education at University of Khartoum and Khartoum extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Government leader: President Ja'far al-Numayri

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: elections to constituent assembly held in September-October 1972; elections for southern regional assembly held in November 1973; elections for People's Assembly held May 1974; most recent Presidential election held April 1977 with Numayri as sole candidate

Political parties and leaders: all parliamentary political parties outlawed since May 1969; the ban on the Sudan Communist Party was not enforced until after abortive coup in July 1971; the government's mass political organization, the Sudan Socialist Union, was formed in January 1972

Communists: party decimated following July 1971 coup and counter-coup, several top leaders executed; actual hard-core membership down to lowest point in years; party control over labor unions, professional groups and university student groups ended; Communists purged from government; party is being reorganized underground under leadership of Secretary-General Muhammad Nujud, 3,500 CP members

Other political or pressure groups: Muslim Brotherhood; Ansar Muslim sect, at odds with the military regime since the May coup, defeated in fighting in spring 1970; Sudan Opposition Front, composed of former political party elements and other disgruntled conservative interests, operates in exile

Member of: AFDB, APC, Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $2.9 billion (1975), $240 per capita; 4% growth rate (1975)

Agriculture: main crops—sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops—cotton, gum arabic, peanuts, sesame

Major industries: cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals

Electric power: 225,000 kW capacity (1976); 655 million kWh produced (1976), 36 kWh per capita

Exports: $403 million (f.o.b., 1975); cotton (46%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; $100 million exports to Communist countries (FY76)

Imports: $813 million (c.i.f., 1975); textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, tea, wheat; $75 million imports from Communist countries (FY76)

Major trade partners: U.K., West Germany, Italy, India, U.S.S.R., China

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Sudanese pound=US$2.87 (official); 0.348 Sudanese pound=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 5,466 m; 4,754 km 1.067-meter gage, 716 km 1.6096-meter gage plantation line

Highways: 10,560 km; 310 km bituminous-treated, 1,100 km crushed stone or gravel, and 9,150 km improved and unimproved earth roads; in addition, there are an undetermined number of tracks

Inland waterways: 5,310 km navigable

Pipelines: refined products, 800 km

Ports: 1 major (Port Sudan)

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 74 total, 69 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: large system by African standards, but still barely adequate for size of country; consists of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, multiconductor cables, radiocommunication stations and a tropospheric-scatter link; principal center Khartoum, secondary centers Al Fashir and Port Sudan; 56,000 telephones; 650,000 radio and 100,000 TV receivers; 2 AM stations, no FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,189,000; 2,567,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 201,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1976, $120,620,300; 9.6% of central government budget

SURINAM

LAND

142,709 km²; negligible amount of arable land, meadows and pastures, 76% forest, 8% unused but potentially productive, 16% built-on area, wasteland, and other

Land boundaries: 1,561 km

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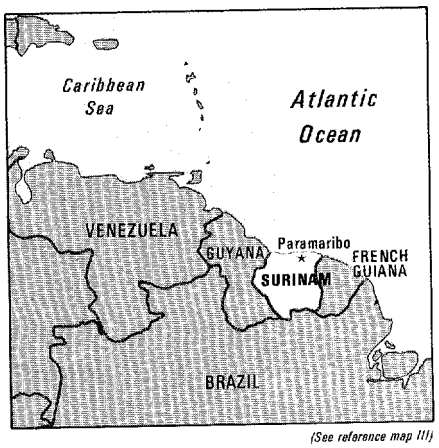
SURINAM



(See reference map III)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 386 km

PEOPLE

Population: 425,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.9% (1-70 to 1-75)

Nationality: noun—Surinamer(s); adjective—Surinamese

Ethnic divisions: 31% Creole (Negro and mixed), 37% Hindustani (East Indian), 15.3% Javanese, 10.3% Bush Negro, 2.6% Amerindian, 1.7% Chinese, 1.0% Europeans, 1.7% other and unknown

Religion: Hindu, Muslim, Roman Catholic, Moravian, other

Language: Dutch official; English widely spoken; Sranan Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki) is native language of Creoles and much of the younger population, and is lingua franca among others; Hindi; Javanese

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 118,000

Organized labor: approx. 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Surinam

Type: Parliamentary Democracy

Capital: Paramaribo

Political subdivisions: 9 districts, each headed by District Commissioner responsible to Minister of District government and Decentralization except for Paramaribo, whose commissioner is responsible to Minister of House Affairs

Legal system: Dutch civil law system; constitution adopted November 1975

Branches: Council of Ministers headed by a Prime Minister constitutes the Cabinet; 39-member Parliament popularly elected for 4-year term; court system administered by Attorney-General under Minister of Justice and Police

Government leaders: President, Johan H. E. Ferrier; Prime Minister, Henck A. E. Arron

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: every 4 years or earlier upon request of Prime Minister; latest held November 1973 won by National Party Combination (NPK), a creole-based election coalition in which the National Party of Surinam (NPS) is the largest party; new elections will be held in 1977

Political parties and leaders: National Party of Surinam (NPS), Henck A. E. Arron; Nationalist Republic Party (PNR), Edward Bruma (principal leftist party); Progressive Reform Party (VHP), J. Lachmon; United Indonesian People's Party (SRI), F. Karsowidijojo; Javanese Farmers' Party (KTPI), Willy Soemita; Progressive Surinam People's Party (PSV), Emile Wyntuin; Reformed Progressive Party (HPP), George Hindorie

Voting strength (1973): NPK 22 seats, Opposition 17; the NPK had a two-vote margin as of early September 1976 following defection from both coalitions

Communists: small Democratic Peoples Front (DVF) headed by H. Keerveld; PNP has some Communist sympathizers, Surinam People's Party headed by Ruben Lee Paw Sam and composed mostly of Chinese

Member of: EC (associate), ECLA, IBA, ILO, ITU, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $450 million (1974 est.); $1,133 per capita; real growth rate 1974, 5.7%

Agriculture: main crops—rice, sugarcane, bananas; self-sufficient in major staple (rice); caloric intake 2,350 calories per day per capita (1968)

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing

Electric power: 320,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.6 billion kWh produced (1976), 3,756 kWh per capita

Exports: $280 million (f.o.b., 1975); bauxite, alumina, aluminum, wood and wood products, rice

Imports: $264 million (c.i.f., 1975); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products

Major trade partners: exports—35% U.S., 34% EEC, 18% other European countries; imports—34% U.S., 38% EEC, 13% Caribbean countries, 18% Europe (1975)

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY54-75), $6.9 million in loans, $4.8 million in grants; from Netherlands, EEC, UNDP (1964-74), $180 million; planned from Netherlands (1976-85), $1.5 billion

Budget: revenue, $306 million; expenditure, $329 million (1977 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Surinam guilder (S. fl.)=US$0.565 (September 1976)

Fiscal year: calendar year

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COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 166 km; 86 km meter gage (1.00 m) (government-owned) and 80 km narrow gage (industrial lines); all single track

Highways: 2,500 km; 500 km paved, 200 km gravel, 600 km improved earth, 1,200 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 4,500 km; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 4.2 m to 7 m can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches

Ports: 1 major (Paramaribo), 6 minor

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 30 total, 29 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

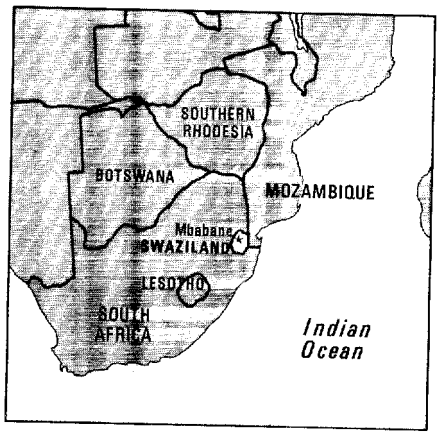
Telecommunications: international facilities good; domestic radio-relay system; 17,000 telephones; 110,000 radio and 35,000 TV receivers, 6 AM, 1 FM, and 4 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 102,000; 60,000 fit for military service

Ships: 3 river patrol craft, 3 coastal patrol boats, 1 high seas patrol boat

SWAZILAND



(See reference map VI)

LAND

17,364 km²; most of area suitable for crops or pastureland

Land boundaries: 435 km

PEOPLE

Population: 526,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.2% (7-74 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Swazi(s); adjective—Swazi

Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto

Religion: 43% animist, 57% Christian

Language: English and siSwati are official languages; government business conducted in English

Literacy: about 25%

Labor force: 120,000; about 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55,000-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 31% agriculture, 11% government, 11% manufacturing, 12% mining and forestry, 35% other (1968 est.); 22,000 employed in South African mines (1976)

Organized labor: about 15% of wage earners are unionized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Swaziland

Type: monarchy, under King Sobhuza II; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968

Capital: Mbabane (administrative), Lobamba (royal and legislative)

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; legal education at University of Botswana and Swaziland (located in Swaziland); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: in April 1973 King abolished the constitution, dismissed parliament, and assumed personal rule; he has ruled under a King-in-Council arrangement with the cabinet being retained as an advisory council; a constitutional commission submitted recommendations in June 1975, but King has not authorized further action toward a new constitution

Government leaders: Head of State King Sobhuza II; Prime Minister Maphevu Dlamini

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: first elections for Legislative Council held in June 1964; latest for House of Assembly in May 1972

Political parties and leaders: Imbokodvo, the traditionalist party, controlled by King Sobhuza II; the opposition Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC), led by Dr. Ambrose Zwane, has been dissolved

Voting strength: in 1972 elections, Imbokodvo won 21 seats, NNLC won 3 seats in the House of Assembly

Communists: no Communist Party

Member of: AFDB, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ISO, ITU, OAU, U.N., UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GDP: approximately $200 million (est. FY74), about $420 per capita; growth rate in current prices as much as 11% (FY71-74)

Agriculture: main crops—maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits

Major industry: mining

Electric power: 75,000 kW capacity (1976); 125 million kWh produced (1976), 273 kWh per capita

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Exports: $152 million (f.o.b., 1975); sugar, iron ore, asbestos, wood and forest products, citrus, meat products, cotton

Imports: $151 million (f.o.b., 1975); motor vehicles, petroleum products, foodstuffs, and clothing

Major trade partners: South Africa, U.K., U.S.

Aid: economic—U.K. $14.7 million (budgeted, 1971-73), U.S. $9.4 million (FY61-75), others approximately $1.3 million; no military aid

Budget: FY77—revenue $86 million, recurrent expenditure $47 million, development expenditure $39 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Lilangeni=US$1.15 (as of April 1977)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 222 km 1.067-meter gage, single track

Highways: 4,400 km; 425 km paved, 2,400 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, and remainder improved or unimproved earth

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

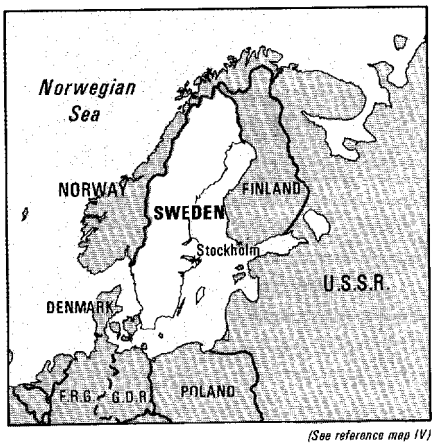
Airfields: 32 total, 26 usable; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system consists of a few open-wire lines and low-powered radiocommunication stations; Mbabane is the center; 7,500 telephones; 55,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 117,000; 69,000 fit for military service

SWEDEN



(See reference map IV)

LAND

448,070 km²; 8% arable, 1% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 36% other

Land boundaries: 2,196 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 3,218 km

PEOPLE

Population: 8,237,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—Swede(s); adjective—Swedish

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority

Religion: 92% Evangelical Lutheran, 7% other Protestant, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, 1% other

Language: Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 4.0 million; 6.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 29.2% mining and manufacturing; 7.2% construction; 13.6% commerce; 6.5% transportation and communications; 29.8% services including government; 5% banking, 2.2% unemployed

Organized labor: 80% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Sweden

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Stockholm

Political subdivisions: 24 provinces, 624 communes, 224 towns

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; Acts of 1809, 1810, 1866, and 1949 serve as constitution; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests with parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in cabinet, responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts

Government leaders: King Carl XVI Gustaf; Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 20

Elections: every 3 years (next in September 1979)

Political parties and leaders: Moderate Coalition (conservative), Gosta Bohman; Center, Thorbjorn Falldin; Liberal, Per Ahlmark; Social Democratic, Olof Palme; Left Party Communist, Lars Werner; Swedish Communist Party, Roland Petersson; Swedish Workers' Party, Rolf Hagel; Communist League of Marxist Leninists-Revolutionary (KFML-R), Frank Baude

Voting strength (1976 election): 15.6% Moderate Coalition, 24.1% Center, 11.0% Liberal, 42.9% Social Democratic, 4.7% Communist, 1.7% other

Communists: 17,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 257,967 Communist votes cast in 1973 elections; an additional 17,274 votes cast for Maoist KFML

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Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $74.2 billion, $9,009 per capita (1976); 53.0% consumption, 20.5% investment, 26.0% government; −1.4% net imports of goods and services; 1976 growth rate 1.0% in constant prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates with milk and dairy products accounting for 40% of farm income; main crops—grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient; food shortages—oils and fats, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,880 calories per day per capita (1967-68)

Fishing: catch 215,273 metric tons (1975), exports $25 million, imports $136 million

Major industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), shipbuilding, wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, textiles, chemicals

Shortages: coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt

Crude steel: 5.1 million metric tons produced (1976), 619 kg per capita

Electric power: 24,940,000 kW capacity (1976); 82 billion kWh produced (1976), 9,970 kWh per capita

Exports: $18,441 million (f.o.b., 1976); machinery, motor vehicles and ships, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals

Imports: $19,141 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, chemicals, food, and live animals

Major trade partners: (1976) 15% West Germany, 12% U.K., 6% U.S., 9% Norway, 8% Denmark; 49% EC-9; 6% U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe

Aid: economic—U.S., $349.8 million authorized (FY46-75); $77.5 million in 1973; $24.7 million in 1972; net official aid to less developed countries and multilateral agencies, $662.4 million (1960-70), $159 million in 1971, $198 million in 1972, $275 million in 1973

Budget: 1976—revenues $43.9 billion, expenditures $41.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 4.36 kroner=US$1 average exchange rate 1976

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 11,931 km; Swedish State Railways (SJ)—11,179 km standard gage (1.435 m), 6,959 km electrified and 1,152 km double track; 182 km 0.891-meter gage; privately-owned railways—472 km standard gage (1.435 m) and 300 km electrified; 158 km 0.891-meter gage electrified

Highways: 96,640 km; 67,680 km are crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 28,960 km are bitumen, concrete, stone block, or cobblestone

Inland waterways: 2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges

Ports: 17 major, and 30 minor

Civil air: 62 major transports

Airfields: 249 total, 241 usable; 133 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 90 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

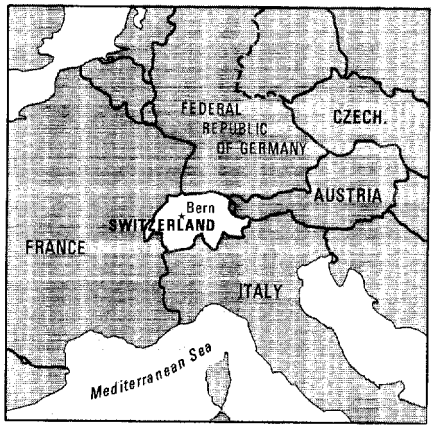
Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international facilities; 5.37 million telephones; 9 AM, 91 FM, and 240 TV stations; 5 million radio and 2.96 million TV receivers; 10 submarine cables, including 4 coaxial; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,881,000; 1,670,000 fit for military service; 55,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $2.41 billion; about 9.6% of central government budget

SWITZERLAND



(See reference map IV)

LAND

41,440 km²; 10% arable, 43% meadows and pastures, 20% waste or urban, 24% forested, 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,884 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,421,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.1% (1-73 to 1-76)

Nationality: noun—Swiss (sing. & pl.); adjective—Swiss

Ethnic divisions: total population—69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

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SWITZERLAND

Religion: 53% Protestant, 46% Roman Catholic

Language: Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; total population—69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 3.0 million, about one-fifth foreign workers, mostly Italian; 16% agriculture and forestry, 47% industry and crafts, 20% trade and transportation, 5% professions, 2% in public service, 10% domestic and other; approximately 0.4% unemployed in August 1975

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Swiss Confederation

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bern

Political subdivisions: 22 cantons (3 divided into half cantons); a local referendum held in Bern Canton in 1975 indicated that three districts wished to form a separate canton for a portion of the French-speaking Jura region

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to Federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva and Lausanne, and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: bicameral parliament has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

Government leader: Kurt Furgler (1-year term as President began on January 1976), President

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: held every 4 years; next elections 1979

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (SPS), Arthur Schmid, president; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Henri Schmitt, president; Christian Conservative People's Party (CVP), Franz Josef Kurmann, president; Swiss People's Party (SVP), Hans Conzett, president; Communist Party (PdA), Jean Vincent, leading Secretariat member; National Action Party (N.A.), James Schwarzenbach

Voting strength (1975 election): 22.2% FDP, 20.6% CVP, 25.4% SPS, 10.2% BGB, 2.2% PdA, 2.5% N.A., 3.0% Rep, 6.2% LdU, 2.3% Lidus, 2.0% EvP, 1.3% POSH, 2.2% other

Communists: less than 60,000 votes in 1975 election

Other parties: Landesring (LdU); Republican Movement (Rep); Liberal Democratic Union (Lidus); Evangelical Party (EvP); Maoist Party (POSH/PSA)

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EFTA, ELDO (observer), ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, IEA, ILO, IMCO, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, U.N. (permanent observer), UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $58.66 billion provisional (1976, in 1976 prices), $8,590 per capita; 58.6% consumption, 21.3% investment, 13.3% government, net foreign balance 6.8% (1976); 1970-76 average growth rate 1.3%, constant prices

Agriculture: dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages—fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat; caloric intake, 3,190 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Major industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

Shortages: practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

Electric power: 11,830,000 kW capacity (1976); 40.8 billion kWh produced (1976), 6,278 kWh per capita

Exports: $14.82 billion (f.o.b., 1976); principal items—machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, metal products, textiles, foodstuffs

Imports: $14.75 billion (c.i.f., 1976); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

Major trade partners: 56% EC (22% West Germany, 11% France, 9% Italy, 6% U.K.); 10% EFTA (5% Austria); 7% U.S.; 4% Communist countries (1975)

Aid: economic—authorized net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $325 million (1962-74); $103.6 million of official development assistance disbursed in 1975, $70.6 million bilateral, $33 million multilateral

Budget: receipts, $5,794 million, expenditures, $6,386 million, deficit, $591 million (1975)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.4998 Swiss francs=US$1 (average 1976, floating)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 5,098 km; 2,895 km government-owned (SBB), 2,822 km standard gage (1.435 m); 73 km narrow gage (1.00 m); 1,339 km double track, 99% electrified; 2,203 km non-government owned, 710 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,418 km meter-gage (1.00 m), 75 km 0.790-meter gage, 100% electrified

Highways: 60,512 km, all paved

Pipelines: 314 km crude oil; 1,046 km natural gas

Inland waterways: 65 km; Rhine River-Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Constanz; in addition, there are 12 navigable lakes ranging in size from Lake Geneva to Hallwilersee

Ports: 1 major (Basel), 2 minor

Civil air: 82 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 79 total, 73 usable; 40 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 3.96 million telephones; COMSAT

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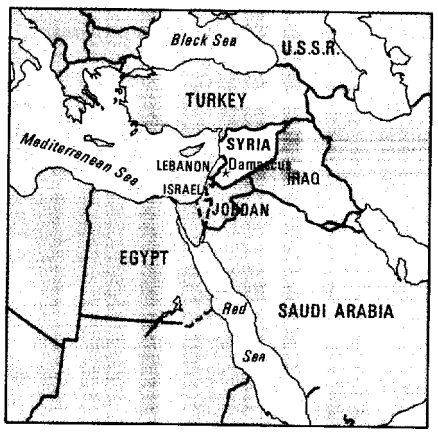
station; 2.09 million radio and 1.79 million TV receivers; 7 AM, 94 FM, and 332 TV stations; 1 Atlantic ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,518,000; 1,315,000 fit for military service; 48,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $1,141 million; 18% of central government budget

SYRIA



(See reference map V)

LAND

186,480 km² (including 1,295 km² of Israeli-occupied territory); 48% arable, 29% grazing, 2% forest, 21% desert

Land boundaries: 2,196 km (1967) (excluding occupied area 2,156 km)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 193 km

PEOPLE

Population: 7,822,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.1% (7-75 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Syrian(s); adjective—Syrian

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other

Religion: 70.5% Sunni Muslim, 16.3% other Muslim sects, 13.2% Christians of various sects

Language: Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian; French and English widely understood

Literacy: about 40%

Labor force: 2 million; 67% agriculture, 12% industry (including construction), 21% miscellaneous services; majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Syrian Arab Republic

Type: republic; under left-wing military regime since March 1963

Capital: Damascus

Political subdivisions: 13 provinces and city of Damascus administered as separate unit

Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; constitution promulgated in 1973; legal education at Damascus University and University of Aleppo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; legislative power rests in the People's Assembly; seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command

Government leader: President Hafiz Al-Asad

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: no electoral laws being drafted; last elections in December 1961; presidential referendum in 1971; local councils elected in March 1972

Political parties and leaders: ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) Party; the "national front" cabinet is dominated by Ba'thists, but includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU), and Syrian Communist Party (SCP)

Communists: mostly sympathizers, numbering about 5,000

Other political or pressure groups: non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; greatest threat to Ba'thist regime lies in factionalism in Ba'th Party itself; conservative religious leaders

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GDP: $2.5 billion, est. (1975), $342 per capita; real GDP growth rate 6%, 1976 est.

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, wheat, barley and tobacco; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in most foods in years of good weather

Major industries: textiles, petroleum (est. 200,000 b/d production, refining capacity is 315,000 b/d), food processing, beverages, tobacco

Electric power: 1,150,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.5 billion kWh produced (1976), 197 kWh per capita

Exports: $1 billion projected (f.o.b., 1976); petroleum, cotton, fruits and vegetables, grain, wool, and livestock

Imports: $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1976); machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—U.S.S.R., Italy, and Lebanon; imports—Lebanon, West Germany, Italy, U.S.S.R., Japan, and France

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Budget: 1977 est.—revenues $4.1 billion (including Arab aid payments), expenditures $4.1 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.95 Syrian pounds=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,543 km; 1,281 km standard gage, 262 km narrow gage (1.050 m)

Highways: 11,500 km; 6,930 km paved, 1,300 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,470 km improved earth, 800 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 672 km; of little importance

Pipelines: 1,304 km crude oil; 515 km refined products

Ports: 3 major (Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas), 2 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 40 total, 35 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

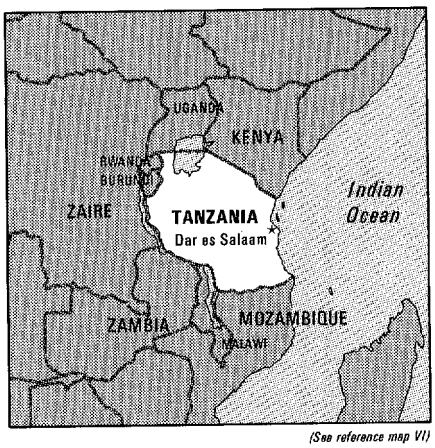
Telecommunications: good international and domestic service; 143,300 telephones; 1 million radio and 224,000 TV receivers; 9 AM, no FM and 5 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,824,000; 1,021,000 fit for military service; about 96,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $713,243,000; 25.2% of central government budget

TANZANIA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

939,652 km² (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 2,642 km²); 6% inland water, 15% cultivated, 31% grassland, 48% bush forest, woodland; on mainland, 60% arable, of which 40% cultivated on islands of Zanzibar and Pemba

Land boundaries: 3,883 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm

Coastline: 1,424 km (this includes 113 km Mafia Island; 177 km Pemba Island; and 212 km Zanzibar)

PEOPLE

Population: 16,042,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-72 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Tanzanian(s); adjective—Tanzanian

Ethnic divisions: 99% native Africans consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab

Religion: Tanganyika—40% Animist, 30% Christian, 30% Muslim; Zanzibar—almost all Muslim

Language: Swahili and English official, English primary language of commerce, administration and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first language of most people is one of the local languages

Literacy: 15%-20%

Labor force: under 400,000 in paid employment, over 90% in agriculture

Organized labor: 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Republic of Tanzania

Type: republic; single party on the mainland and on Zanzibar

Capital: Dar es Salaam

Political subdivisions: 25 regions—20 on mainland, 5 on Zanzibar islands

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, customary law, and German civil law system; permanent constitution adopted 1977, replaced interim constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President Julius Nyerere has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by Nyerere and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party); National Assembly consists of 218 members, including 57 appointed from Zanzibar, 65 appointed from the mainland, plus 96 directly elected from the mainland; new constitution calls for popular election of some members from Zanzibar; First Vice President Aboud Jumbe and the Revolutionary Council still run Zanzibar despite the efforts of Nyerere to integrate the islands into the political system of the mainland

Government leader: President Julius Nyerere

Suffrage: universal adult

Political party and leaders: Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party), only political party, dominated by Nyerere and Vice President Jumbe, his top lieutenant; party was formed in 1977 as a result of the union of the Tanganyika African National Union, the sole mainland

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party, and the Afro-Shirazi Party, the only party in Zanzibar; party union was part of effort by Nyerere to integrate Zanzibar and mainland

Voting strength (October 1975 national elections): over 5 million registered voters; Nyerere received 95% of about 4 million votes cast; general parliamentary elections scheduled for Fall of 1980

Communists: a few Communist sympathizers, especially on Zanzibar

Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, EAC, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

Mainland:

GDP: $2,300 million at current prices (1975), about $150 per capita; real growth rate, 4% (1970-75)

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; imports food grains

Fishing: catch 167,70 0 metric tons (1974); exports valued at $356,000, imports $1.4 million (1974)

Major industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products

Electric power: 265,000 kW capacity (1976); 660 million kWh produced (1976), 42 kWh per capita

Exports: $440 million (f.o.b., 1976); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, diamonds, cloves, tobacco, tea

Imports: $695 million (c.i.f., 1976); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—China, U.K., Hong Kong, India, Kenya, U.S.; imports—U.K., China, Kenya, West Germany, U.S., Japan

Aid: about $160 million in aid was committed in 1976 from EC, China, IMF, U.S.; China has extended $245 million in aid since 1967, primarily for Tan-Zum Railway

Budget: (1977 est.) receipts including grants, $655 million, expenditures, $833 million

Monetary conversion rate: 8.4 Tanzanian shillings=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Zanzibar:

GNP: $35 million (1967)

Agriculture: main crops—cloves, coconuts

Industries: agricultural processing

Electric power: see Tanzania (above)

Exports: $12.6 million (1968); cloves and clove products, coconut products

Imports: $5.6 million (1968); mainly foodstuffs and consumer goods

Major trade partners: imports—China, Japan, and mainland Tanzania; exports—Singapore, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Pakistan

Aid: U.K. principal source of aid until 1964; U.S. $86 million FY58-73; China is currently major source

Exchange rate: 8.4 Tanzanian shillings=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,555 km; 960 km 1.067-meter gage; 2,595 km meter gage (1.00 m), 6.4 km double track; Tanzania portion of Tan-Zam Railroad completed

Highways: total 42,695 km, including 627 km on Zanzibar Island and 445 km on Pemba and Mafia Islands; about 2,625 km bituminous treated (595 km on Zanzibar and Pemba); 40,070 km gravel, crushed stone, or unimproved earth

Pipelines: 982 km crude oil

Inland waterways: 1,168 km of navigable streams; several thousand km navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Nyasa

Ports: 3 major (Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga)

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 104 total, 99 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

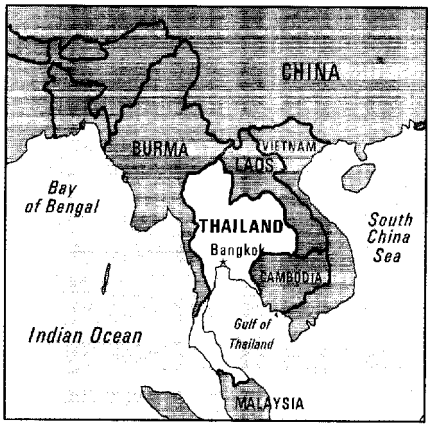
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph good in main centers, only fair outside main towns; 62,600 telephones; 232,000 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM nor TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,659,000; 2,097,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, $154.9 million; 17% of central government budget

THAILAND



(See reference map VII)

LAND

512,820 km²; 24% in farms, 56% forested, 20% other

Land boundaries: 4,868 km

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WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 3,219 km

PEOPLE

Population: 44,169,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-70 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Thai (sing. & pl.); adjective—Thai

Ethnic divisions: 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% minorities

Religion: 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% Christian

Language: Thai; English secondary language of elite

Literacy: 70%

Labor force: 78% agriculture, 15% services, 7% industry

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Thailand

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Bangkok

Political subdivisions: 71 centrally controlled provinces

Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; new constitution promulgated 7 October 1974; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: King is head of state with nominal powers; Prime Minister heads an 18-man cabinet; unicameral legislature appointed by King; military-staffed Prime Minister's office; judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases

Government leaders: King Phumiphon Adundet; Thanin Kraiwichian, Prime Minister; Chan Thrawichit, Deputy Prime Minister for Civilian Affairs; Bunchai Bamrung Phong, Deputy Prime Minister for Military Affairs

Elections: suspended

Political parties: suspended

Communists: strength of illegal Communist Party is about 1,000; Thai Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total about 9,400

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, SEAMES, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $16.3 billion (1976), $380 per capita; 6.2% real growth in 1976 (6.1% real growth, 1971-76)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tapioca

Fishing: catch 1.5 million metric tons valued at $420 million (1974); exports, 88,000 metric tons, $77 million (1974)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin and tungsten ore mining; world's second largest tungsten producer and third largest tin producer

Shortages: fuel sources, including coal, petroleum; scrap iron, and fertilizer

Electric power: 2,740,000 kW capacity (1976); 9.2 billion kWh produced (1976), 211 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.9 billion (f.o.b., 1976); rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tin, tapioca, kenaf

Imports: $3.6 billion (c.i.f., 1976); machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals, and fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—Japan, U.S., Singapore, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Malaysia; imports—Japan, U.S., West Germany, U.K.; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

Budget: (FY77) planned receipts $2,340 million; 16% military, 84% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 20.0 baht=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,833 km meter gage (1.00 m), 97 km double track

Highways: 28,806 km; 14,773 km paved, 4,731 km crushed stone or gravel, 9,302 km earth and laterite

Inland waterways: 3,999 km principal waterways; 3,701 km with navigale depths of 0.9 m or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports: 2 major, 16 minor

Civil air: 25 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 153 total, 152 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service to general public improved, but inadequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by radiocommunication stations and radio-relay network; satellite ground station; 312,000 telephones; over 3 million radios; and over 650,000 televisions; approx. 110 AM, 30 FM, and 10 TV stations in government-controlled networks

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 11,244,000; 6,844,000 fit for military service; about 503,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1977, $604 million; 17.9% of central government budget

TOGO

LAND

56,980 km²; nearly one-half is arable, under 15% cultivated

Land boundaries: 1,646 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 56 km

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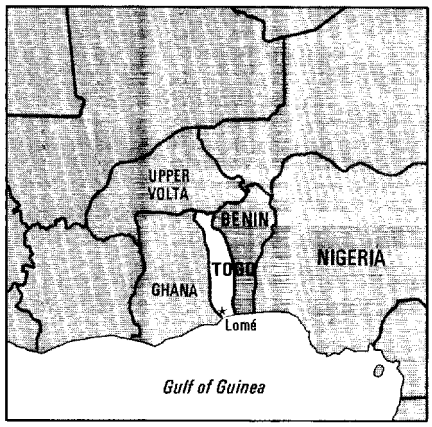
TOGO



(See reference map VI)

PEOPLE

Population: 2,332,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.4% (7-73 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Togolese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Togolese

Ethnic divisions: 37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe in south and Cabrais in north; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

Religion: about 20% Christian, 5% Muslim, 75% animist

Language: French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in the south and Dagomba and Kabie in the north

Literacy: 54.9% of school age (7-14) currently in school

Labor force: over 90% of population engaged in subsistence agriculture; about 30,000 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

Organized labor: 1 national union, the CNTT organized in 1972

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Togolese Republic

Type: republic; under military rule since January 1967

Capital: Lome

Political subdivisions: 21 circumscriptions

Legal system: based on French civil law and customary practice; no constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: military government, with civilian-dominated cabinet, took over on 14 April 1967, replacing provisional government created after January coup; no legislature; separate judiciary including State Security Court established 1970

Government leader: General Gnassingbé Eyadéma, President, Minister of National Defense, and Armed Forces Chief of Staff

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: presidential referendum of January 1972 elected Gen. Eyadéma for indefinite period

Political party: single party formed by President Eyadéma in September 1969, Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government

Communists: no Communist Party; possibly some sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, CEAO (observer), EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, ENTENTE, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $471 million (1975), about $210 per capita; estimated real growth 1966-70, 5.3% average annual rate

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, cocoa, cotton; major food crops—yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum, fish; must import some foodstuffs

Major industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

Electric power: 30,000 kW capacity (1976); 100 million kWh produced (1976), 44 kWh per capita

Exports: $124 million (f.o.b., 1975); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, and cassava

Imports: $150 million (f.o.b., 1975); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: mostly with France and other EC countries

Aid: 1975 disbursements—France, $13.6 million; West Germany, $2.5 million; EEC, $1.5 million; U.S., $1.1 million; FY59-75 total commitments—EC, $62.9 million; U.S., $28 million; U.N., $16.8 million; others, $24.6 million; China (1973), $45 million

Budget: (1977 proposed), revenues and expenditures, $221 million

Monetary conversion rate: Communaute Financiere Africaine 249.35 francs=US$1 as of February 1977

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 442 km meter gage (1.00 m), single track

Highways: approx. 7,172 km; 1,049 km paved, 6,123 km gravel/earth

Inland waterways: section of Mono River and about 50 km of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks

Ports: 1 major (Lome), 1 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 11 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor system based on skeletal network of open-wire lines supplemented by a few radiocommunication stations; only center is Lome; 6,100 telephones; 51,000 radio receivers; 2 AM stations, 1 FM radio station, 1 TV station

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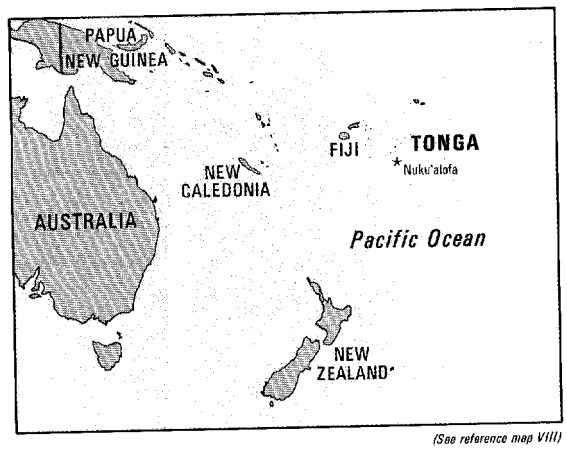
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 540,000; 279,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Supply: most military materiel obtained from France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $13,302,308; 6.3% of central government budget

TONGA



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

997 km² (150 islands); 77% arable, 3% pasture, 13% forest, 3% inland water, 4% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 419 km (est.)

PEOPLE

Population: 109,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.2% (7-67 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Tongan(s); adjective—Tongan

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian, about 300 Europeans

Religion: Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

Language: Tongan, English

Literacy: 90%-95%; compulsory education for children between ages of 6-14

Labor force: agriculture 10,303; mining 599

Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Tonga

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Nukualofa

Political subdivisions: 3 main island groups (Tongatapu, Haapi, Vavau)

Legal system: based on English law

Branches: Executive (King and Privy Council); Legislative (Legislative Assembly composed of 7 nobles elected by their peers, 7 elected representatives of the people, 7 Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the 7 nobles to be the speaker); Judiciary (Supreme Court, magistrate courts, Land Court)

Government leaders: King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV; Premier, Prince Tu'ipelehake (younger brother of the King)

Suffrage: granted to all literate adults over 21 years of age who pay taxes

Elections: held every 3 years

Communists: none known

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth

ECONOMY

GNP: $39 million (1975), $380 per capita

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut and banana production with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, and bread fruit

Electric power: 4,000 kW capacity (1976); 8 million kWh produced (1976), 77 kWh per capita

Exports: $10 million (f.o.b., 1975); 65% copra, 7% coconut products, 8% bananas

Imports: $28 million (c.i.f., 1975); food, machinery, and petroleum

Major trade partners: (FY74) exports—25% Netherlands, 22% Australia, 20% New Zealand, 11% Norway; imports—63% New Zealand and Australia

Budget: (FY76) revenues $6.7 million, expenditures $8.3 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Tonga dollar=US$1.40 (1976)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 249 km (1974); 177 km rolled stone; 72 km coral base

Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with grass runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: 1,250 telephones; 11,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

LAND

5,128 km²; 41.9% in farms (of which 25.7% cropped or fallow, 1.5% pasture, 10.6% forests, 4.1% unused or built-on), 58.1% outside of farms, including grassland, forest, built-up area, and wasteland

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 362 km

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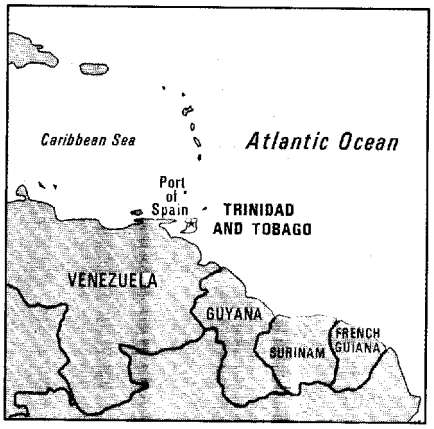

(See reference map II)

PEOPLE

Population: 1,040,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 1.3% (4-60 to 4-70)

Nationality: noun—Trinidadian(s), Tobagonian(s); adjective—Trinidadian

Ethnic divisions: 43% Negro, 40% East Indian, 14% mixed, 1% white, 2% other

Religion: 26.8% Protestant, 31.2% Roman Catholic, 23% Hindu, 6% Muslim, 13% unknown

Language: English

Literacy: 89%

Labor force: about 376,000 (1973 est.), about 15.4% agriculture, 18.7% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing, 16.7% commerce; 16.2% construction and utilities; 7.4% transportation and communications; 21.8% services, 3.8% other

Organized labor: 30% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Type: independent state since August 1962; in August 1976 country officially became a republic severing legal ties with British crown

Capital: Port-of-Spain

Political subdivisions: 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative branch consists of 36-member elected House of Representatives and 24-member appointed Senate; executive is cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice and includes a Court of Appeal, High Court, and lower courts

Government leader: Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams

Suffrage: universal over age 21; to be lowered to 18 under new constitution

Elections: elections to be held at intervals of not more than five years; last election held 13 September 1976

Political parties and leaders: People's National Movement (PNM), Dr. Eric Williams; United Labor Front (ULF), Baseo Panday; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Vernon Jamadar; Democratic Action Congress (DAC), Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson; West Indian National Party (WINP), Ashford Sinanani; Tapia House Group, Lloyd Best

Voting strength (1976 election): 56% of registered voters cast ballots; PNM captured 24 seats in House of Representatives, ULF 10, and DAC the two Tobago seats

Communists: not significant

Other political pressure groups: National Youth Congress (NYC); Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU); National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), antigovernment, extremist organization; United Revolutionary Organization (URO), Marxist-led amalgam

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IADB, IBRD, International Coffee Agreement, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $1,900 million (1976 est.), $1,850 per capita; real growth rate 1976, 5%

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food

Fishing: catch 3,380 metric tons (1974); exports $1.1 million (1974), imports $4.5 million (1974)

Major industries: petroleum, tourism, food processing, cement

Electric power: 375,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.2 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,168 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1976); petroleum and petroleum products ($1.5 million), sugar, cocoa

Imports: $2.0 billion (c.i.f., 1976); crude petroleum ($749 million), machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food

Major trade partners: (excludes trade under petroleum agreement) exports—U.S. 37%, U.K. 11%, CARIFTA 21%; imports—U.S. 34%, U.K. 23%, CARIFTA 10% (1972)

Aid: economic—from U.S. (FY46-75), $40.5 million in grants; from international organizations (FY53-75), $14.8 million

Budget: (1977) central government revenues $1 billion, expenditures $1 billion

Monetary conversion rate: tied to US dollar in 1976; TT$2.40=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 6,750 km; 4,000 km paved, 2,750 km gravel or otherwise improved

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Pipelines: 430 km crude oil; 19 km refined products; 209 km natural gas

Ports: 3 major (Port of Spain, Chaquaramars Bay, Point Tembladora), 6 minor

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 7 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

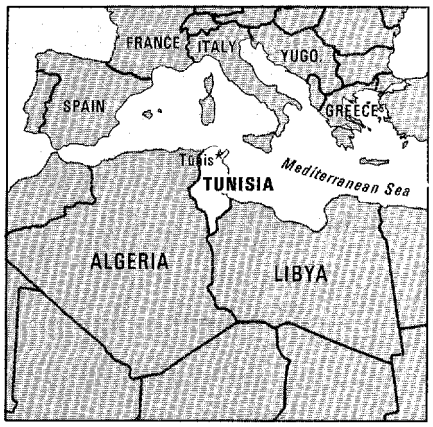
Telecommunications: excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; COMSAT ground station; 68,600 telephones; 500,000 radio and 102,700 TV receivers; 2 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 261,000; 184,000 fit for military service

Supply: mostly from U.K.

TUNISIA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

164,206 km²; 28% arable land and tree crops, 23% range and esparto grass, 6% forest, 43% desert, waste or urban

Land boundaries: 1,408 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 12 nm exclusive fisheries zone follows the 50-meter isobath for part of the coast, maximum 65 nm)

Coastline: 1,143 km (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 6,123,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.6% (7-70 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Tunisian(s); adjective—Tunisian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

Religion: 95% Muslim, 4% Christian, 1% Jewish

Language: Arabic (official), Arabic and French (commerce)

Literacy: about 32%

Labor force: 1.4 million; 45% agriculture, 19% manufacturing and construction, 5% trade and finance, 3% transportation, communications, and utilities, 2% mining; 10%-20% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 10% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), quasi-independent of Destourian Socialist Party

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Tunisia

Type: republic

Capital: Tunis

Political subdivisions: 17 governorates (provinces)

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution patterned on Turkish and U.S. constitutions adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Ecole Superieure de Droit of the University of Tunis; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislative largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French system and Koranic law

Government leaders: President Habib Bourguiba; Prime Minister Hedi Nouira

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national elections held every 5 years; last elections 2 November 1974

Political party and leader: Destourian Socialist Party, Habib Bourguiba

Voting strength (1974 election): 100% Destourian Socialist Party

Communists: a small number of nominal Communists, mostly students; Tunisian Communist Party proscribed in January 1963

Member of: AFDB, Arab League, AIOEC, EC (association until 1974), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $4.5 billion (1976 est.), $760 per capita; real growth of 2% in 1976

Agriculture: cereal farming and livestock herding predominate; main crops—wheat, barley, olives, fruits (especially citrus), viticulture, vegetables, dates

Major sectors: tourism, mining, food processing, textiles and leather, light manufacturing, construction materials, chemical fertilizers, petroleum

Electric power: 425,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.3 billion kWh produced (1976), 220 kWh per capita

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Exports: $856 million (f.o.b., 1975); 34% petroleum, 20% phosphates, 18% olive oil

Imports: $1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1975); 36% raw materials, 23% machinery and equipment, 14% consumer goods, 19% food and beverages, 3% energy, 5% other

Major trade partners: exports—19% France, 19% Italy, 13% West Germany, 10% Libya; imports—36% France, 15% U.S., 9% Italy, 7% West Germany (1971)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Tunisian dinar (TD)= US$2.32

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,089 km; 503 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,586 km meter gage (1.00 m)

Highways: 16,093 km; 10,646 km bituminous 483 km gravel; 1,609 km improved earth; 3,355 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: 797 km crude oil; 10 km refined products; 72 km natural gas

Ports: 4 major, 8 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 34 total, 29 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: the system is above the African average in amount and capacity of facilities which consist of open-wire lines with multiconductor cable or radio relay on trunk routes; key centers are Safaqis, Susah, Bizerte, and Tunis; 127,000 telephones; 401,000 radio and 100,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 3 FM, and 7 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,547,000; 850,000 fit for military service; about 59,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $70,100,000; 5.2% of central government budget

TURKEY

LAND

766,640 km²; 35% cropland, 25% meadows and pastures, 23% forested, 17% other

Land boundaries: 2,574 km

WATER

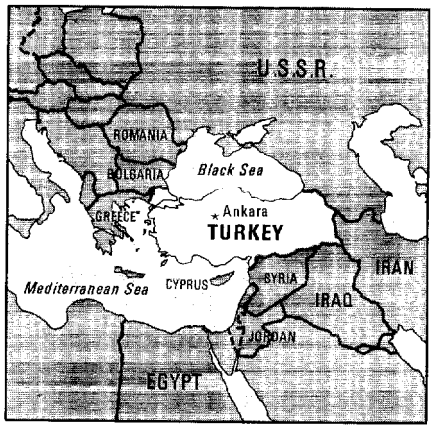
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm except in Black Sea where it is 12 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 7,200 km

PEOPLE

Population: 41,976,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.6% current

Nationality: noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish



(See reference map V)

Ethnic divisions: 90% Turkish, 7% Kurd, 3% other

Religion: 99% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 1% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

Language: Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic

Literacy: 55%

Labor force: 13.8 million; 68% agriculture, 16% industry, 16% service; substantial shortage of skilled labor; ample unskilled labor

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Turkey

Type: republic

Capital: Ankara

Political subdivisions: 67 provinces

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts by Constitutional Court; legal education at Universities of Ankara and Istanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President elected by parliament; Prime Minister appointed by President from members of parliament; Prime Minister is effective executive; cabinet, selected by Prime Minister and approved by President, must command majority support in lower house; parliament bicameral under constitution promulgated in 1961; National Assembly has 450 members serving 4 years; Senate has 150 elected members, one-third elected every 2 years, 15 appointed by the President to 6-year terms (one-third appointed every 2 years), and 18 life members; highest court for ordinary criminal and civil cases is Court of Cassation, which hears appeals directly from criminal, commercial, basic, and peace courts

Government leaders: President Fahri Koruturk; as of mid-July 1977 agreement among the JP, NSP, and NAP for formation of a three-party coalition government with Suleyman Demirel as Prime Minister seemed likely

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Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: National Assembly and Senate (1/3 of seats), Republican People's Party won a plurality in June 1977; Presidential (1980)

Political parties and leaders: Justice Party (JP), Suleyman Demirel; Republican People's Party (RPP), Bulent Ecevit; National Salvation Party (NSP), Necmettin Erbakan; Democratic Party (DP), Ferruh Bozbeyli; Republican Reliance Party (RRP), Turhan Feyzioglu; Nationalist Action Party (NAP), Alpaslan Turkes; Unity Party (UP), Mustafa Timisi; Communist Party illegal

Communists: strength and support negligible

Other political or pressure groups: military forced resignation of Demirel government in March 1971 and remains an influential force in national affairs

Member of: ASSIMER, CENTO, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OECD, Regional Cooperation for Development, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $39.9 billion (1976), $860 per capita; 7.2% real growth 1975, 7.8% average annual real growth 1970-75

Agriculture: main products—cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1972)

Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum

Crude steel: 1.6 million tons produced (1976), 30 kg per capita

Electric power: 4,705,000 kW capacity (1976); 19 billion kWh produced (1976), 466 kWh per capita

Exports: $1,960 million (f.o.b., 1976); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles and clothing

Imports: $5,129 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports—19% West Germany, 10% U.S., 9% Switzerland, 9% Italy; imports—17% West Germany, 9% U.S., 9% U.K., 8% Italy

Budget: (FY77) revenues $11.54 billion, expenditures $12.57 billion, deficit $1.03 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 17.5 Turkish liras=US$1 (1 April 1977)

Fiscal year: 1 March-28 February

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 8,253 km standard gage (1.435 m); 143 km double track; 72 km electrified

Highways: 60,000 km; 21,000 km bituminous; 28,000 km gravel or crushed stone; 2,500 km improved earth; 8,500 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: approx. 1,689 km

Pipelines: 1,288 km crude oil; 2,055 km refined products

Ports: 10 major, 35 minor

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 120 total, 101 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

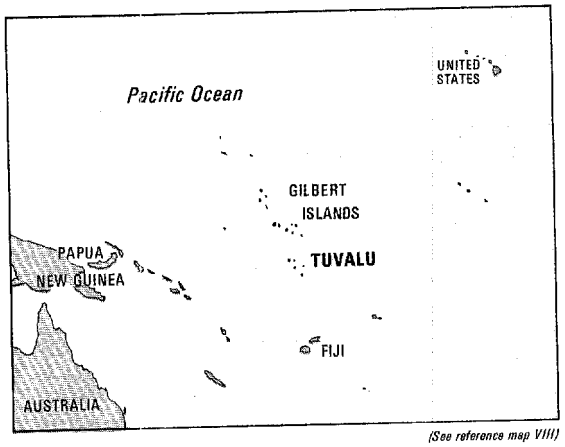
Telecommunications: new trunk domestic radio-relay net, good international service; 1,023,000 telephones; 4.5 million radio and 900,000 TV receivers; 40 AM, 4 FM, and 36 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,665,000; 6,282,000 fit for military service; about 461,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 28 February 1978, $2,550 million; about 19.3% of proposed central government budget

TUVALU
(formerly Ellice Islands)



(See reference map VIII)

NOTE: On October 1, 1975, by Constitutional Order, the Ellice Islands were formally separated from the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, thus forming the new colony of *Tuvalu*. The remaining islands in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were renamed the Gilbert Islands.

The new colony of *Tuvalu* includes the islands of Nanumanga, Nanumea, Nui, Niutao, Vaitupu, and those islands claimed by the United States: Funafuti, Nukufetau, Nukulailai, and Nurakita.

LAND

26 km²

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WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

Coastline: about 24 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,000, preliminary total from census of 8 December 1973

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian

Religion: Protestant

Literacy: less than 50%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Tuvalu

Type: British crown colony with a large measure of self-government

Capital: Funafuti

House of Assembly: eight members

Chief minister: Toalipi Lauti

Her Majesty's Commissioner (Governor): Thomas Layng

ECONOMY

See *Gilbert Islands* for economic data

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 8 km gravel

Inland waterways: none

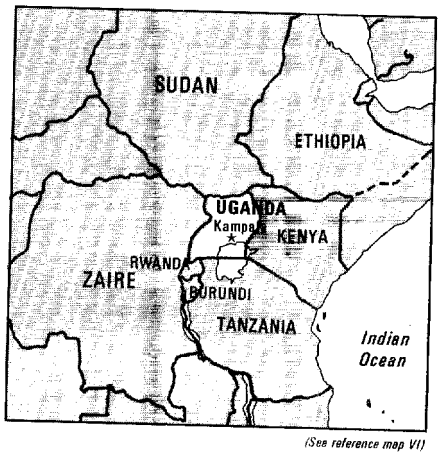
Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 total; 1 usable with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: 1 AM station; about 300 telephones; 4,000 radio sets

UGANDA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

235,690 km²; 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria, about 21% cultivated, 13% national parks, forest, and game reserves, 45% forest, woodland, and grassland

Land boundaries: 2,680 km

PEOPLE

Population: 12,352,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Ugandan(s); adjective—Ugandan

Ethnic divisions: 99% African, 1% European, Asian, Arab

Religion: about 60% nominally Christian, 5%-10% Muslim, rest animist

Language: English official; Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages

Literacy: about 20%-40%

Labor force: estimated 4.5 million, of which about 250,000 in paid labor, remaining in subsistence activities

Organized labor: 125,000 union members

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Uganda

Type: republic independent since October 1962

Capital: Kampala

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces and 34 districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1967; present government rules despotically, has intimidated judicial officials and has made constitution of no consequence; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Field Marshall Amin rules by decree; assisted by Council of Ministers and Defense Council, a group of military officers

Government leader: Field Marshall Idi Amin, President for life

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: none scheduled by military government

Political parties: none

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, EAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $1,700 million (1974, at current prices), $150 per capita; 0% real growth between 1970-74

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, cotton; other cash crops—tobacco, tea, sugar, fish, livestock

Fishing: catch 167,500 metric tons (1974) million (1971)

Major industries: agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelter, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer

Electric power: 175,000 kW capacity (1976); 788 million kWh produced (1976), 65 kWh per capita

Exports: $244 million (f.o.b., 1975); coffee, cotton, tea, copper (1971)

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Imports: $240 million (c.i.f., 1975); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment
Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., Kenya
Monetary conversion rate: 8.4 Uganda shillings=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,216 km, meter gage (1.00 m), single track
Highways: 25,330 km; 2,000 km bituminous surface treatment; 18,350 km crushed stone, gravel, and laterite; remainder earth roads and tracks (est.)
Inland waterways: Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, and Lake Edward (9,670 km); Kagera River and Victoria Nile (610 km)
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 50 total, 48 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph services fair, intercity connections based on 3 or 12 channel carrier systems; 46,000 telephones; 275,000 radio and 70,400 TV receivers; 6 AM, no FM, and 6 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 2,763,000; about 1,485,000 fit for military service

U.S.S.R.

(See reference map VII)

LAND

22,274,000 km²; 9.3% cultivated, 37.1% forest and brush, 2.6% urban, industrial, and transportation, 16.8% pasture and natural hay land, 34.2% desert, swamp, or waste
Land boundaries: 20,619 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)
Coastline: 46,670 km (incl. Sakhalin)

PEOPLE

Population: 259,002,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)
Nationality: noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet
Ethnic divisions: 74% Slavic, 26% among some 170 ethnic groups
Religion: 70% atheist, 18% Russian Orthodox, 9% Muslim, 3% other
Language: more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 76% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 11% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian
Literacy: 98.5% of population (ages 9-49)
Labor force: civilian 137 million (mid-year 1977), 25% agriculture, 75% industry and other non-agricultural fields, unemployed not reported, shortage of skilled labor reported

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Type: Communist state
Capital: Moscow
Political subdivisions: 15 union republics, 20 autonomous republics, 6 krays, 121 oblasts, and 8 autonomous oblasts
Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1936; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Council of Ministers (executive), Supreme Soviet (legislative), Supreme Court of U.S.S.R. (judicial)
Government leaders: Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Aleksey N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nikolay V. Podgornyy, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet
Suffrage: universal over age 18; direct, equal
Elections: to Supreme Soviet every 4 years; 1,517 deputies elected in 1974; 72.2% party members
Political party: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted
Voting strength (1974 election): 153,237,112 persons over 18; allegedly 99.98% voted
Communists: over 16 million party members
Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations which facilitate Communist control
Member of: CEMA, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO, Universal Copyright Convention

ECONOMY

GNP: $897.3 billion (1976, in 1975 U.S. prices), $3,400 per capita; in 1975 percentage shares were—57% consumption,

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29% investment, 14% government and other, including defense (based on 1970 GNP in rubles at adjusted factor cost); average annual rate of growth of real GNP (1971-76), 3.7%

Agriculture: principal food crops—grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops—sugar, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields; given normal yields, U.S.S.R. is self-sufficient; caloric intake, 3,000-3,200 calories per day per capita in recent years

Fishing: catch 10.3 million metric tons (1975); exports 491 thousand metric tons (1975), imports 26.7 thousand metric tons (1975)

Major industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

Shortages: natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten and fluorspar

Crude steel: 156 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1977; 145 million metric tons produced in 1976, 557 kg per capita

Electric power: 227,500,000 kW capacity (1976); 1,109 billion kWh produced (1976), 4,317 kWh per capita

Exports: $37,157 million (f.o.b., 1976); fuels (particularly petroleum and derivatives), metals, agricultural products (timber, grain), and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods)

Imports: $38,139 million (f.o.b., 1976); specialized and complex machinery and equipment, textile fibers, consumer manufactures, steel products (particularly large diameter pipe), and any significant shortages in domestic production (for example, grain imported following poor domestic harvests)

Major trade partners: $75.3 billion (1976); trade 56% with Communist countries, 33% with industrialized West, and 11% with less developed countries

Aid: economic—to non-Communist countries (total extended 1976) $915 million; recipients included Syria $300 million, Algeria $290 million, Iraq $150 million; military—(total extended 1976) $2.5 billion; principal recipients were Iraq $1.2 billion, Peru $335 million.

Official monetary conversion rate: 0.7461 rubles=US$1: 1 ruble=US$1.3403 (April 1977)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 138,776 km; 136,943 km broad gage (1.524 m); 1,833 km narrow gage (mostly 0.750 m); 109,316 km broad gage single track; 90,294 km electrified; does not include industrial lines (1975)

Highways: 1,426,580 km; 312,500 km paved; 371,400 km gravel, crushed stone; 762,930 km improved or unimproved earth (1975)

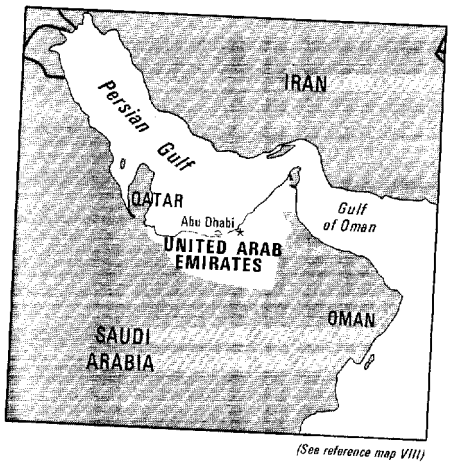
Inland waterways: 144,300 km navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1977)

Pipelines: 85,500 km crude oil; 12,872 km refined products; 100,000 km natural gas

Ports: 52 major (most important: Leningrad, Murmansk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Ilichevsk, Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Arkhangel'sk, Riga, Tallinn, Kaliningrad, Liepaja, Ventspils, Nikolayev, Sevastopol); 116 selected minor (1977)

Freight carried: rail—3,621 million metric tons, 3,236.5 billion metric ton/km (1975); highways—19.6 billion metric tons, 312.3 billion metric ton/km (1975); waterway—475 million metric tons, 221.7 billion metric ton/km, excluding Caspian Sea (1976)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

82,880 km²; almost all desert, waste or urban

Land boundaries: 1,094 km (does not include boundaries between adjacent U.A.E. states)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm for all states except Sharjah (12 nm)

Coastline: 1,448 km

PEOPLE

Population: 656,000, preliminary total from the census of 29 August 1975

Ethnic divisions: Arabs 72%; others include Iranians, Pakistanis, and Indians

Religion: Muslim 96%, Christian, Hindu and other 4%

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 25% est. (1975)

Labor force: 203,000 (1975 est.); 85% in industry; 2% U.A.E. Arabs, 7% non-U.A.E. Arabs, 91% Indians, Pakistanis, Iranians

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July 1977

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES/UNITED KINGDOM

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Arab Emirates (composed of former Trucial States)

Member states: Abu Dhabi; Ajman; Dubai; Fujairah; Ras al-Khaimah; Sharjah; Umm al-Qaiwain

Type: federation; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the United Arab Emirates central government and reserved other powers to member shaykdoms

Capital: Abu Dhabi

Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the U.A.E. government and in several member shaykdoms; Islamic law remains very influential

Branches: Supreme Council of Rulers (7 members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council; federal Supreme Court

Government leaders: Shayk Zayid of Abu Dhabi, President; Shayk Rashid of Dubai, Vice President; Shayk Maktum of Dubai, Prime Minister

Suffrage: none

Elections: none

Political or pressure groups: none; a few small clandestine groups are active

Member of: Arab League, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

Agriculture: food imported, but some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

Electric power: 700,000 kW capacity (1976); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1976), 7,861 kWh per capita

Exports: $7.3 billion ($7.0 billion in oil, $0.3 billion non-oil) (f.o.b., 1976); crude petroleum, pearls, fish

Imports: $3 billion (f.o.b., 1976); food, consumer and capital goods

Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., Japan, India, EC

Aid: 1974-75 foreign aid totaled $1 billion; the 1975-76 budget committed $875 million to direct foreign aid; Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic and Social Development in 1975 lent $175 million to LDC's

Budget: total budget (1976), $1 billion, 70% from Abu Dhabi

Monetary conversion rate: 1 U.A.E. Dirham=US$0.25

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 780 km bituminous, undetermined mileage of earth tracks

Pipelines: 282 km crude oil

Ports: 3 major, 1 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

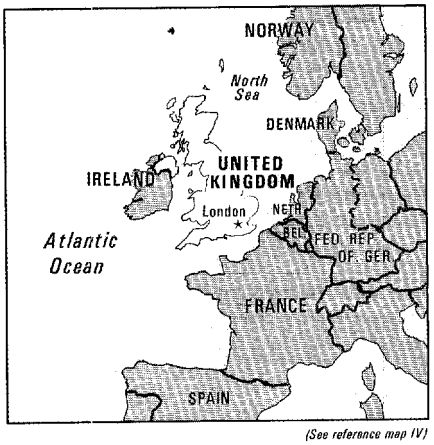
Airfields: 56 total, 40 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system is adequate; key centers are Abu Zaby and Dubayy; 44,300 telephones; 52,000 radio and 25,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 43,000; 22,000 fit for military service

UNITED KINGDOM



(See reference map IV)

LAND

243,978 km²; 30% arable, 50% meadow and pasture, 12% waste or urban, 7% forested, 1% inland water

Land boundaries: 360 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 12,429 km

PEOPLE

Population: 55,992,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate -0.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Briton(s), British (collective pl.); adjective—British

Ethnic divisions: 83% English, 9% Scottish, 5% Welsh, 3% Irish

Religion: 27.0 million Church of England, 5.3 million Roman Catholic, 2.0 million Presbyterians, 760,000 Methodist, 450,000 Jews (registered)

Language: English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 100,000 in Scotland)

Literacy: 98% to 99%

Labor force: (1974) 25.6 million; 1.6% agriculture, 1.4% mining, 30.7% manufacturing, 6.2% government, 7.2%

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transportation and utilities, 5.2% construction, 10.6% distributive trades, 25.3% all services, 9.7% other; 2.1% unemployed

Organized labor: 40% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: London

Political subdivisions: 635 parliamentary constituencies

Legal system: common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority resides in Parliament; executive authority lies with collectively responsible cabinet led by Prime Minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

Government leader: Prime Minister James Callaghan

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: at discretion of Prime Minister, but must be held before expiration of a 5-year electoral mandate; last election 10 October 1974

Political parties and leaders: Conservative, Margaret Thatcher; Labor, James Callaghan; Liberal, David Steel; Communist, Gordan McLennan; Scottish National, William Wolfe; Plaid Cymru, Phil Williams

Voting strength (1974 election): Conservative 277 seats (35.9%); Labor 319 seats (39.3%); Liberal 13 seats (18.3%); Scottish National 11 seats (2.8%); Plaid Cymru 3 seats (0.6%); other 12 seats (3.2%)

Communists: 29,000

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress, Confederation of British Industry, National Farmers' Union

Member of: ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EEC, ELDO, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $215 billion (1976 est. in 1976 prices), $3,837 per capita; 60.6% consumption, 19.2% investment, 22.2% government; −0.3% inventories, −1.7% net foreign balance, real growth 1.1% (1976)

Agriculture: mixed farming predominates; main products—wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 50% self-sufficient; food shortages—meat, fruits, vegetables, cereals, dairy products; caloric intake, 2,910 calories per day per capita, 1975

Fishing: catch 855 thousand metric tons (1975), valued at $332 million; 1976 exports $147.1 million, imports $345.7 million

Major industries: machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing

Shortages: rubber, petroleum, timber and woodpulp, textile fibers, nonferrous metals, foodstuffs

Crude steel: 22.3 million metric tons produced (1976); 28.1 million metric tons capacity (1975), 360 kg per capita

Electric power: 83,800,000 kW capacity (1976); 329 billion kWh produced (1976), 5,874 kWh per capita

Exports: $45.8 billion (f.o.b., 1976); machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, metals, nonmetallic mineral manufactures, textiles, beverages

Imports: $52.3 billion (f.o.b., 1976); foodstuffs, petroleum, machinery, crude materials, chemicals, nonferrous metals

Major trade partners: 36.1% EC, 14.1% Commonwealth, 9.6% U.S., 4.0% Ireland, 3.1% Canada, 2.3% U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, 2.2% South Africa, 1.9% Australia

Aid: $863.4 million of official development assistance disbursed in 1975; $566.5 million bilateral, $296.9 million multilateral

Budget (central government): forecasts for FY78, $74.37 billion expenditures, $64.54 billion revenues; central government borrowing requirement, $11.73 billion; total public sector borrowing requirement, $14.54 billion, assuming an agreement is reached on a 3rd year of wage restraints

Monetary conversion rate: pound sterling floating, average daily exchange rate 1976, 0.55 pounds=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: Great Britain—18,500 km; British Railways (BR) operates 18,225 km standard gage (1.435 m) (3,806 km electrified, 11,410 km double track, 2,366 km multiple track) and 19 km 0.597-meter gage; 256 km of standard gage (1.435 m) and several narrow gages are privately-owned; Northern Ireland Railways (NIR) operates 327 km 1.600-meter gage, 190 km double track

Highways: approx. 343,315 km and 23,175 km in Northern Ireland

Inland waterways: 1,770 km of commercial routes

Pipelines: 933 km crude oil, almost all insignificant; 2,907 km refined products; 1,770 km natural gas

Ports: 23 major, 350 minor

Civil air: 480 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: modern, efficient domestic and international system; 22.4 million telephones; 41.7 million radio and 18.7 million TV receivers; excellent countrywide broadcast; 97 AM, 118 FM, and 300 TV stations; 45 submarine cables (42 coaxial); 1 earth satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

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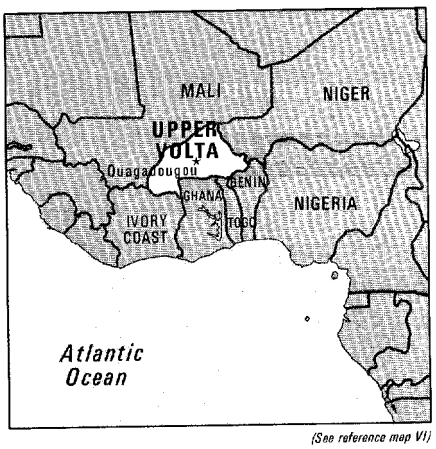
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,715,000; 10,738,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 448,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1978, $10.8 billion; about 9% of central government budget

UPPER VOLTA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

274,540 km²; 50% pastureland, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other uses

Land boundaries: 3,307 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,373,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Upper Voltan(s); adjective—Upper Voltan

Ethnic divisions: more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani

Religion: majority of population animist, about 20% Muslim, 5% Christian (mainly Catholic)

Language: French official; tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population

Literacy: 5%-10%

Labor force: about 95% of the economically active population engaged in animal husbandry, subsistence farming, and related agricultural pursuits; about 30,000 are wage earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment

Organized labor: 4 principal trade union groups

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Upper Volta

Type: republic; military regime in power since January 1966

Capital: Ouagadougou

Political subdivisions: 10 departments, composed of 44 cercles, headed by civilian prefects

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1970, suspended February 1974; a national referendum on a draft constitution is expected in the second quarter of 1977; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President is an army officer; 57-man National Assembly was elected in December 1970, suspended February 1974

Government leader: Gen. Sangoule Lamizana, President and Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: all political activity has been banned; Parliamentary and Presidential elections expected toward the end of 1977

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned February 1974

Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: labor organizations are badly splintered, students and teachers occasionally strike

Member of: AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $495 million (1974 est.), $80 per capita

Agriculture: cash crops—peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops—sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; largely self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 3,500 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants; a few other light industries

Electric power: 21,500 kW capacity (1976); 57 million kWh produced (1976), 9 kWh per capita

Exports: $44 million (f.o.b., 1975); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame

Imports: $151 million (c.i.f., 1975); textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels

Major trade partners: Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: economic—France (1964-September 1970), $46 million; EC (FY1960-72), $87 million; U.S.S.R., China, Ghana, West Germany, and Israel have also extended aid; U.S. (FY61-75), $47 million; international organizations (FY60-73), $175 million; China, $51 million (1973-75); military—France, $3.7 million (1964-70); U.S., $0.1 million (FY1962-75)

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Budget: (1976) balanced at $94 million

Monetary conversion rate: about 248.47 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 as of January 1977, floating

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,172 km, 515 km meter gage (1.00 m), single track; Ouagadougou to Abidjan, Ivory Coast line

Highways: approximately 16,320 km; 520 km paved, 3,600 km improved, 12,200 km unimproved

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 55 total, 54 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: all services generally poor; 3,400 telephones; 100,000 radio and 6,000 TV receivers; 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,478,000; 739,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Supply: mainly dependent on France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, $18,243,900; 19.7% of central government budget

URUGUAY

(See reference map IV)

LAND

186,998 km²; 84% agricultural land (73% pasture, 11% cropland), 16% forest, urban, waste and other

Land boundaries: 1,352 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 660 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,796,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.5% (10-63 to 5-75)

Nationality: noun—Uruguayan(s); adjective—Uruguayan

Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% white, 5% Negro, 5%-10% mestizo

Religion: 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly)

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 90.5% for those 15 years of age or older

Labor force: 1,015,500 (1963 census); of those employed in important sectors—25% government; 34% industry; 10% service; 23% other; 8% agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining; no shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: about 25% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Type: republic, government under strong military influence

Capital: Montevideo

Political subdivisions: 19 departments with limited autonomy

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; new constitution implemented 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Republic at Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, headed by President; since 1973 the military has had considerable influence in policymaking; bicameral legislature (closed indefinitely by presidential decree in June 1973), Council of State set up to act as legislature; national judiciary headed by Supreme Court

Government leader: President Aparecio Mendez

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: projected for 1980

Political parties and leaders: political activities are proscribed

Voting strength (1971 elections): 40.8% Colorado, 40.1% Blanco, 18.6% Frente Amplio, 0.5% Radical Christian Union

Communists: 35,000-40,000 including Communist youth group and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCU), Rodney Arismendi (in exile in the U.S.S.R.); Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU); Revolutionary Movement of Uruguay (MRO) pro-Cuban Communist Party; National Liberation Movement (MLN-Tupamaros) Marxist revolutionary terrorist group

Member of: FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $2.9 billion (1975), $948 per capita; 83% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 11% gross investment; real growth rate 1975, 3.6%

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Agriculture: large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing (17 million sheep, 9 million cattle); main crops—wheat, rice, corn; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita, with high protein content

Major industries: meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, cement, petroleum refining

Crude steel: 13,000 metric tons produced (1972), 5 kg per capita

Electric power: 700,000 kW capacity (1976); 3 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,079 kWh per capita

Exports: $385 million (f.o.b., 1975); wool, hides

Imports: $548 million (c.i.f., 1975); fuels, metals, machinery, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: exports—28% EC, 4% U.S., 37% LAFTA; imports—30% LAFTA, 8% U.S., 18% EC (1974)

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $138 million in loans, $29 million in grants; from other Western countries (1960-74), $26 million; from Communist countries—U.S.S.R. (1969-76), $52 million and Eastern Europe (1966-76), $31 million; from international organizations (1946-75), $320 million; military—authorizations from U.S. (FY53-75), $86 million

Budget: (1975) revenue, $369 million; expenditure, $494 million

Monetary conversion rate: commercial rate, new pesos 4.17=US$1, financial rate, new pesos 4.18=US$1 (February 1977)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,992 km, all standard gage (1.435 m) and government owned

Highways: 51,800 km; 6,000 km paved, 7,400 km otherwise surfaced, 15,400 km improved earth, 23,000 km earth tracks

Inland waterways: 1,600 km; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

Freight carried: highways 80% of total cargo traffic, rail 15%, waterways 5%

Ports: 4 major (Montevideo, Colonia, Fray Bentos, Paysandu), 6 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 101 total, 63 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

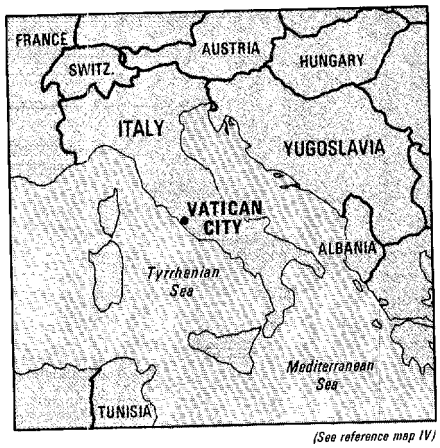
Telecommunications: most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; 258,000 telephones; 1.5 million radio and 400,000 TV receivers; 75 AM, 3 FM, and 27 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 672,000; 542,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $79.9 million; 17.3% of central government budget

VATICAN CITY



(See reference map IV)

LAND

0.438 km²

Land boundaries: 3 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1975)

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italians but also many other nationalities

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian, Latin, and various modern languages

Literacy: virtually complete

Labor force: approx. 700; Vatican City employees divided into 3 categories—executives, officeworkers, and salaried employees

Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of the Vatican City

Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state

Capital: Vatican City

Political subdivisions: Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum and neighboring buildings covering more than 13 acres; 13 buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights

Legal system: Canon law; constitutional laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution

Branches: the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the governor of Vatican City, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; high Vatican offices include the Secretariat of State, the College of Cardinals (chief papal

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advisers), the Roman Curia (which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church), the Presidence of the Prefecture for the Economy, and the synod of bishops (created in 1965)

Government leader: Supreme Pontiff, Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini, born 26 September 1897, elected Pope 21 June 1963)

Suffrage: limited to cardinals less than 80 in age

Elections: Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals

Communists: none known

Other political or pressure groups: none (exclusive of influence exercised by other church officers in universal Roman Catholic Church)

Member: IAEA, IWC—International Wheat Council

ECONOMY

The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to Vatican museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms

The banking and financial activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Agencies carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Cardinal's Commission controls the administration of ordinary assets of the Holy See and a Special Administration manages the Holy See's capital assets

Electric power: obtained from Rome city grid; standby diesel powerplant with 2,100 kW capacity (1976)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: none (city streets)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: 1 AM station and 1 FM station; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

DEFENSE FORCES

Defense is responsibility of Italy

VENEZUELA

LAND

911,680 km²; 4% cropland, 18% pasture, 21% forest, 57% urban, waste, and other

Land boundaries: 4,181 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 2,800 km

(See reference map III)

PEOPLE

Population: 12,737,000, excluding Indian jungle population (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Venezuelan(s); adjective—Venezuelan

Ethnic divisions: 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% Negro, 2% Indian

Religion: 94% nominally Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 74% (claimed, 1970 est.)

Labor force: 3.7 million (1975); 24% agriculture, 6% construction, 17% manufacturing, 6% transportation, 18% commerce, 25% services, 4% petroleum, utilities, and other

Organized labor: 45% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Venezuela

Type: republic

Capital: Caracas

Political subdivisions: 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system with influence of U.S. law; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature, judiciary

Government leader: President Carlos Andres Perez

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: every 5 years; last held 9 December 1973

Political parties and leaders: Accion Democratica (AD), Carlos Andres Perez and Gonzalo Barrios; Social Christian Party (COPEI), Rafael Caldera and Herrera Campins; People's Electoral Movement (MEP), Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga; Union Republicana Democratica (URD), Jovito

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Villalba; Partido Comunista de Venezuela (PCV), Secretary-General Jesus Faria; Movement to Socialism (MAS), Teodoro Petkoff and Pompey Marquez

Voting strength (1973 election): 49% AD, 37% COPEI, 5% New Force (MEP & PCV), 4% MAS, 3% URD, 2% others

Communists: 4,000-6,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Fedecamaras (a conservative business group); PRO VENEZUELA (leftist, nationalist economic group); DESARROLLISTAS (group of wealthy, independent businessmen led by former finance minister Pedro Tinoco and historian Guillermo Moron)

Member of: Andean Pact, AIOEC, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—*Naviera Multinacional del Caribe*), OAS, OPEC, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $30.0 billion est. (1976, in 1976 dollars), $2,380 per capita; 48% private consumption, 14% public consumption, 30% gross investment, 8% foreign sector (1975), real growth rate 1976 est., 7.0%

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, corn, coffee, rice; imports wheat (U.S.), corn (South Africa), sorghum (Argentina, U.S.); caloric intake 2,600 calories per day per capita (1972)

Fishing: catch 162,400 metric tons (1974); exports $14.4 million (1972), imports $9.5 million (1972)

Major industries: petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles

Crude steel: 1.1 million metric tons produced (1975), 85 kg per capita

Electric power: 4,500,000 kW capacity (1976); 20 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,617 kWh per capita

Exports: $8.9 billion (f.o.b., 1976); petroleum $8.4 billion (1976), iron ore, coffee

Imports: $6.3 billion (f.o.b., 1976); industrial machinery and equipment, chemicals, manufactures, wheat

Major trade partners: imports—48% U.S., 10% Japan, 9% West Germany; exports—38% U.S., 13% Canada

Aid: economic assistance—extensions from U.S. (FY46-75), $127.9 million loans; $72.6 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), $658 million; from Communist countries (1954-75), $10 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-75), $142 million

Budget: 1976—revenues $9.8 billion; expenditures, $10.2 billion, capital $4.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 4.2925 bolivares=US$1 (selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 373 km standard gage (1.435 m) all single track; 171 km government owned, 202 km privately owned

Highways: 65,700 km; 19,600 km paved, 17,500 km gravel, 10,200 km improved earth, 18,400 km unimproved (including trails)

Inland waterways: 7,100 km; Orinoco River and Lake Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

Pipelines: 6,110 km crude oil; 400 km refined products; 2,495 km natural gas

Ports: 6 major, 17 minor

Civil air: 55 major transport aircraft

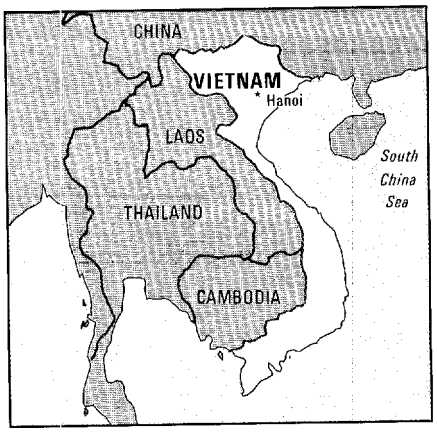
Airfields: 292 total, 260 usable; 105 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 77 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: modern expanding telecom system; satellite ground station; 649,000 telephones; 3.2 million radio and 1.3 million TV receivers; 157 AM, 50 FM, and 43 TV stations; 3 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial, 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,707,000; 1,911,000 fit for military service; 138,000 reach military age (18) annually

VIETNAM



LAND

329,707 km²; 14% cultivated, 50% forested, 36% urban inland water, and other

Land boundaries: 4,562 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 3,444 km (excluding islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 51,152,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current); Vietnam, North, 25,888,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (current); Vietnam, South, 25,264,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

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Nationality: noun—Vietnamese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Vietnamese

Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% predominantly Vietnamese; 3% Chinese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham, and mountain tribesman

Religion: Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Catholicism, Animism, Islam, and Protestantism

Language: Vietnamese, French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

Labor force: approximately 15 million, not including military; about 70% agriculture and 8% industry

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Type: Communist state

Capital: Hanoi

Political subdivisions: 38 provinces

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system; constitution enacted 1960

Branches: constitution provides for a National Assembly and highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to it

Party and government leaders: Ton Duc Thang, President of DRV; Le Duan, First Secretary; Truong Chinh, Chairman, Standing Committee of National Assembly; Pham Van Dong, Premier; Vo Nguyen Giap, Minister of National Defense; Nguyen Duy Trinh, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Suffrage: over age 18

Elections: pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies; lastest election for National Assembly held on April 25, 1976

Political parties: ruled by Lao Dong Party (Communist) with membership of approximately 900,000; minor subordinate parties

Member of: ADB, ESCAP, IBRD, IMF, Non-Aligned Conference, UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $6.5 billion (1976), approximately $135 per capita; real growth on the order of 2% annually since 1973

Agriculture: main crops—rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables, mainly in the south; some corn, manioc, and sugarcane; major food imports—wheat, dairy products

Fishing: catch 776,000 metric tons (1976), of which 600,000 metric tons sea

Major industries: food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires

Shortages: petroleum, capital goods and machinery, fertilizer

Electric power: 1,330,000 kW capacity (1976); 3 billion kWh produced (1976), 65 kWh per capita

Exports: $170 million (1976); agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores

Imports: approximately $1.0 billion (1976); petroleum, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

Major trade partners: exports—U.S.S.R., East European countries, Japan, other Asian markets; imports—U.S.S.R., East Europe, China, Japan

Aid: accurate data on aid since April 1975 unification unavailable; estimated annual commitments of economic aid are—U.S.S.R., $500 million; East European countries, $350 million; China, $350 million; non-Communist countries, $100 million; international institutions, $50 million; military aid deliveries since end of war in April 1975 are minimal

Monetary conversion rate (official): 2.65 northern dong=US$1; 1.85 southern dong=US$1 (internally), 1 northern dong=0.8 southern dong (April 1977)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 41,190 km; 5,471 km bituminous, 27,030 km gravel or improved earth, 8,690 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: about 17,072 km navigable; more than 5,149 km navigable at all times by vessels up to 1.8-m draft

Ports: 9 major, 23 minor

Civil air: military controlled

Airfields: 205 total, 169 usable; 73 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 30 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Supply: dependent on the U.S.S.R., Eastern European Communist countries, and the PRC for virtually all new equipment; produces negligible quantities of infantry weapons, ammunition and explosive devices (Vietnam possesses a huge inventory of U.S.-manufactured weapons and equipment captured from the RVN)

Military budget: no expenditure estimates are available; military aid from the U.S.S.R. and PRC has been so extensive that actual allocation of Vietnam's domestic resorces to defense has not been indicative of total military effort

NOTE: VN figures preliminary

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

LAND

About 207 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm

Coastline: about 129 km

PEOPLE

Population: 9,000, official estimate for 1 July 1973

Nationality: noun—Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islander; adjective—Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islanders

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Polynesian

Religion: largely Roman Catholic

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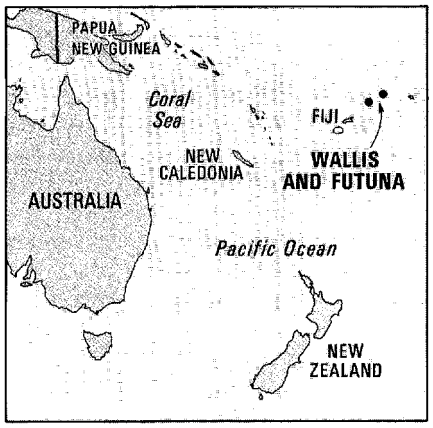
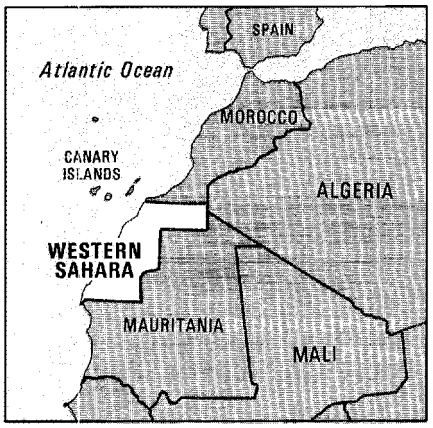
WALLIS and FUTUNA/WESTERN SAHARA



(See reference map VIII)



(See reference map VI)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands
Type: overseas territory of France
Capital: Matu Utu
Political subdivisions: 3 districts
Branches: territorial assembly of 20 members; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris, and one Senator
Government leader: Superior Administrator Jacques de Agostini
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: every 5 years

ECONOMY

Agriculture: dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas
Exports: negligible
Imports: $1.4 million (1972); largely foodstuffs and some equipment associated with development programs
Monetary conversion rate: 70 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP)=US$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 100 km of improved road on Uvea Island (1972)
Ports: 2 minor
Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications: 70 telephones

DEFENSE

No formal defense structure; no regular Armed Forces

WESTERN SAHARA
(formerly Spanish Sahara)

LAND

266,770 km², nearly all desert
Land boundaries: 2,086 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)
Coastline: 1,110 km

PEOPLE

Population: 117,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1975)
Nationality: noun—Saharan(s); adjective—Saharan
Ethnic divisions: Arab, Berber, and Negro nomads
Religion: Muslim
Language: local Arabic or Hassania
Literacy: among Spanish, probably nearly 100%; among nomads, perhaps 5%
Labor force: 12,000; 50% agriculture, 50% other
Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT

Type: legal status of territory unresolved; territory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania; the legal question of sovereignty over the area has yet to be determined; both countries have established political administration within their own zones of influence; the line of partition begins at a point on the coast where the Atlantic Ocean intersects the 24th parallel, and extends in a southeasterly direction to the point where the 23d parallel intersects the 13th meridian

ECONOMY

Agriculture: practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces
Major industries: phosphate mining, fishing, and handicrafts
Shortages: water
Electric power: 4,000 kW capacity (1975); 9 million kWh produced (1975), 84 kWh per capita

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Exports: in 1975, up to $75 million in phosphates, all other exports valued at under $1 million

Imports: $1,443,000 (1968); fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: monetary trade largely with Spain and Spanish possessions

Aid: small amounts from Spain in prior years

Monetary conversion rate: see Moroccan and Mauritanian currencies

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 6,100 km; 500 km bituminous treated, 5,600 km unimproved earth roads and tracks

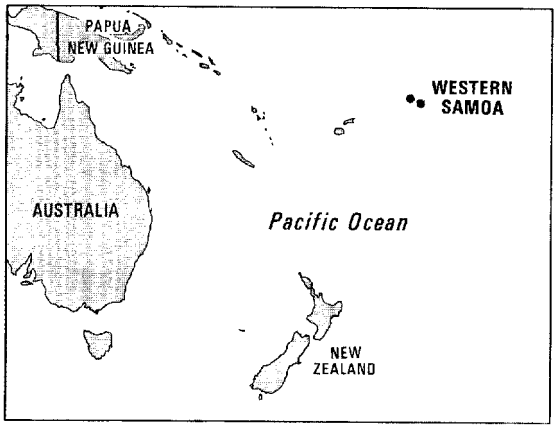
Ports: 2 major (El Aaiun, Villa Cisneros), 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 13 total, 12 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph poor; 1,000 telephones; 16,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations

WESTERN SAMOA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

2,849 km²; comprised of 2 large islands of Savai'i and Upolu and several smaller islands, including Manono and Apolima; 65% forested, 24% cultivated, 11% industry, waste, or urban

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 403 km

PEOPLE

Population: 152,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.6% (11-71 to 11-76)

Nationality: noun—Western Samoan(s); adjective—Western Samoa

Ethnic divisions: Polynesians, about 12,000 Euronesians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans

Religion: 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society)

Language: Samoan (Polynesian), English

Literacy: 85%-90% (education compulsory for all children from 7-15 years)

Labor force: agriculture 19,148; mining and manufacturing 1,716 (1961)

Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: The Independent State of Western Samoa

Type: constitutional monarchy under native chief; special treaty relationship with New Zealand

Capital: Apia

Legal system: based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Head of State and Executive Council; Legislative Assembly; Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

Government leaders: Head of State, Malietoa Tanumafili II; Prime Minister, Tupuola Efi

Suffrage: 45 Samoan members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 5,000); 2 European members are elected by universal adult suffrage

Elections: held triennially, last in February 1976

Political parties and leaders: no clearly defined political party structure

Communists: unknown

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, IBRD, IFC, IMF, U.N., WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: $45 million (1974), $280 per capita

Agriculture: cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconut, bananas, taro, and yams

Exports: $7 million (f.o.b., 1975); copra 38%, cocoa 26%, timber 3%

Imports: $36 million (c.i.f., 1975); food, manufactured goods, machinery

Major trade partners: exports—43% New Zealand, 10% Netherlands, 14% West Germany, 12% U.S.; imports—33% New Zealand, 19% Australia, 12% Japan

Aid: New Zealand, $7 million (est. 1972-76)

Budget: 1975 est., revenues 14 million tala, expenditures 22 million tala

Monetary conversion rate: WS Tala=US$1.258 (February 1977), 0.79 WS Tala=US$1

Major industries: timber, tourism

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COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 7 84 km; 375 km bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways: none

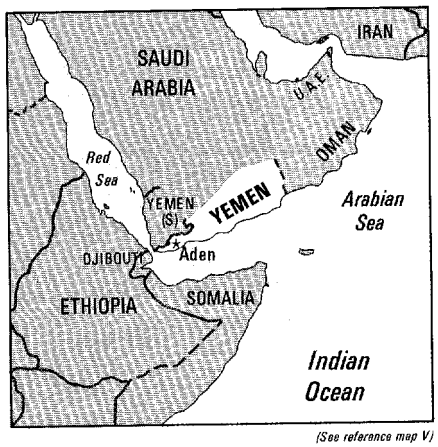
Ports: 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, all usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 3,160 telephones; 20,000 radio receivers; 2 AM stations

YEMEN (ADEN)



(See reference map V)

LAND

287,490 km²; (border with Saudi Arabia undefined); only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)

Land boundaries: 1,802 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 1,383 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,789,000, excluding the islands of Perim and Kamaran for which no data are available (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.9% (5-73 to 7-75)

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans in Aden

Religion: Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: probably no higher than 10%; Aden 35% (est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen

Type: republic; power centered in ruling National Front Party

Capital: Aden; Madinat ash Sha'b, administrative capital

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces

Legal system: based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states

Branches: Presidential Council; cabinet; Supreme People's Council

Government leaders: Chairman of Presidential Council, Salim Rubayyi Ali; Prime Minister Ali Nasir Muhammed al-Hasani; NF Secretary General Abd Al-Fattah Ismail

Suffrage: granted by constitution to all citizens 18 and over

Elections : elections for legislative body, Supreme People's Council, called for in constitution; none have been held

Political parties and leaders: Unified National Front (NF), the only legal party, is coalition of National Front, Baath, and Communist parties

Communists: unknown number

Member of: FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $100 million (1974 est.), $60 per capita

Agriculture (all outside Aden): cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, kat (qat), coffee, and livestock are raised and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

Major industries: petroleum refinery (production 150,000 b/d) mid-1971; capacity 178,000 b/d at Little Aden operates on imported crude; oil exploration activity

Electric power: 95,000 kW capacity (1976); 190 million kWh produced (1976), 277 kWh per capita

Exports: $20 million (1975 provisional), excluding petroleum products but including re-exports

Imports: $154 million (1975 provisional)

Major trade partners: Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exported mainly to U.K. and Japan

Budget: (FY1974-75, est.)—revenues $42 million, expenditures $75 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 S. Yemeni dinar=US$2.90

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,311 km; 322 km bituminous treated, 290 km crushed stone and gravel, 4,699 km motorable track

Ports: 1 major (Aden)

Pipelines: refined products, 32 km

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

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Airfields: 95 total, 56 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 31 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

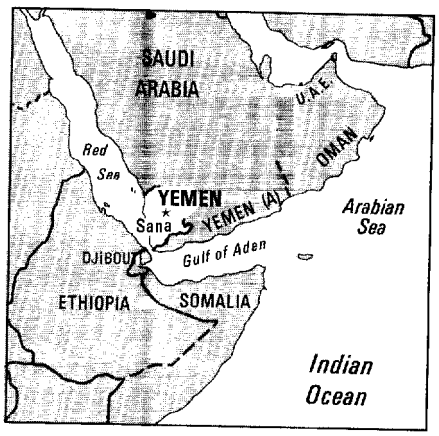
Telecommunications: small system of open-wire line, multiconductor cable, and radiocommunications stations; only center Aden; 9,900 telephones; 250,000 radio and 31,000 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM and 3 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 422,000; 233,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1971, $15,816,000; about 34.4% of central government budget

YEMEN (SANA)



(See reference map V)

LAND

194,250 km² (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen undefined); 20% agricultural, 1% forested, 79% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 1,528 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 523 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,635,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

Religion: 100% Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 15% (est.)

Labor force: almost entirely agriculture and herding

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Yemen Arab Republic

Type: republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974

Capital: Sana

Political subdivisions: 8 provinces

Legal system: based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970, suspended June 1974; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Military Command Council, Prime Minister, cabinet

Government leaders: Head of Military Command Council, Col. Ibrahim Hamdi; Prime Minister Abd al-Aziz

Communists: small number

Political parties or pressure groups: Yemeni Union, a small inactive government party formed in February 1973; conservative tribal groups, some Muslim Brotherhood followers, leftist sentiment represented by pro-Iraqi Baathists, Nasirists, small clandestine groups supported by Yemen (Aden)

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $780 million (1974 est.), $130 per capita

Agriculture: sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables; largely self-sufficient in food

Major industries: cotton textiles and leather goods produced on a small scale; handicraft and some fishing; small aluminum products factory

Electric power: 47,000 kW capacity (1976); 80 million kWh produced (1976), 12 kWh per capita

Exports: $15 million (1974 est.); qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables

Imports: $259 million (1975 est.); textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement

Major trade partners: China, Yemen (Aden), U.S.S.R., Japan, U.K., Australia, Saudi Arabia

Aid: bilateral pledges received—$167 million 1974, multilateral—$36 million through 1972, $170 million drawn through 19 70; major donors include U.S.S.R., China, U.S., West Germany, Saudi Arabia; military—$78 million from U.S.S.R.; $30 million from Eastern Europe; $7 million Western military aid through 1973

Budget: (1974/75 est.) $711 million expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Yemeni rial=US$0.22 as of October 1973

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

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COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,477 km; 467 km bituminous; 435 km crushed stone and gravel; 2,575 km earth, sand, and light gravel

Ports: 1 major (Al Hudaydah), 2 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields:27 total, 17 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

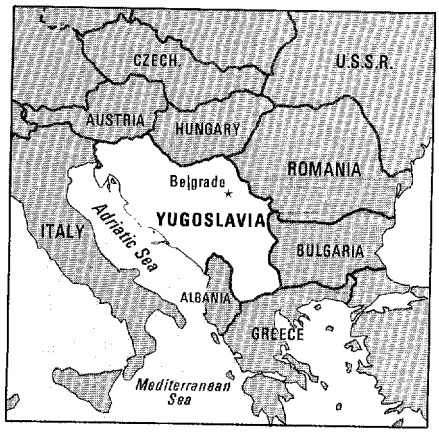
Telecommunications: system among Mideast's worst; consists of meager open-wire lines and low-power radiocommunication stations; principal center Sana, secondary centers Al Hudaydah and Taizz; 4,600 telephones; 96,000 radio receivers; 2 AM stations, no FM, 1 TV station; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,622,000; 895,000 fit for military service; about 72,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, $50,402,000; 54.6% of central government budget

YUGOSLAVIA



(See reference map III)

LAND

255,892 km²; 32% arable, 25% meadows and pastures, 34% forested, 9% other

Land boundaries: 3,001 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 10 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 1,521 km (mainland), plus 2,414 km (offshore islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 21,753,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Yugoslav(s); adjective—Yugoslav

Ethnic divisions: 39.7% Serb, 22.1% Croat, 8.4% Muslims, 8.2% Slovene, 5.8% Macedonian, 2.5% Montenegrin, 6.4% Albanian, 2.3% Hungarian, 4.6% other (1971 census)

Religion: 41% Serbian Orthodox, 32% Roman Catholic, 12% Muslim, 3% other, 12% none (1953 census)

Language: Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian, Hungarian, and Italian

Literacy: 80.3% (1961)

Labor force: 13.5 million (1970); 49.6% agriculture, 16% mining and manufacturing, 34.4% other nonagricultural activities; reported unemployment averaged 8% of registered labor force (social sector) in 1967

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Type: Communist state, federal republic in form

Capital: Belgrade

Political subdivisions: 6 republics with 2 autonomous provinces (within the Republic of Serbia)

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1974; legal education at several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: parliament (Federal Assembly) constitutionally supreme; executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; independent judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective policymaking body composed of a representative from each republic and province, Tito presides as President of the Republic

Government leader: Josip Broz Tito, President of Republic and President of League of Communists of Yugoslavia

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Federal Assembly elected every 4 years by a complicated, indirect system of voting

Political parties and leaders: League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are President Tito and influential presidium members Edvard Kardelj, Vladimir Bakaric, and Stane Dolanc

Voting strength: voter participation in national elections has declined, as follows—1963, 95.5%; 1965, 93.6%; 1967, 89%; 1969, 88%; 1974, no data available

Communists: 1,500,000 party members (April 1977)

Other political or pressure groups: Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization for the LCY; Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY), Union of Youth of Yugoslavia (UYY), Federation of Yugoslav War Veterans (SUBNOR)

Member of: ASSIMER, CEMA (observer but participates in certain commissions), EC (5-year non-preferential trade agreement signed in May 1973), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International

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Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, OECD (participant in some activities), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $4.23 billion (1976 est., at 1975 prices), $1,963 per capita; real growth rate 5.3% (1971-76)

Agriculture: diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; occasionally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; imports tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds; caloric intake, 3,210 calories per day per capita (1967)

Major industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, textiles, wood processing, food processing

Shortages: electricity, fuels, steel, textile fibers, chemicals

Crude steel: 2.75 million metric tons produced (1976), 127 kg per capita

Electric power: 9,704,000 kW capacity (1976); 43.6 billion kWh produced (1976), 2,020 kWh per capita

Exports: $4,880 million (f.o.b., 1976); 10% foodstuffs; 28% machinery and equipment; 27% intermediate goods; 33% manufactures

Imports: $7,380 million (c.i.f., 1976); 8% foodstuffs and tobacco; 24% raw materials, fuels; 33% machinery and equipment; 35% other manufactures

Major trade partners: 66% non-Communist countries (34% EC, 6% U.S., 26% other non-Communist countries), 34% Communist countries

Aid: Yugoslav outstanding external debt (medium/long-term) end 1975, $6 billion, of which $2.3 billion official, largely non-Communist (U.S. $350 million, FRG $400 million, U.S.S.R. $200 million, IBRD $560 million); Yugoslavia has extended aid totalling about $1.2 billion to developing countries, largely since the late 1960's

Monetary conversion rate: (official) 17.0 new dinars= US$1

Fiscal year: same as calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 10,319 km; 9,353 km standard gage (1.435 m), 966 km narrow gage; 794 double track; 2,116 km electrified (1974)

Highways: 98,372 km; 550 km concrete, 33,729 km bituminous, 1,101 km stone block, 37,522 km gravel, 25,470 km earth (1974)

Inland waterways: 2,001 km (1977)

Freight carried: rail—81.5 million metric tons, 23.1 billion metric ton/km (1974); highway—80.7 million metric tons, 9.8 billion metric ton/km (1975); waterway—29.0 million metric tons, 7.7 billion metric ton/km (incl. int'l. transit traffic) (1976)

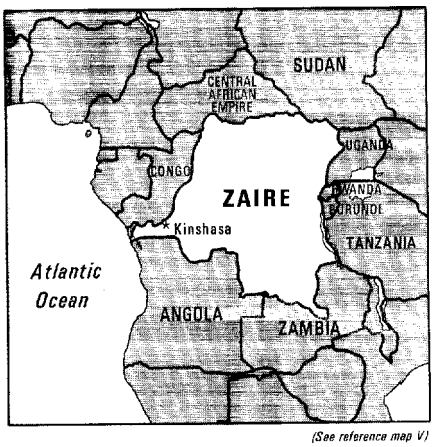
Pipelines: 322 km crude oil; 892 km natural gas

Ports: 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split, Koper, Bar), 24 minor (1976)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, 32 billion dinars; about 6% of national income

ZAIRE



(See reference map V)

LAND

2,343,950 km²; 22% agricultural land (1% cultivated), 45% forested, 33% other

Land boundaries: 9,902 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 37 km

PEOPLE

Population: 26,341,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-70 to 7-76)

Nationality: noun—Zairian(s); adjective—Zairian

Ethnic divisions: over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes—Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

Religion: 51% Christian, 45% animist, 4% other

Language: French, English, Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo, and Chiluba are all classified as official languages

Literacy: 5% fluent in French, about 35% have an acquaintance with French

Labor force: about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Zaire (until October 1971 known as Democratic Republic of the Congo)

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Type: republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

Capital: Kinshasa

Political subdivisions: 8 regions and federal district of Kinshasa

Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated 1967, revised 1974; legal education at National University of Zaire; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: president elected 1970 for seven-year term limited to two five-year terms, thereafter; National Legislative Council of 210 members elected for five-year term; the official party is the supreme political institution

Government leader: Lt. Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko, President

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: presidential and legislative elections in October and November 1970

Political parties and leaders: Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR), only legal party, organized from above

Voting strength: MPR slate polled 96.3% of vote in 1970 elections

Communists: no Communist Party; U.S.S.R. and Peoples Republic of China have diplomatic missions in Zaire

Member of: AFDB, APC, CIPEC, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: $2.6 billion (1975 prices), $100 per capita; 3% annual growth 1970-76

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, palm oil, rubber; main food crops—manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 124,000 metric tons (1974); imports $25 million (1972)

Major industries: mining, mineral processing, light industries

Electric power: 1,100,000 kW capacity (1976); 5.0 billion kWh produced (1976), 196 kWh per capita

Exports: $1 billion (f.o.b., 1976); copper, cobalt, diamonds, other minerals, coffee

Imports: $800 million (c.i.f., 1976); consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

Major trade partners: Belgium, U.S., and West Germany

Aid: economic—U.S. (FY61-75), $685 million; (1971 estimated disbursements) Belgium, $31.4 million; France, $6.6 million; other bilateral aid $5.4 million; U.N., $9.4 million; EC, $18.9 million; China (1973), $100 million; military—U.S., $61 million (FY62-75); IMF, $155 million (1976)

Budget: 1977 proposed—revenue, 770 million; expenditures, $976 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 zaire=US$1.17

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 5,149 km; 3,870 km 1.067-meter gage, 126 km meter gage (1.00 m); 136 km 0.610-meter gage, 1,017 km 0.600-meter gage, 851 km 1.065-meter gage electrified

Highways: 141,600 km; 2,000 km bituminous, 18,210 km gravel or crushed stone, remainder earth

Inland waterways: comprising the Zaire, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 15,000 km of navigable routes

Ports: 2 major (Matadi, Boma), 1 minor

Pipelines: refined products, 740 km

Civil air: 43 major transport aircraft

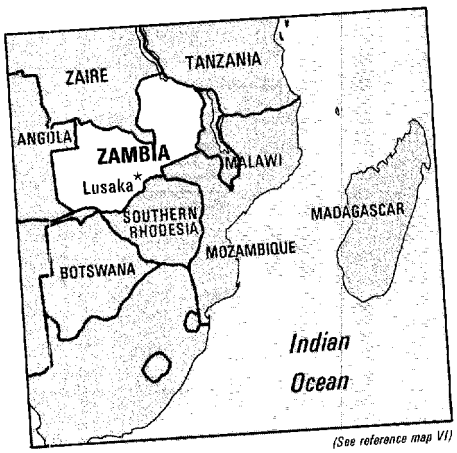
Airfields: 334 total, 289 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 55 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: limited, barely adequate telephone service, telegraph service good; 28,000 telephones; 100,000 radio receivers; 7,100 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,291,000; 3,149,000 fit for military service

ZAMBIA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

745,920 km²; 5% under cultivation, 5% arable, 10% grazing, 13% dense forest, 6% marsh, 61% scattered trees and grassland

Land boundaries: 6,003 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,168,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 2.7% (7-72 to 7-75)

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Nationality: noun—Zambian(s); adjective—Zambian
Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.1% European, 0.2% other
Religion: 82% animist, about 17% Christian, and under 1% Hindu and Muslim
Language: English official; wide variety of indigenous languages
Literacy: 28%
Labor force: 402,000 wage earners; 375,000 Africans, 27,000 non-Africans; 15% mining, 9% agriculture, 9% domestic service, 19% construction, 9% commerce, 10% manufacturing, 23% government and miscellaneous services, 6% transport
Organized labor: 100,000 wage earners, primarily in industrial sector, are unionized (early 1968)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Zambia
Type: republic since October 1964
Capital: Lusaka
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; new constitution adopted September 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: modified presidential system; unicameral legislative; judiciary
Government leaders: President Kenneth Kaunda; Prime Minister Elijah Mudenda
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: last general election December 1973
Political parties and leaders: United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; former opposition party banned in December 1972 when 1 party state proclaimed
Voting strength (1973 election): in first presidential and parliamentary elections under single-party system, 43% of eligible voters went to polls; Kaunda was only candidate for President; National Assembly seats were contested by members of UNIP
Communists: no Communist Party, but sympathizers of socialism in upper levels of government, UNIP, and labor unions
Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: $2.1 billion (1976), $412 per capita; real annual growth rate, 2.1% (1971-76)
Agriculture: main crops—corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products
Major industries: copper mining and processing
Electric power: 1,100,000 kW capacity (1976); 6.4 billion kWh produced (1976), 1,262 kWh per capita
Exports: $992 million (f.o.b., 1976); copper (92%), zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco
Imports: $750 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures
Major trade partners: EEC, Japan, China, South Africa
Aid: economic—China (1967-75), $304 million; U.K. (1964-67), $63 million; IBRD (1965-75), $432 million; U.S. (FY53-75), $99 million; U.S.S.R., $9 million; Eastern Europe, $50 million; military—$9 million (1964-69), mainly U.K. and Canada; $12 million, Communist
Budget: 1975—revenue $515 million, expenditures $868 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Zambia kwacha=US$1.2526 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,014 km, all narrow gage (1.067 m); 13 km double track
Highways: 34,850 km; 5,000 km paved, 2,850 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; remainder improved and unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 2,250 km including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Kariba, Lake Bangweulu, Lake Tanganyika; principal port on Lake Tanganyika is Mpulungu (of only local importance)
Pipelines: 724 km crude oil
Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 167 total, 161 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications: all services being modernized and increased; presently adequate but must be expanded to permit growth; high-capacity wire and radio relay connect centers of Kitwe in northern mining region and Lusaka along axial north-south route; 77,400 telephones; 100,000 radio and 22,500 TV receivers; 4 AM, 1 FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,160,000; 603,000 fit for military service
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $79 million; 12.9% of central government budget

UNITED STATES

This "Factsheet" on the U.S. is provided solely as a service to those wishing to make rough comparisons of foreign country data with a U.S. "yardstick." Information is from U. S. open sources and publications and in no sense represents estimates by the U.S. intelligence community.

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UNITED STATES

LAND

9,363,396 km² (contiguous U.S. plus Alaska and Hawaii); 19% cultivated, 27% grazing and pasture, 32% forested, 22% waste, urban, and other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 19,924 km

PEOPLE

Population: 216,745,000 (July 1977), average annual growth rate 0.8% (current)

Ethnic divisions: 86.9% white, 11.4% black, 1.7% other

Religion: total membership in religious bodies, 131,434,000; Protestant 71,649,000, Roman Catholic 48,460,000, Jewish 6,115,000, other religions 3,841,361

Language: English, predominantly

Literacy: almost complete

Labor force: 92 million (1974)

Organized labor: 23.4% of total (1972)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United States of America

Legal system: based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Voting strength (1976 presidential election): Democratic Party (Carter), 40,291,626 (51%); Republican Party (Ford), 38,563,089 (48%); minor parties, 826,258 (preliminary figures)

Communists: party membership, 10,000-11,000 (est.); General Secretary, Gus Hall

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, CENTO, Colombo Plan, DAC, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: $1,516 billion (1975); 64% private consumption, 12% private investment, 24% government; $7,100 per capita; 1975 growth rate −1.8% (constant 1972 dollars)

Fishing: catch 2.2 million metric tons (1974), valued at $898 million; imports $1,478 million, edible products (1974); exports $195 million, edible products (1974)

Crude steel: 106 million metric tons produced (1975), 500 kg per capita

Electric power: 531,287,000 kW capacity (1976); 2 trillion kWh produced (1976), 9,456 kWh per capita est.

Exports: $107.6 billion (f.o.b., 1975); machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, cereals, mineral fuels

Imports: $103.4 billion (c.i.f., 1975); transport equipment, machinery, mineral fuels, steel, nonferrous metals, metal ores

Major trade partners: 21% Canada, 10% Japan, 5% West Germany, 4% U.K. (1975)

Official development assistance (aid): obligations and loan authorizations (FY75), economic $7.7 billion, military $2.3 billion

Budget: National Accounts Basis, expenditures $323.7 billion, revenues $287.6 billion

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 277,686 km (1973)

Highways: 6,059,200 km (1972)

Inland waterways: 40,416 km of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes; freight carried 951 million short tons (1970)

Pipelines: petroleum, 279,966 km (1972)

Ports: 25 major

Merchant marine: 600 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,982,730 GRT, 14,722,666 DWT; includes 3 passenger, 5 short-sea passenger, 163 cargo, 119 container, 14 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 234 tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 17 bulk, 2 combination ore/oil, 23 LASH Seebee and barge carriers, 19 specialized carriers; in addition there are 178 ships in reserve fleet

Civil air: 5,413 major transport aircraft (1975)

Airfields: 15,257 (1976)

Telecommunications: 4,398 AM, 3,151 FM, 940 TV broadcast stations (1974); 147 million telephones (1975), 65 telephones per 100 population (1975); 360 million radio and 110 million TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

Personnel: army 1,148,000, navy and marines 1,065,000, air force 942,000 (1973)

Military budget: $80.6 billion (1974 est.)

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I Canada

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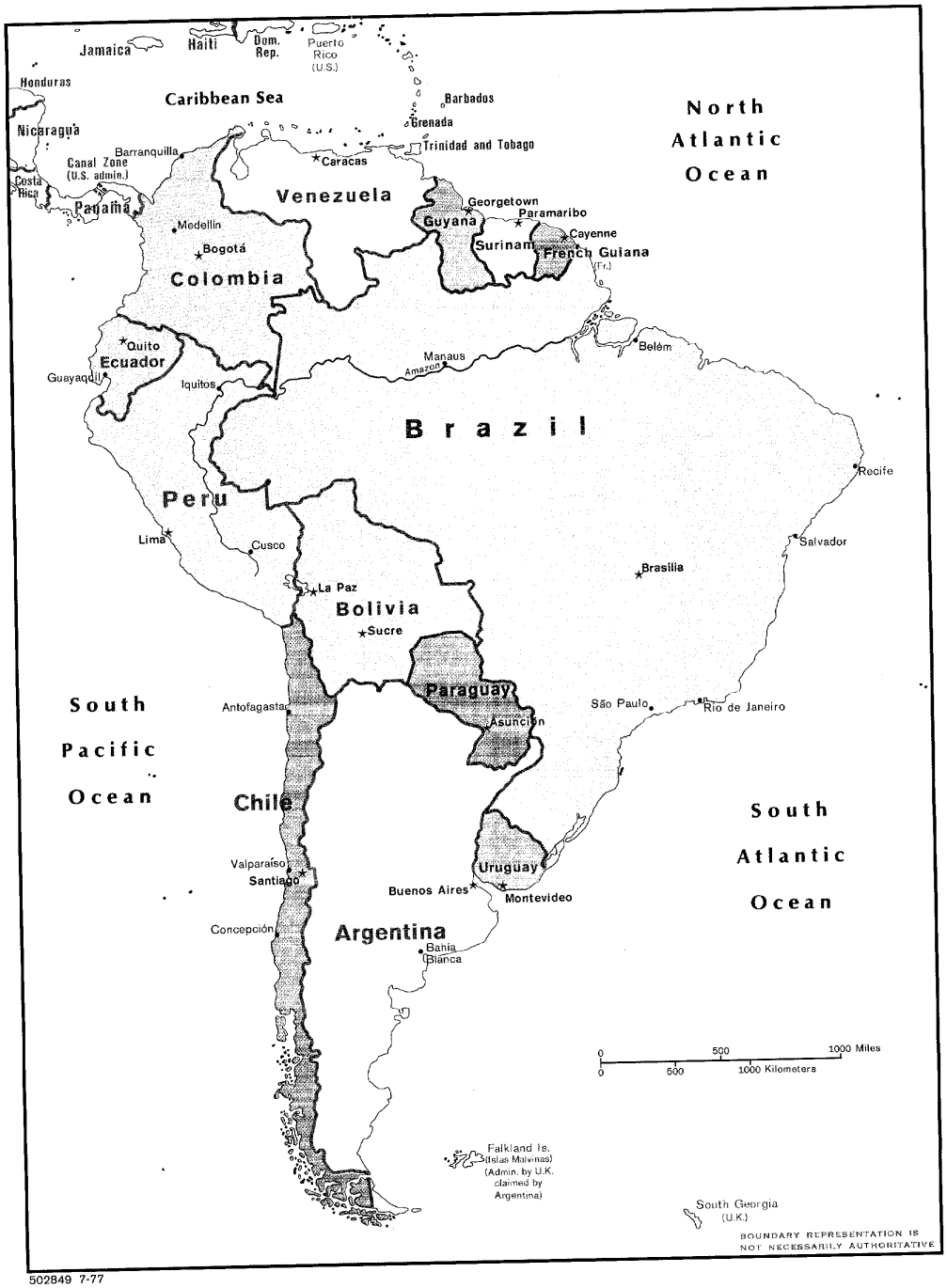
South America



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IV Europe

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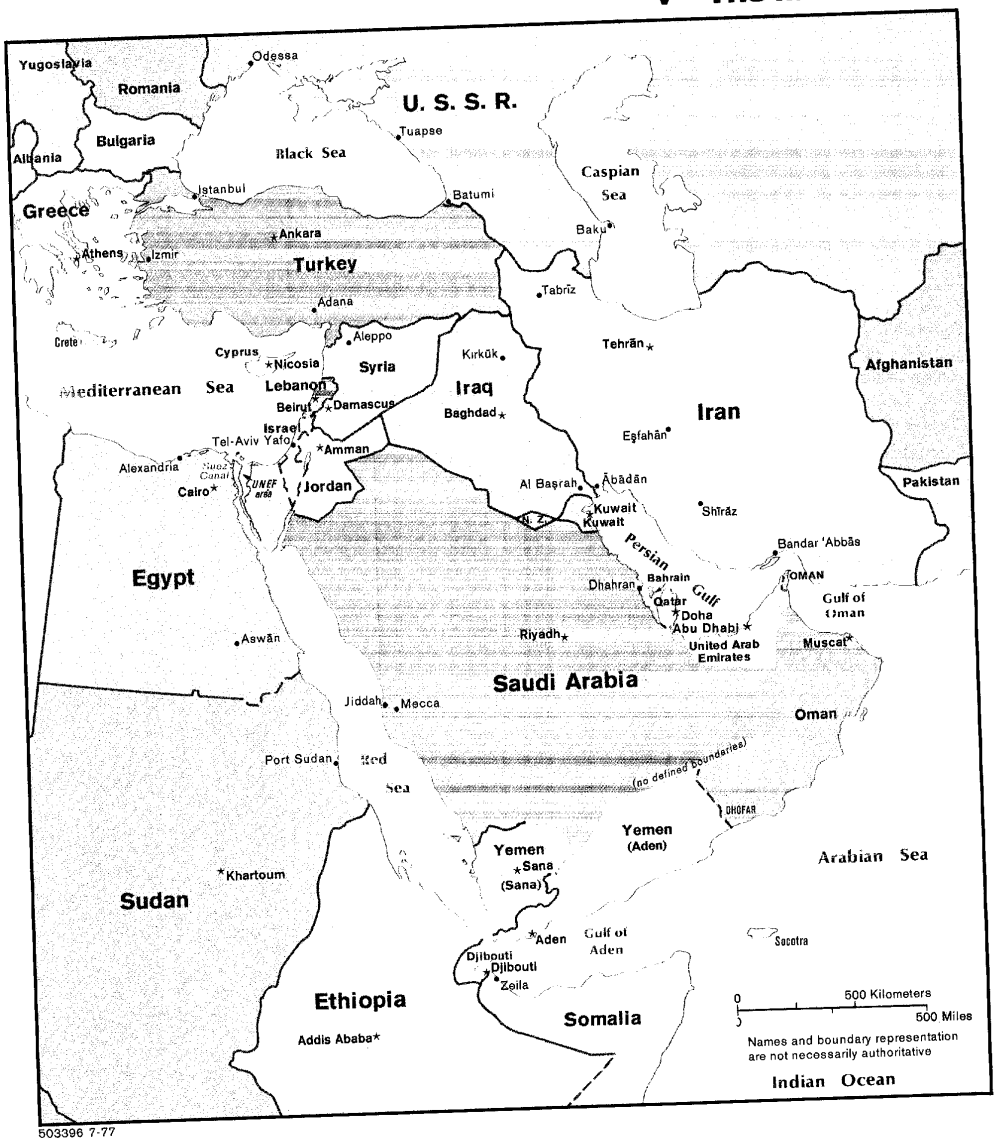
V The Middle East



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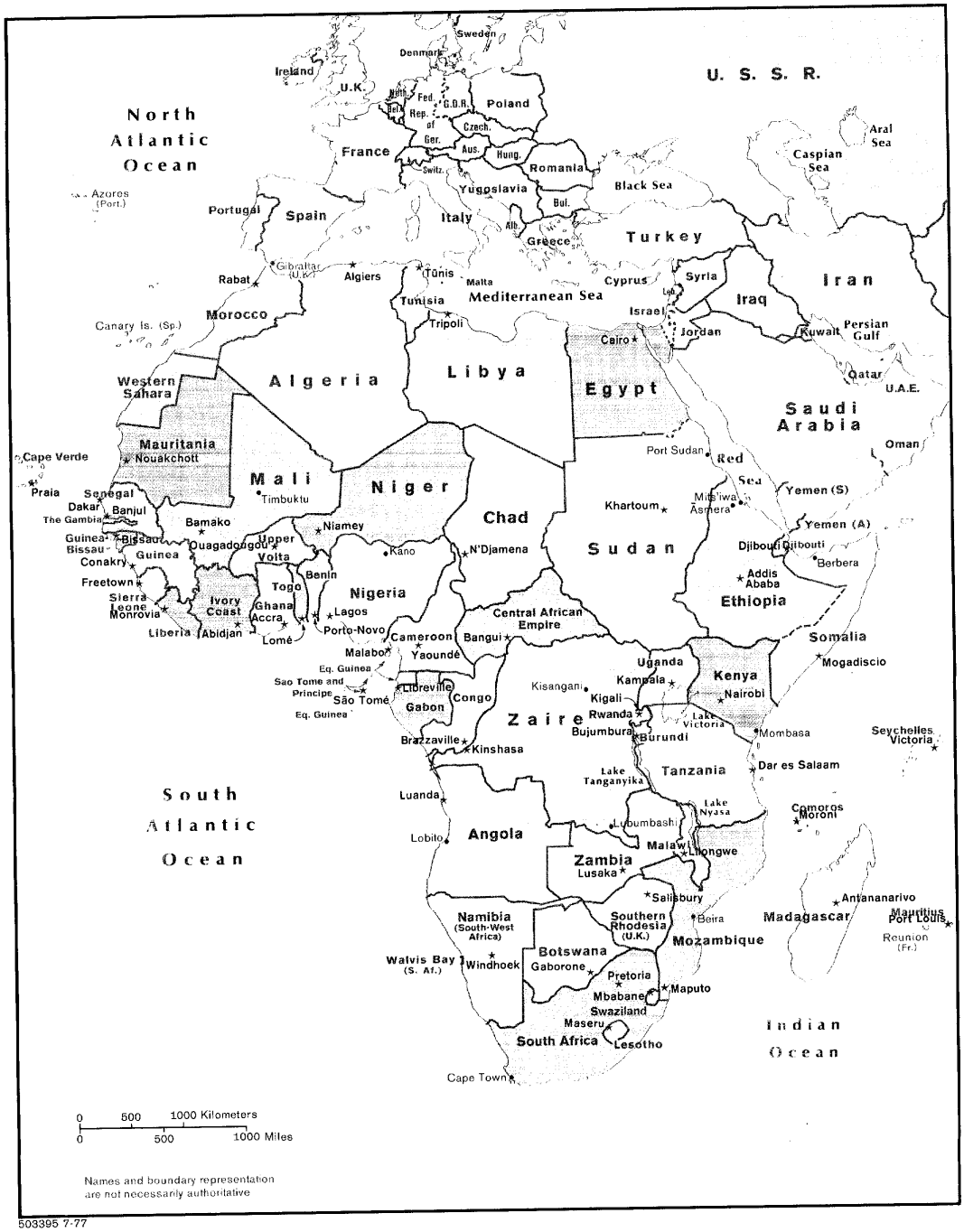

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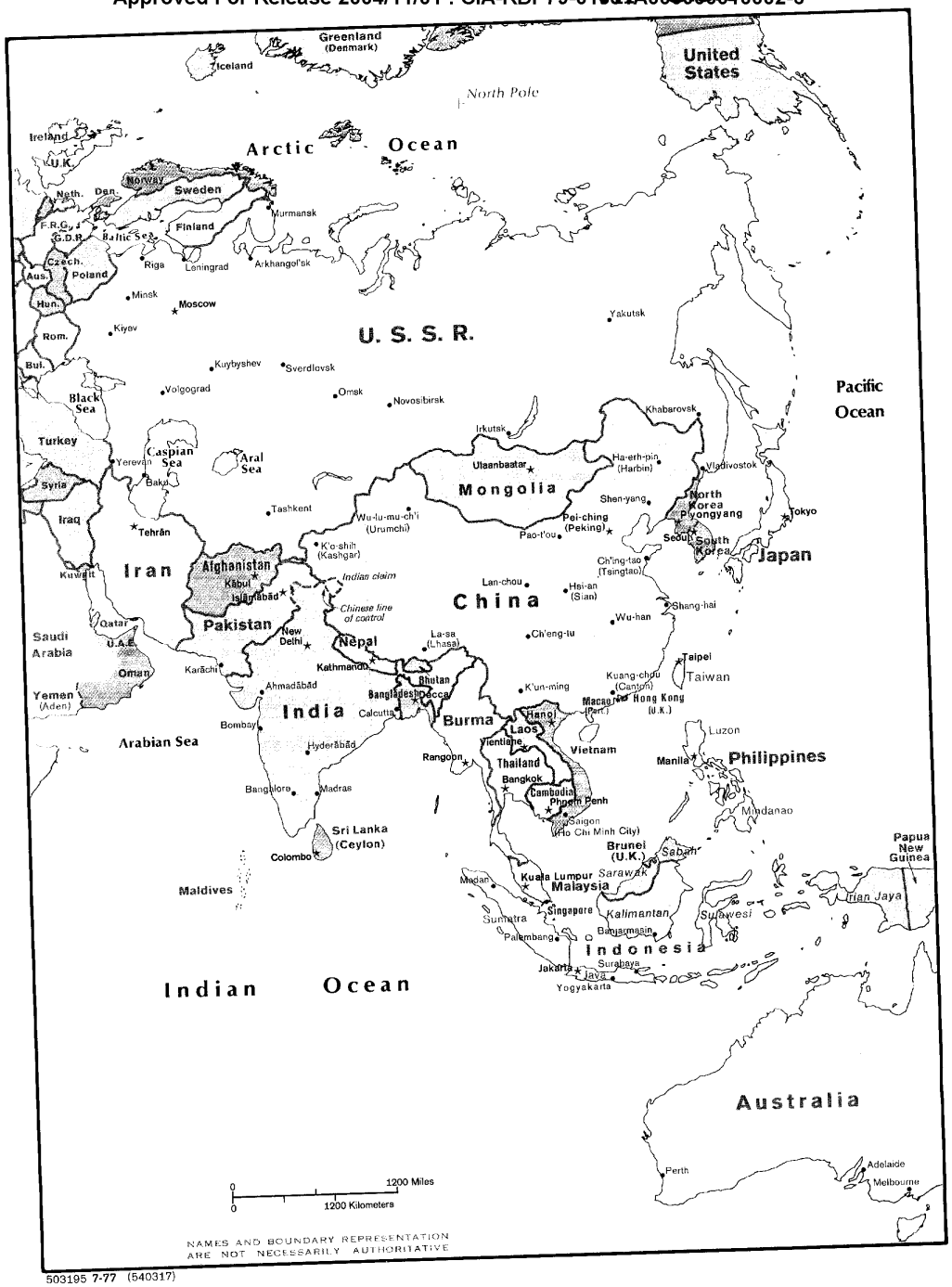
U.S.S.R. and Asia



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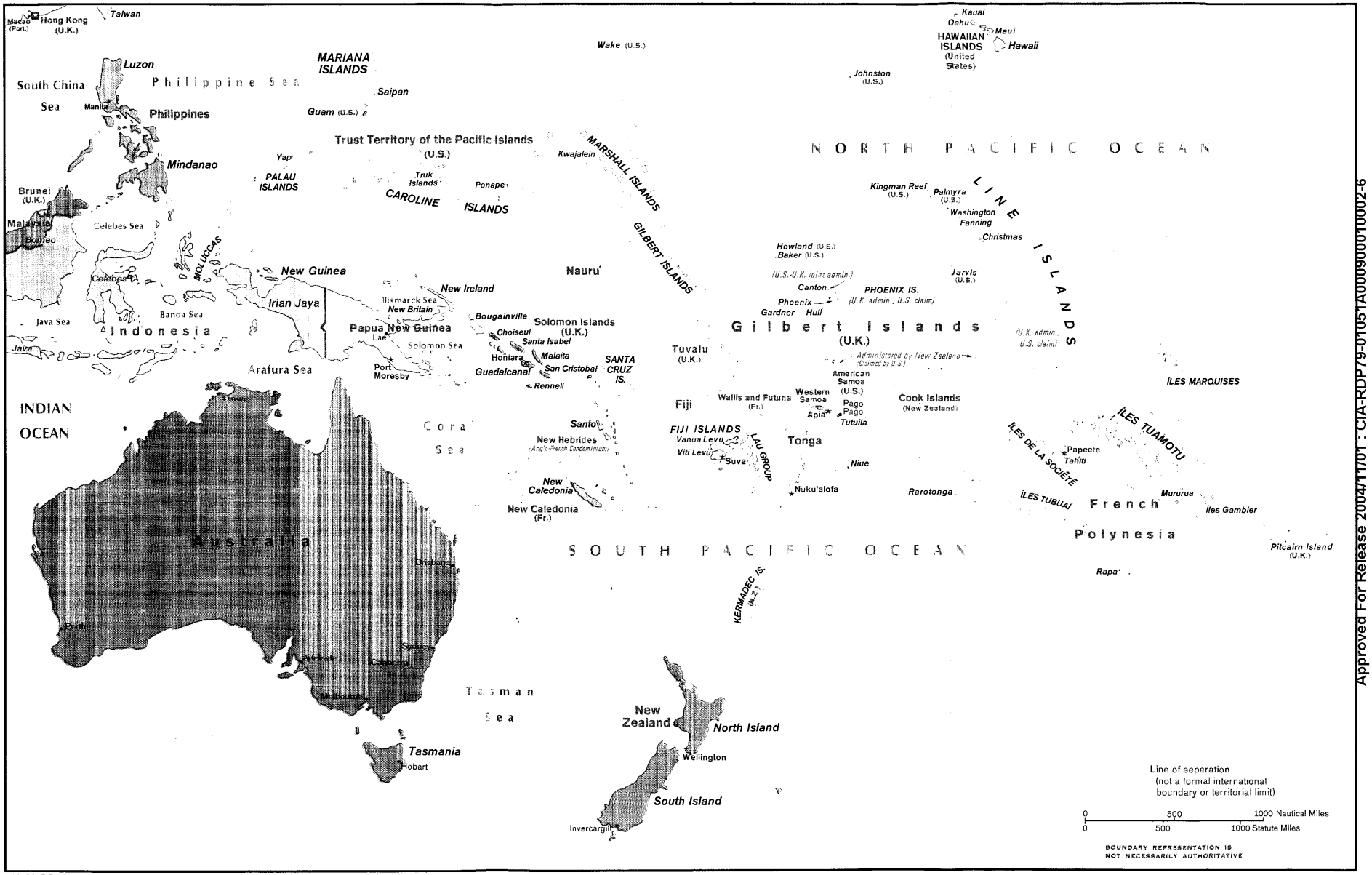

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